

# OHIO LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

1913-1917







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# Ohio Legislative History

## 1913—1917

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### Administrations of Governor's

James M. Cox - 1913—1914  
Frank B. Willis - 1915—1916  
James M. Cox - 1917—1918

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*By* JAMES K. MERCER  
*Legislative Historian*

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## INTRODUCTORY

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**O**N March 21st, 1917, the 82d General Assembly of Ohio adopted by practically a unanimous vote the following:

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38.

MR. THOMPSON (Franklin)

"WHEREAS, By resolution adopted by the 80th General Assembly there has been prepared, printed and distributed one volume of the 'Ohio Legislative History'; and,

"WHEREAS, The continuance of this work has been recommended by the Ohio State Librarian, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the Ohio State University, and practically all of the public libraries of Ohio, and the state printing commission has recommended this history as a fixed proposition; and,

"WHEREAS, There are many and frequent requests from libraries and educational institutions of Ohio and other states for copies of this valuable work; therefore,

*"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio:*

"That there is hereby authorized the preparation and printing in book form 2,000 copies of 'Ohio Legislative History' for the years 1913-1917, inclusive, in connection with the official history of the administration for the same years; the work to be done under the direction of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The said publication to be printed and engraved, bound and finished as nearly as possible to correspond with Volume No. 1 of said history. The completed manuscript for such Volume No. 2 shall be delivered to the Supervisor of public printing, who is hereby directed to have printed and bound as herein set forth and deliver to the Secretary of State for distribution as follows: ten copies to the Ohio state library; one copy each to the different state libraries of the United States; one copy to every city circulating library in the state of Ohio; one copy to every college and high school in Ohio of the first grade; etc., etc."

In conformity with the said resolution the undersigned was duly appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House

of Representatives to prepare the manuscript for said Volume 2 of "Ohio Legislative History."

It is hoped that the contents will prove interesting and valuable to all as a reliable work of reference and should the history be continued through succeeding administrations there will be no doubt of its value to the public as showing the changes in state laws and the progress in state government.

JAMES K. MERCER.

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James M. C.



# ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX

## CHAPTER I

OHIO has ever been fortunate in the choice of Chief Executive during emergency times, and never more so, than in the present greatest crisis in the world's history.

Governor James M. Cox has developed into a truly great War Executive, and his party friends, as well as those who have been politically opposed to him, are proud of the record he is making for Ohio, in the tremendous War Epoch which is now engulfing almost the entire civilized world. The Buckeye State, ever quick to respond to the patriotic demands of the Nation, as well as to the appeals of humanity everywhere in times of suffering and distress, will be recorded in history as having done her full share in destroying the military autocracy of the Central Powers of Europe, and the great honor of this accomplishment will be largely due to the untiring energy and devoted patriotism of her Chief Executive, since war was declared with Germany.

When President Wilson made the call for troops and mobilization of the National Guard in 1917, Governor Cox was quick to respond, and, bending all his energies to the great task set for him, Ohio was among the first of the States to provide a full Army division of Volunteers in defense of the National Honor, and for Liberty and Justice throughout the world. In all correlated movements in support of the war, such as the conservation of food, the Red Cross, and the Y. M. C. A., the Governor has pledged the entire resources of the Commonwealth, and in the years to come, it will not be said that Ohio failed in any particular to uphold the honor and safety of the Nation at this critical period.

Aside from his record of achievement in behalf of the commonwealth of Ohio for the support of the great war for human liberty, the reputation of Governor Cox as Chief Executive of the State will largely rest upon his efforts for humanitarian legislation and the general uplift of the poor and helpless.

Throughout both his administrations the Governor has aimed to strengthen the workmen's compensation law so that its workings through the administration of the State Industrial Board will be of a greater permanent benefit to both the toilers and the employers.

In the matter of prison reform, which has been mostly a sadly neglected subject in Ohio, Governor Cox has caused to be written a bright page of progress for the state and this phase of his work will be more fully set forth in the space given to the "Ohio Board of Clemency" in another part of this volume.

"Old Age Pensions" is another subject of deep concern to Governor Cox and there is no doubt but the general public will agree with his views with regard to aiding and saving the self-respect of aged and helpless residents of the state.

## CHAPTER II

### Birth and Education

THE familiar saying "A self-made man" was never more truthfully applied than in the case of Governor James M. Cox.

Born on a farm, his parents were modestly poor but industrious and ambitious for the future of their children; the mother in particular being a woman of strong mentality, and from her no doubt Governor Cox received his wonderful energy and determination to succeed in the world.

Hon. James M. Cox first saw the light of day at Jacksonburg, Butler County, Ohio, March 31st, 1870, the son of Gilbert Cox and Elizabeth A. (Andrews) Cox. The son James received his education in the district schools and high school. He was reared on the farm, worked for some time in a printing office, then taught country school and after having some local experience as a newspaper reporter he became connected in an editorial capacity with the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, where he remained until he accepted the appointment of Secretary to Hon. Paul Sorg of the Third Ohio Congressional District, which position he held until the year 1898, when he purchased the Dayton *Daily News*.

By close application of all his energies Mr. Cox soon built up a newspaper of large influence and in the year 1903 he purchased the Springfield *Press-Republic* and formed the "News League of Ohio".

For a period of about ten years at this interval Mr. Cox worked incessantly in behalf of Democratic principles, and in 1908 he was rewarded with the Democratic nomination to congress by the Third Ohio District. He was elected to the sixty-first congress and re-elected to the sixty-second congress, serving in both bodies with distinction, until he was called to the higher post of Governor.

Governor Cox has recently built a beautiful new, permanent home at Trail's End, near Dayton. When in Columbus, Governor and Mrs. Cox reside at the Hotel Deshler.

## CHAPTER III

### Nominated and Elected Governor.

ON Wednesday, June 5th, 1912, the Ohio Democratic State Convention in session at Toledo unanimously nominated Hon. James M. Cox for the office of Governor of the state, and with him were nominated, for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Hugh L. Nichols of Batavia, Clermont County; for Secretary of State, Hon. Charles H. Graves of Ottawa County; for Auditor of State, Vic Donahey of Tuscarawas County; for Treasurer of State, John P. Brennan of Champaign County; for Attorney General, Timothy Hogan of Jackson County; for Judges of the Supreme Court, Oscar Newman of Scioto County, and William E. Scofield of Marion County.

At the election which followed, on November 5th, the entire ticket was elected with the exception of one judge of the Supreme Court, Judge R. M. Wanamaker, the (Progressive) nominee from Summit County having been elected by a plurality of 30,334 votes.

The three leading candidates for Governor were Hon. James M. Cox, Democrat; Gen. Robert B. Brown of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Republican, and Hon. Arthur L. Garford of Elyria, Lorain County, Progressive. After a spirited campaign the result was the election of Mr. Cox by a plurality of 166,823 votes, the entire vote being: Mr. Cox, Democrat, 439,223; Gen. Brown, Republican, 272,500; Arthur L. Garford, Progressive, 217,903; C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist, 87,709; Daniel A. Poling, Prohibitionist, 16,607, and John Kircher, Socialist-Labor candidate, 2,689. The total vote of the state for Governor was 1,056,067. The other candidates on the Democratic ticket were elected by the following pluralities, to-wit:

Hugh L. Nichols, Lieutenant Governor, 149,521; Charles H. Graves, Secretary of State, 148,315; Vic Donahey, Auditor of State, 129,093; John P. Brennan, Treasurer of State, 133,255; Timothy S. Hogan, Attorney General, 151,849, and Oscar W. Newman, Judge of the Supreme Court, 27,121.

## CHAPTER IV

### Ohio Democratic Platform — 1912

**B**E it resolved by the Democracy in the state of Ohio, in convention assembled, that,

“The splendid record of constructive statesmanship made by the present Democratic National House of Representatives has won the admiration of the nation and given proof that the party is in readiness for the larger power and responsibilities about to be conferred on it.

#### FAVOR POSTAL EXPRESS.

“We favor the extension of the postal service by the federal government and indorse in substance the bill providing for a postal express now pending in Congress, heretofore favorably reported by the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house.

“In complete control of the legislative and executive power for the first time in twenty years, the Democratic party in Ohio in two years has a record of progressive and constructive achievement almost unparalleled in the history of American commonwealths; a record in signal contrast with that of the Republican oligarchy so long in control, which, in its alliance with privilege, has used the public treasury for the enrichment of its petty bosses and its captains of industry. Such a record entitles the Democracy to a continuation in power at the hands of the people of Ohio.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS REVIEWED.

“The Democratic party in practical reaffirmation of its allegiance to the doctrine that all political power is inherent in the people, has restored to them their weapons of self-defense through the initiative and referendum for cities, and by giving them the direct nomination and election of United States senators; it has made possible the rehabilitation of the judiciary by the creation of a non-partisan ballot for the election of judges. For the first time in the history of Ohio, railroads and other public service corporations are paying taxes upon the same basis as the farm and home. By the enactment of a public utilities law, the rates, services and capitalization of these giant corporations, so long free from public control, are being regulated.

"The limitations of the hours of labor for women and the establishment of a workmen's compensation commission are an earnest of the desire of the Democracy to rescue those workers made helpless by industrial conditions and combinations. The control of the institutions of the state, long a source of public scandal, inefficiency and divided responsibility, has been committed to a central board of administration in accordance with the modern principles of economic and efficient business management.

GRAFT PROSECUTION CITED.

"The nonpartisan prosecution of bi-partisan grafters; the inauguration of a system of competitive bidding for the use of the state funds, instead of placing these funds, as heretofore, in the banks of favorite political friends; the enactment of a law to prevent corrupt practices at elections; the establishment of a reformatory for women, and the introduction of agricultural instruction in the schools, are evidences not only of the desire of the Democracy to serve, but also of its ability and competency to administer the state government in the interest of the people.

"The record of the past is the promise of the future.

"The Democratic party stands, first, for a restoration of the government to the people through direct legislation and through the simplification of the machinery of government so that the people may adequately express themselves; and, second, for legislation looking to the abolition of privilege and to the restoration of equal opportunity to all.

SHORT BALLOT ADVOCATED.

"To this end, we favor:

"First, a short ballot in the selection of administrative officers, as a means for insuring greater scrutiny in the selection of public officials, and for fixing and centralizing responsibility.

"Second, separate ballots for state and national officers.

"Third, home rule for cities and villages, including the question of public or private ownership and operation of all public utilities.

"Fourth, the immediate valuation of the property, tangible and intangible, of all public utilities of this state, to the end that rates for service to the public shall be based on actual values and not upon capitalization.

"Fifth, home rule in taxation.

"Sixth, the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum in state matters.

"Seventh, a further reduction in the hours of labor for women and further restriction on the right of employment of children in workshops and factories.



## GOOD ROADS ARE URGED.

"Eighth, the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators.

"Ninth, legislation looking to the improvement of the roads and highways of the state.

"Tenth, continuation of the reform in the conduct of the state's penal institutions, which has been inaugurated. Abandonment of the present prison system. A new penitentiary should be built and conducted upon plans drawn in accordance with the modern thought on this subject; making the regeneration of prisoners the aim of the state.

"We indorse and approve the administration of Governor Judson Harmon and the Democratic state officials as the best the state of Ohio has ever had and we invite the attention of the electorate to their achievements as a guarantee of the continuation of such faithful servants.

"We favor the regulation of the liquor traffic by license and strict control, when and where the people decide the traffic shall be lawful and therefore urge the adoption of the license proposal as submitted by the constitutional convention."

## CHAPTER V

### Ohio Democratic Campaign Opening

(From Ohio Democratic Text Book, 1912.)

WITH a flow of oratory from the lips of several of the party's most eminent leaders, including Governor Woodrow Wilson, presidential candidate; Congressman James M. Cox, candidate for governor; United States Senator T. P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Mayor Newton D. Baker and candidates on the state ticket, the Ohio Democratic campaign was opened in Columbus, September 20, before an enormous crowd—the largest and most enthusiastic that ever attended a similar event in the old Buckeye state.

There was a strong current of optimism that energized all, a feeling that the party's standard-bearers would conquer in the present contest inspired enthusiasm, and there was a snap and vim about the opening that were exceedingly pleasing to the candidates, Chairman W. L. Finley and his associates on the state Democratic executive committee, whose combined efforts are responsible for this new chapter in Democratic political history.

Congressman Cox arrived early from Dayton, his home, and Governor Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Finley, reached the city early. Both candidates were greeted by cheering multitudes at the depots and were escorted to their headquarters in the Southern hotel through streets packed with cheering and applauding masses of humanity. It was Governor Wilson's first appearance in the state for speech-making in public, and the warmth of the greeting given him will cause the candidate to remember his Columbus visit as one of the most pleasing in his career.

The strenuous program arranged was carried out in full and without delay. The presidential and gubernatorial candidates spoke at an organization meeting at 1 p. m. in Memorial hall, addressed a large audience of college presidents, professors, school superintendents, teachers and students in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at 2:30 p. m., discussed the issues before an assemblage of business men and commercial travelers in the City hall auditorium at 3:15 p. m., called upon Governor Harmon in the Ohio executive offices, greeted thousands of electors, women and Princeton alumni at a public reception at the Southern hotel, occupied places of honor in a monster impromptu parade that was featured with a

grand pyrotechnical display, and closed the day by addressing a monster evening meeting in Memorial hall commencing at 7:30 p. m.

Congressman Cox spoke as follows:

"In the formal opening of the campaign by the Ohio Democracy, it seems most fitting and proper that the first word should be spoken by the present chief executive of our commonwealth, who has been such a useful and potential force in redeeming the principles of integrity and efficiency in government and who soon retires from his exalted station in the flower of vigorous manhood, assured of the abiding gratitude of our people for service rendered in the public behalf. And the felicity of the occasion is added to by the presence of another state governor who brings his encouragement and co-operation, yea his congratulations to a sister state which has recently been given the constitutional facilities to work out a genuine democracy, grounded upon the principles of our fathers, and stimulated by the advanced thought of a larger experience and a higher civilization. We welcome the man from Princeton halls, where his concept and courage established an equality of young manhood over the old order of preference, class and snobbery. We share in the pride he has inspired in all Americans by his achievements, wrought by a clarity of vision that ranks him with Jefferson, a breath of human brotherhood that classes him with Lincoln, and a courage and dogged devotion to right rather than expediency which will give us another Andrew Jackson.

"In the present crisis when the evolutions and processes of time, suggest that the human unit rather than property shall claim first consideration in our laws, when the progress of the race demands an enlarged social justice under our institutions we are impressed with the force of an observation made long ago that in the life of our republic the hazard always makes the man. The emergency of the hour calls for a man versed in the history of human events and the significance they bear to governmental control of our society. As in other days a robust American citizenship meets the call and supplies the man, abundantly endowed by nature, equipped by years of earnest intellectual labor and steeled in practical experience. He is so obviously the man of the hour that one hundred millions of people whose confidence he has won and whose affections he will quicken, await now the mere formality of his selection by them as chief magistrate of the nation. In this presence let him feel the earnestness of our assurance that Ohio will strike no false note in the national harmony and that our electoral vote will be cast for him.

#### THE ISSUES OUTLINED.

"The issue in Ohio, so far as purely state matters are concerned, is whether Democratic rule is to continue or whether the machinery of government shall be turned back to the political party in power when Governor Harmon was chosen four years ago.

"Now let us analyze this matter calmly in the face of undisputed facts and history:

"First—Was the Republican administration honest or efficient, and has the present Democratic regime shown the characteristics named?

"The scandalous handling of public moneys, their placement in the banks of favored political friends, and the personal profits acquired in the form of interest on the funds of the people, are transactions so well known that they need scarcely be recalled. The state was so horrified that remedial legislation was passed under Democratic supervision, and the interest profit belonging by right always to the state, is now legally so provided.

"For years the irregularities of the canal ring amounted to a public disgrace. Through Governor Harmon's vigilance they were exposed and the people have by constitutional change provided for the abandonment of the state board of public works, and placed this machinery of government with the governor through appointment of a superintendent for a term of but one year. Legislative committees of investigation until halted in their work by a decision of the supreme court, were uncovering situations, created by official dishonesty, that shocked the sensibilities of the people.

#### WHY DEMOCRATS WON.

"The plain truth is that practically every important piece of legislation passed within the last two years, was for the vigorous purpose of tearing out the veins and arteries of a political system, built up by Republican leaders with such finesse that it reached and demoralized government in most every community and made the conduct and existence of our institutions a mere travesty on intelligence and morality.

"In the campaign of 1908 this situation was charged by the Democratic candidate for governor. In his first term, which followed, the accusations were proven. In the election of 1908 the people through suspicion that something was wrong, elected Mr. Harmon governor by something over 20,000 plurality. In 1910 when well based suspicions became a conviction with the people, the plurality of two years before was multiplied by five and public resentment was registered in an election result almost without precedent in its size and significance.

"The further observation should be made that the adoption of so many amendments to our constitution was due in considerable degree, at least to a public desire to have the necessary means to correct conditions revealed by recent disclosures in our state. Let it be recorded now, as something more than a mere coincidence that no Republican speaker in the present state campaign will refer with pride to the administration of affairs supplanted by public protest in 1908.

#### A NEWER AND BETTER ORDER.

"In contrast to the conditions just recited, we submit a newer and better order of things. During their incumbency there has been neither hint nor accusation against the Democratic governor and state officials. On the other hand both their official integrity and efficiency are admitted. Furthermore the legislation enacted under this control is the most important and constructive in the last 50 years of Ohio's history.

"Second—Is the Republican party in such shape as to justify public confidence in any administration it might by popular consent establish in Ohio?

"It is split by seemingly irreconcilable differences. The feeling manifested by the two branches toward each other exceeds in bitterness and rancor the partisan controversies common to other days. Two tickets carrying candidates for every state office have been placed in the field. The two platforms of principles have been proclaimed, showing that there are more than mere personal political matters to be reconciled. The conclusion is justified that if either branch of the Republican party were to succeed at the polls the confusion in both administration and legislation would be greater than it now is in the internal affairs of that once great organization. There is neither harmony of policy nor cohesion in action, and if the state government were given over to either wing public affairs would be drawn into a mess much the same as the presidency was recently lowered in a regrettable controversy.

#### PUT FRIENDS IN OFFICE.

"Third—Since positive expression in behalf of a progressive charter of government has recently been made, is it not both important and proper that the state government be placed in charge of the political party which showed an earnest interest in the new order of things by helping to adopt it? A Republican administration would hardly be installed in any relation to carry out a Democratic platform, nor would it seem logical to intrust the new charter of state in the hands of a party that has manifested, if not opposition, then at least the indifference of non-support.

"The regular Republican convention in June gave no indorsement of any of the amendments, but expressed an intent to carry the enabling constitutional rights into law if they were ratified by the people. It was the old story of evading every controverted question. The seceding wing of the Republican party indorsed the amendments after they had been voted on. It was significant that the advocacy of the major amendments was left almost entirely to the Democratic leaders of the state. Neither the regular nor the insurgent nominee of the Republican party for governor raised his voice in their behalf.

"Our Republican brethren have for years contended that 'the tariff should be revised by its friends.' If consistency is a noticeable virtue this year, then they must subscribe to the propriety of having the new state charter set in motion by its friends.

"Of infinitely greater importance, however, than the supremacy of party, is the adoption of a program of progress in our state government—and the courageous adoption of such laws as our best thought and experience suggest regardless of the departure made from the beaten paths of the past. I am not here to urge the election of men because they are Democrats, nor the defeat of any one because he is a Republican. But I contend most earnestly in behalf of the Democratic platform adopted in Toledo. It is sound in reason and humanitarian in spirit and intent. It is the most courageous declaration of principles ever enunciated by any political party in Ohio. At the time of its adoption it was apparent that there would be a division in the opposing party. The political usages of other days, under the circumstances that surrounded the Toledo convention, would have suggested a cautious program, a meaningless



platform, a positive declaration on no question upon which there was a marked difference of opinion—in short, the plan would have been to slip into power by the oily methods of evasion, profiting by the weakness of the opposition rather than the righteousness of our cause. But a sense of duty, not expediency, moved that body of almost a thousand men. The Democracy has serious business in hand. In national affairs, it is not concerned about a question of veracity between two men, nor in state matters with playing purely for the place, in order that the party organization might be controlled on a more auspicious day.

#### PLATFORM A CONTRACT.

"The Toledo platform was written and is now submitted as a contract with the people. In a statement made to the state central committee in session in Dayton in July, I stated that our platform was a pledge to carry its provisions into law, if we were elected in November, and that the assistance of the organization, state and local, would be invoked if necessary to accomplish the promised legislation. The binding force of this sacred obligation has been impressed upon every county committee that I have addressed. If by suffrage edict I become governor of Ohio, every influence of that office and every endeavor on my part will be exerted to write our platform into law.

"In our articles of faith our convention declared for a short ballot. To this end the remaining state offices of legislative rather than constitutional origin should be abolished as elective, and the power of appointment lodged in the governor. This should be followed by the change necessary in making every state officer with the exception of members of the supreme court appointive by the executive. With the tendency toward direct legislation there should be the least possible confusion to the voter. The short ballot will be helpful in that respect, and it centers responsibility.

"The plan of separate ballots for state and national tickets is favored. It has worked well in other states. It induces a better order of concentration of interest and insures added vigilance on the part of the voter. Besides, it separates by simple arrangement two distinct issues.

"Home rule for cities, a subject involved in one of the recent constitutional amendments, is a ringing note in our platform and the endorsement thus given to it was doubtless a factor in its overwhelming ratification by the people. Every student of government endorses this proposition. It is the very essence of self-government. To provide arbitrarily the same kind of municipal government for cities of all sizes in our state, is as illogical as would be a commercial policy to install the same type of machinery for industrial plants regardless of their distinctive characteristics or the magnitude of their operations. Every facility granted by this amendment should be conveyed by the legislature to our municipalities.

#### REVALUATION OF UTILITIES URGED.

"The fourth and fifth declarations refer to taxation, and for the purpose of simplification will be treated together. One provides for the immediate valuation of the property, tangible and intangible, of all public utilities in the state, to the end that rates of service to the public shall be based upon actual values and not fictitious capitalization. The other contemplates home rule in taxation. The most vexed question in government is that of taxation. This is



more than the question of securing the required revenue with the least possible friction. It is a matter of so distributing the burdens of government that each shall pay according to the benefits received and the general prosperity encouraged thereby. The taxation program of Governor Harmon has met with public favor. Our duty is clear to continue the basic principle which forces economy through a reasonable limitation of the tax rate. Certain refinements in the Smith 1 per cent tax law doubtless are suggested by experience, but fundamentally it is sound and will work a distinct public service. The adoption of the constitutional amendment authorizing franchise, inheritance and income taxes opens the door for still further progress in tax matters. They will be levied upon those ablest to bear them. A portion of this revenue should be left with the counties when collected. The part reserved by the state will enable it, with other regular incomes, to abolish entirely the state levy. The tax commission appointed by Governor Harris recommended among other things the abolition of the state levy. Local tax burdens will by this plan be lessened and the whole system of taxation will be simplified. With the state levy eliminated the home rule recently granted to cities could possibly be extended to embrace the subject of local taxation. With this achieved the taxing power of the state would be left in the hands of the people who pay the taxes and are, therefore, directly interested in the way public funds are collected and expended. In the matter of assessing at full value public utilities, the thing aimed at is the vicious practice of overcapitalization. Under our present utilities law future stock watering operations are impossible, but the excess committed before this statute was enacted, in many instances afford a fictitious base for the making of rates to the public. With all public utilities, the government, state and federal, is insisting upon a reasonable rate being charged to the public. The reasonableness of the rate can not be determined without first ascertaining the value of the property. If the rates charged are commensurate with the real valuation then that valuation should go on the tax duplicate. This law will automatically correct rates, squeeze the water from fictitious issues of stock, and altogether work a wholesome reform to which no reasonable man can object.

#### FAVORS I. & R.

"The Initiative and Referendum amendment was endorsed, since which time it has been ratified by the people by a big plurality. Some legislation is needed to put it into use, and this should be done without in the least restricting the operation the state has clearly shown it wants. As in other states where direct legislation has been adopted, the opponents of the measure in theory will become its friends in practice. If it is not safe in operation, then a Republican form of government is wrong in theory. There is no escape from that conclusion. A factor in its ratification in Ohio was the legislative exposure. The people, so far as my observation goes, express charity for the unfortunate man who falls from temptation, but they condemn a system where representative government is not safeguarded. Leaving with the legislature a final and plenary power might have been both practical and safe in other days, but in this age of vast commercialism it requires, it seems to me, a peculiarly unsophisticated mind to endorse the old practice of delegating full and irrevocable authority to our representatives, into whose hands come affairs representing untold millions of dollars every year.

"Added vigilance in the protection of women and children in workshops and further attention to the hours of labor are urged in our declaration. This is in simple harmony with the best thought of the nation, which has awakened to the importance of conserving the race.

#### POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

"There is also carried a reaffirmation of the proposed amendment to our federal constitution providing for the popular election of United States senators. Ohio should ratify this measure with such dispatch and enthusiasm as to correctly represent how our people feel about it.

"Good roads were endorsed in these words: 'We favor legislation looking to the improvement of the roads and highways of the state.' This seems to be in harmony with public thought on the subject. The good roads amendment to the constitution was defeated, not because the people are opposed to an extensive and vigorous program of improvement, but from a very manifest fear that the big bond issues might lead to extravagance. The movement has been helped rather than injured by the recent campaign on the amendment because the sum of our intelligence has been added to. There is a further understanding of the relation good roads bear to our social and economic life; a keener appreciation of the importance of better roadway transportation facilities for communication between the farm producer and the city consumer, on the one hand, and the rural buyer of merchandise and supplies and the urban merchant on the other. Furthermore, we see as never before the manifold advantages of an increased community life as stimulated by good roads—an added tendency toward public assembly, the facilities which enable country folk to gather together for discussion and entertainment, the bringing to the farm of the amenities of city life, greater and more regular attendance at schools, particularly the township high schools, which compel greater distances of travel. The simple truth is that we know now more about the benefits of good roads than we do about the details of their construction and maintenance. We expend much labor in building them and give too little attention to drainage and replacement. I have observed that in many parts of the state gravel is hauled on the highways, only to be washed away by recurring freshets. We could profit much from the experience in Iowa. In that state a law was passed compelling all road officers to use the split-log drag. The right still inheres in the legislature to make a levy for good roads. The law passed a year or so ago to this end was vetoed by Governor Harmon for the reason that public expense should be kept to the nearest possible minimum until the new tax law was in full and systematic operation. Development has doubtless removed that very valid objection, so that the legislature will be free to aid this genuinely great movement.

"A most important project is outlined in a plank in our platform which commends the organization and labors of the board of control, urges the abandonment of the present penitentiary, the building of a new one, and its conduct along the advanced lines of penal reform. This is a subject which I have studied for some years, and which will receive vigorous attention should the executive responsibility be placed on me. From many viewpoints our penitentiary is a disgrace to civilization. The state should at once proceed in the utilization of the large tract it owns in central Ohio, if it is not now used to good purpose. If it is, then the state should buy not less than 1,500 acres of land—the location being determined by fertility of soil, centrality and shipping facilities. The erec-

tion of buildings could proceed in units, so that the drain on public funds would not be burdensome. The convicts should be employed in such activities as will render labor the chief element of cost in what they produce. For illustration, if they manufacture within the institution goods in which the first cost of material is considerable, then we can not advantageously turn to account the labor involved. The farm activity is suggested for three reasons: First, the demand for foodstuffs from other state institutions; second, the prepondering element of labor cost in production, and third, the sanitary and moral benefits to the convicts. We need an entirely new base of operations. The present policy suggests neither charity for the unfortunate, cast into disgrace either by an environment not of his own making, or a momentary uncontrollable impulse, nor does the present plan carry into the prisoner's routine anything suggestive of a desire on the part of the state to make him better. A man in a moment of rage or intoxication strikes down an individual and is sent to prison for murder. His family is deprived of support and thrown on the world to become possibly public charges or moral outcasts.

#### FINER ORDER OF JUSTICE.

'Would it not be a finer order of justice to place our penitentiary on a paying basis, turn labor to profit, compensate the prisoner for work performed, subtract the cost of his keep, and send the remaining part to the families deprived of support by the tragedy?

"The prisoners also should be worked on the highways, as part of a merit system. Experiments already made in outdoor employment in this state are pronounced successful. They have been eminently so elsewhere. North Carolina rehabilitated her material resources by building good roads on this plan. No state institution in the future should be established without ample land provision. In too many instances in Ohio, fertility of soil was obviously not considered in determining a location. There is no reason, with the arrangement suggested, why these state farms could not become agricultural experiment stations, to insure intensive and profitable tillage of the state soil, and at the same time be of great benefit to farmers in the respective communities.

#### PROPERLY REGULATED SALOONS.

"With a courage that deserves popular commendation, our platform took a positive stand on the liquor question, and the Democracy in so doing was the first of the great political parties in many years in Ohio to manifest a conviction on a subject that has been perplexing in itself, to say nothing of the influence it has had on purely economic questions before the legislature. We endorsed the license amendment to the constitution, which was subsequently adopted by the people by an overwhelming vote. One striking feature of the election is a valuable index to the whole situation. The dive keeper believes that there should be no restraint by law upon his operations, regardless of the menace he creates to society. On the other hand, there is the prohibitionist, who is entirely sincere in his belief that the liquor traffic can be successfully stopped. While not in any sense acting in concert, these two elements opposed the license proviso. The common sense view that the resort keeper should be regulated or denied a license altogether, and that prohibition has been found to be impracticable, prevailed,

and the legislature now has the right to legalize license and provide regulations which must be respected by those who retain the license. This in no sense disturbs the right of option to vote the saloon out. License obtains where the people want the saloon. The legislature should, as one of its very first acts, pass the legislation so directed, and in strict harmony with the wish and will of the people as expressed. Ohio now has the opportunity to take front rank in the solving of this question, and taking it out of politics.

"Reference should be made to another phase of the changes in our constitution. The amendments are in three classes. First, those that become operative automatically; second, those that direct the legislature by the mandate 'shall,' to pass certain described laws, and third, those providing that the legislature 'may' enact certain legislation. The second name must be accepted as a command from the people, and any attempt to embarrass or unnecessarily delay legislative action can not be justified by governmental ethics. The word 'may' in the third class is taken to mean that when conditions arise to warrant the remedial action prescribed it shall be taken.

#### STRENGTHEN COMPENSATION LAW.

"It is my judgment that at least one amendment which is not mandatory should receive early legislative attention. I refer to the proposal in behalf of workmen's compensation. Either ignorance or mendacity has through misrepresentation lodged some misgivings in the minds of some perfectly well-meaning people as to the underlying principle and operation of this law. One would think that it was some sort of fantastic project, unknown save in our state. It was inaugurated in Germany over one hundred years ago and has been maintained without interruption. It was adopted by every great civilized power on earth before it was even extensively discussed in our country. It is so fundamentally just that society will accept it as a long delayed act of simple humanity. In our social organization the most striking characteristic is the interdependence as between human units. The carpenter can not get along without the farmer nor can the farmer progress without the merchant, the tradesman and the mechanic. Each performs his function, but is dependent upon the other. Many occupations are more hazardous than others, and yet they can not be eliminated because they form a link in the social and industrial chain. The men who face these hazards are contributing a large, and often a larger share to society than those in safe pursuits, and it seems hardly fair that the unprotected risk should be borne entirely by them.

#### SOCIETY THE BENEFICIARY.

"A finer justice would suggest that society as the direct beneficiary of these dangerous pursuits, bear the financial burdens entailed by accident and accidental death.

"The enlightened thought of today does not endorse the common law principle applicable to the defenses known as 'the fellow servant rule,' 'the assumption of risk' and 'contributory negligence.' Instead our common instincts of justice and fairness dictate that this inevitable situation of tragedy and sadness be lifted from the courts by compelling the payment of certain specified sums for death or accidents in stated occupations for the creation of a protective insurance fund.



"Many states have now adopted it as a compulsory measure. In Ohio our liability board, efficient in performance and personnel, has faced the disadvantageous situation created by the constitutional lack of legislative authority to pass a compulsory act. That limitation has now been removed by amendment. The plans adopted in the several states have been of three classes, a state insurance fund paid by the manufacturers, the organization of mutual insurance companies by the employer and the insurance in regular insurance companies of the employee by the employer. That is a detail to be worked out by the legislature. Regardless of the plan adopted, however, society pays the burden, because the cost will be levied, and properly so, upon consumption.

#### REDUCE HUMAN LIFE WASTE.

"In Illinois the mine operators, after the passage of a compulsory act, formed a mutual insurance company of their own, based upon injury rates established by the state, and then they begun making closer inquiry into safety devices. As a result accidents were reduced between 60 and 70 per cent. The employer was free from constant litigation, the injured or dependent escaped the long delays of the law, and the operators admit that they are now saving money under the law. At the same time they have the conscious thought of contributing a distinct service to humanity by reducing the awful waste of human life and promoting industrial contentment. Let me submit the following from Chief Justice Winslow of the supreme court of Wisconsin, as it touches the very heart of the whole subject:

#### LAW RESPONDS TO POPULAR WILL.

"It is matter of common knowledge that this law forms the legislative response to an emphatic, if not peremptory, public demand. It was admitted by lawyers as well as laymen that the personal injury action brought by the employee against his employer to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of the negligence of the employer had wholly failed to meet or remedy a great economic and social problem which modern industrialism has forced upon us, namely, the problem of who shall make pecuniary recompense for the toll of suffering and death which that industrialism levies and must continue to levy upon the civilized world. The problem is distinctly a modern problem. In the days of manual labor, the small shop with few employes and the stage coach, there was no such problem, or if there was, it was almost negligible. Accidents there were in those days, and distressing ones, but they were relatively few, and the employee who exercised any reasonable degree of care was comparatively secure from injury. There was no army of injured and dying with constantly swelling ranks marching with halting step and dimming eyes to the great hereafter. This is what we have with us now, thanks to the great material progress of our age, and this is what we shall have with us for many a day to come. Legislate as we may in the line of stringent requirements for safety devices or the abolition of the employers' common law defenses, the army of the injured will still increase, the price of our manufacturing greatness will still have to be paid in human blood and tears. To speak of the common law personal injury action as a remedy for this



problem is to jest with serious subjects, to give a stone to one who asks for bread. The terrible economic waste, the overwhelming temptation to the commission of perjury and the relatively small proportion of the sums recovered which comes to the injured parties in such actions, condemn them as wholly inadequate to meet the difficulty.'

#### A PROGRESSIVE DEFINED.

"There are those profiting by unfair preference and advantage over their fellows who with purse and voice always resist the regulation of business, and the progressive program, certain to be adopted in Ohio, in time, will inspire their propaganda of alarm.

"They represent one extreme type in our political and industrial life and believe that property is entitled to the same exemption from legal control that it previously enjoyed before human rights became involved by a vast industrialism with property rights. Then there is the other extreme type that looks upon property, even though honestly attained, with prejudice and unfairness. These two classes are as far apart as the poles, and, left to their own devices, always will be. Between them there would be an interminable dispute, disquieting to our society and creative of class hatred. Between these extreme types now comes the true progressive with the common sense idea of moderation, humanity and compromise. Instead of him being the radical he is the real conservative. By surrounding society with wholesome conditions you build human character. If you surround business with wholesome conditions you build a more enduring prosperity.

"When the railway rate bill was passed by congress the railroads classified it as an insolent intrusion by government into the domain of property rights. If you were to suggest going back to the old order of things and abolishing the interstate commerce commission, the first objectors would be the railroads, whose whole standard of business ethics has been raised, with a resulting prosperity more stable than before. The public utilities bill in Ohio, which prevents stock watering and insures a more permanent success for honest enterprise, is now endorsed by business men.

"Government through the law is intended to control society. That is the first fundamental in our civilization. Then why should it not likewise regulate business, which is simply the material product of society? So long as schools and churches and universities, so long as a greater civilization that spurs every fiber of humanity, continue to make life better and sweeter, so long as science continues its subtle play on human development, so long as we are lifted to a higher moral outlook, government must go on with us. It is to be a constant aid, not a bar to our better destiny.

"The way will not be easy in Ohio in carrying out our program of progress, but if the responsibility be cast upon me, I have the faith that the admitted righteousness of our cause will be written in the gratitude of a contented people and a prosperous commonwealth."

## CHAPTER VI

### Inaugural Address of Hon. James M. Cox, Governor, to the People of Ohio, Monday, January 13, 1913

*To the People of Ohio:*

I INDULGE the hope that endorsement will be given to a change in custom, made this day, in taking from the inaugural address that part which deals entirely with recommendations to the General Assembly, and submitting my views to that body in writing. The growth in the activities and scope of our government entails a legislative message of such length as to encroach on the proprieties of this solemn occasion, and work a distinct inconvenience and discomfort to the organizations and individuals, who in patriotic fervor, desire to participate in the arrangements that are to follow.

Every impulse of my nature responds to the highest sense of obligation for the honor now conferred, in compliance with the suffrage expression of the electors, and yet, an appreciation of the responsibilities which go with it, reminds us of human limitations, and inspires the hope that our endeavors along the lines of justice and honesty, in the vision of the Ruler of all governments, will gain the benediction of His favor and assistance.

While the executive station is one of generally accepted distinction, to me it does not bespeak elevation above my fellows. The relation of private citizenship establishes an equal base, but when one assumes the duties incumbent upon this office, a proper conception of the situation makes him the servant of the people, and unless he responds to full appreciation of the superior rights and powers of those he agrees to serve, he begins either with false vision, or with a species of treason in his heart.

There is much in the theory of the ancients that nothing makes stronger appeal to the Almighty than the congregation of people under peaceful auspices for the purpose of refining government to the needs and advancement of the race. If that were a spectacle of such omen in olden days then this day holds every portent for good, because every community is represented in the festivities of the occasion and without regard to class or creed, they exhibit their attachment to our institutions of government.

Ohio is a wonderful state and rich in the traditions that inspire a proud citizenship. Her fertile soil, picturesque beauties and delightful climate, attracted to her borders a sturdy race of people, and they have here builded an empire in extent and treasure. Its continued growth is dependent, in many ways, upon government, and every change made, bears direct influence upon our social and economic life. We are entering upon a new day. The evolutions and processes of time are working great advances in every activity of man. The forces of human intelligence have carried us to a point of higher moral vision, and it would have been a distinct anomaly of history if government had not been carried on in the progress of the time. It requires considerable faith in the righteousness of a cause to turn face from the old order of things, mindful that in the plans and policies of government about to be adopted, are involved the hopes and aspirations, the happiness and general welfare of five million human souls.

I sense therefore the sublime responsibility of this hour!

But history tells us that while we can profit immeasurably by the experience of the past, every government that has endured, kept its face toward the sunrise and not the sunset of civilization. We must feed on the vitality of growth; not on the decay of decline. We reverence the works of our fathers, and seek to prove ourselves the worthy sons of worthy sires, by making as great development in our time as they made in theirs. Ours is not the creed of the cynic, looking with scorn upon the institutions of yesterday. Civilization is simply a relay race, and unless we take it up with the freshness of spirit with which our fathers began it, the generation is in a condition of certain decay. Mistakes will be made, because government is the creature of man. But if civilization from its beginning had followed the course of least resistance and not approached uncertainty with experimentation, this old world of ours would present a far different aspect.

An advanced civilization does not refine government from caprice, but from necessity. The savage needs no government, because the interdependence of human units is not a characteristic of his existence. As a race progresses dependence on each other increases, and the meaning of exact justice to all is understood and the enforcement of that principle in government is demanded.

The genius of man has invented no system better fitted to work a greater national destiny than the even balanced relation of our federal and state governments. In our commonwealth there is now a marked tendency toward a larger measure of home rule for municipalities, and an increased opportunity in their community affairs. At the same time there is exacted an increased police power from the state in the projects

of general human welfare that can only be kept uniform in their beneficence by operation of the state unit. Experience has demonstrated the soundness of the theory. In practice it brings added responsibility with reference to matters of closer contact, and as we stimulate interest in the plain duty of citizenship, we are, by improved community life, building a state structure of greater strength and usefulness. The government belongs to the people and their co-operation is needed at this hour in upholding the arm of the executive, so long as his stewardship is faithful. I now dedicate my services to the cause of the state, and duty will be met as the Almighty gives me the lights of conscience to follow.

## CHAPTER VII

### First Message of Governor Cox to the General Assembly

*To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I CONGRATULATE you upon your membership in the General Assembly at one of the most auspicious moments in the history of our state; at a time when public intelligence is awakened as never before to the real importance of the relation of government to our social and economic life, and when it is responsive to the organic changes which our developing civilization clearly suggests.

The new order of things puts to the severest test the theory of governmental control over the diversified affairs of the race, but we are strengthened in the face of uncommon responsibilities by the reflection that every crisis has been met with successful achievement, so long as the principle of exact justice to all remained the controlling consideration.

Within the last year the constitution of the state has been changed in many important particulars. A convention whose delegates were elected by the people, without regard to partisanship, framed forty-two amendments. Of these thirty-four were adopted at the special election held September 3, 1912. A part of them go automatically into effect. Others grant the legislature discretionary authority, while a third class are mandatory in nature and are by common acceptance regarded as a command from the people. There can be no justification for any departure from the intent of these amendments in the detail of legislative compliance. Much has been said for and against the constitutional changes, but no unprejudiced person fails to recognize that their adoption is a distinct symptom of social and economic conditions. If the active forces which oppose several of the so-called major amendments had directed like energy in co-operation with the constitutional convention the situation would have been improved, at least with respect to a fuller measure of confidence in the conditions to be developed by the departures we are taking from the beaten paths. This observation prompts the further thought that if every interest exhibited a patriotic co-operation in the legislative task ahead of you, compliance with changed conditions and public sentiment will be greatly facilitated and the state will enjoy an era of social and industrial peace, unknown in the last two decades at least.



Progressive government, so called, which means in its correct understanding, constructive work, along the lines pointed out by the lamps of experience and the higher moral vision of advanced civilization, is now on trial in our state. Every constitutional facility has been provided for an upward step and Ohio, because of the useful part it has played in the affairs of the country, is at this hour in the eye of the nation. The state has the resources, human and material, to make a thorough test of the principle of an enlarged social justice, through government, and the results of our labors will extend beyond state borders. A thorough appreciation therefore of the stupendous responsibility before you, and full recognition of the probable insidious resistance to be encountered, will add immeasurably to your equipment to meet the emergency. If I sense with any degree of accuracy the state of public mind, I am correct in the belief that a vast preponderance of the people of all classes have faith both in the wisdom and the certain results of a constructive progressive program of government. Let us in full understanding of the consequences of our acts maintain this measure of public confidence and encourage the faith of those who are honestly skeptical because of the apprehension generated in their minds by a third class, which may be unconsciously prompted by sordid impulses developed by unbroken preferences of government. No fair-minded person will dispute the logic nor question the equity of any plan which contemplates legislative action entirely within the limitations of suffrage endorsement. If the legislature, in the passage of a single law, runs counter to public desire or interest, the people through the referendum have the means to undo it. No greater safeguard can be devised by the genius of man, and to question either the moral or practical phase of this arrangement, is to admit unsoundness in the theory of a republic. In other days changes in government such as are made necessary everywhere by our industrial and social conditions, would have been wrought by riot and revolution. Now they are accomplished through peaceful evolution. He must be indeed, a man of unfortunate temperamental qualities who does not find in this a circumstance that thrills every patriotic fibre of his being.

Even students of government in their research, find surprising historic analogies to the conditions through which we are passing, the only difference being the scene and the displacement of violence by the arbitrament of reason. Civilization develops along the same lines, substantially. The first task is the necessity of food and raiment compelled by nature, and then common interest through society creates government. With this development comes also the economic organization growing out of social interdependence. If man as a social unit

submits himself to regulation by government then property cannot be above the same restrictions. This is so fundamental in justice that its acceptance as a sound principle is a compliment to the ruling thought of the day, rather than an indication that we are taking a dangerous step. This enforces, however, the problem of ascertaining just how far governmental regulation of business should go, and not trespass upon the rights of the individual. My observation leads me to the firm conviction that this is in considerable degree a personal equation, in administration at least. It matters not how sound a law is in theory, if in practice its enforcement is delegated to incompetent hands, then government becomes a travesty and the cause of progress is injured. Business in Wisconsin after several years resistance of regulation, now accept it in good grace, and frankly admits the widespread benefits that have accrued. But this result has been achieved only by the highest standard of personnel on the administrative boards. This must be an important consideration in our state. A policy of appointments induced largely by spoils or friendship, will prevent the accomplishment of what our people now demand. At the same time prudence suggests that the controlling policy of these administrative organizations is safest in the hands of those who recognize and respect the responsibility placed upon the party in power. The success of administering government under our board of commission plan, rests in large measure upon the heads selected by the executive. Each board has its peculiar requirements. Experience in fact teaches that the exactions of the personnel are as rigid as in the professions, and appointments should be made with this understanding. Every employe of the state should feel that regardless of what circumstances bring his appointment about, he must meet the highest requirements in integrity and capacity. Our state government in an administrative sense, to be successful as a state unit, and through the vigilant eye of its police power assist the communities, must be maintained on a base having in view these considerations, namely:

*First* — The placing of experts in theory and practice on the state boards of administration and regulation.

*Second* — The orderly and systematic combination of departments which deal with the same subjects and problems and which are duplicating and in some instances triplicating both labor and expense.

*Third* — The fullest legitimate and wholesome exercise of the police power of the state in matters of human welfare, health conservation and food regulation, where the local authority is remiss.

*Fourth* — The enforcement of the same requirements as to economy, system and efficiency that join to private enterprises.

With these observations the executive department would in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative submit sundry recommendations:

Conditions not only justify but demand a drastic anti-lobby law. Any person interesting himself in legislation will not, if his motive and cause be just, object to registering his name, residence and the matters he is espousing, with the secretary of state or some other authority designated by your body. If his activities be of such nature that he does not care to reveal them in the manner indicated, then the public interest is obviously endangered. It is no more than a prudent safeguard to have it known what influences are at work with respect to legislation. There ought to be no temporizing with this situation. Lobbying without registration should be an offense punishable by imprisonment.

The platform adopted by the Democratic party in convention at Toledo, June 4-5, 1912, is the contract made between the people on the one hand and the state officers and majority members of the legislature on the other. Every instinct of common honesty demands that it be carried out in good faith without interference from other legislation. The specifications in this covenant are:

*First* — "A short ballot in the selection of administrative officers as a means for insuring greater scrutiny in the selection of public officials and for fixing and centralizing responsibility."

The purpose of this is to simplify voting. The suffrage responsibility is so vital that confusion at the polls should be reduced to the nearest possible minimum. The ballot should be shortened by abolishing as elective the less important offices. The amendments to the constitution which abolish the positions of commissioner of common schools and the board of public works and place these departments under the control of the governor through appointment by him of the administrative heads, indicate the trend of thought on this subject. In keeping with the intent of the short ballot provision, the legislature should abolish as elective the offices of dairy and food commissioner and clerk of the supreme court, both of which are of legislative origin, making the former position appointive by the governor and the latter by the members of the supreme court. An amendment to the constitution should be initiated making the positions of secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer and auditor, executive departments to be filled through appointment by the governor. This would leave only the governor, lieutenant governor and judges of the supreme court to be elected. The result would insure harmony of action in the state departments and center responsibility in the executive. The several

executive department heads could then act in an advisory capacity with the governor, as his cabinet. This is identical with the federal plan, which is conceded to be efficient.

*Second* — "Separate ballots for state and national officers."

This is induced by the desire to separate two distinct issues at the election booth, and the wisdom of the suggestion is obvious.

*Third* — "Home rule for cities."

This principle is now a part of our constitution. The home rule amendment, in addition to authorizing cities to form their own charters, grants the General Assembly the right to pass alternative or optional laws which cities may adopt without going through the expense and burden of calling charter conventions and enacting charters for themselves. The whole question of municipal organization is now in a ferment throughout the country, several plans being tried out. Up to this time there is nothing approaching a universality of opinion with respect to the most efficient scheme. I would therefore recommend to the legislature the adoption of such laws as will enable cities with the minimum of expense and trouble to make such selection as their respective needs might suggest, either the so-called Business Manager plan, the Commission plan, or the Short Ballot Federal plan. The last named is obtained by a simple revision of the existing municipal code. It is proper in this connection to call your attention to the fact that the Ohio League of Municipalities, which drafted the home rule amendment to the constitution, represents so much of the best informed opinion of the cities of the state that its recommendations, to be made to you, might profitably be seriously considered in your deliberations on this subject.

*Fourth* — "The immediate valuation of property, tangible and intangible, of all public utilities."

The state regulation of public utilities has been of such benefit to every interest concerned that every possible legislative facility should be extended to this administrative branch of the government. Regulation is beginning to shed its real meaning in this state as elsewhere. While business interests at first regarded the operation as an unwarranted trespass upon property rights they have, by experience, found in the state a co-operative aid just so soon as the main objective of satisfactory service and reasonable rates was attained. It is also regarded as more than a coincidence that wherever supervision is had over the issuance of securities the market yields better prices and readier demands. Public confidence is naturally stimulated in our state utilities by official certification to the legitimacy of the project. There is no department of our service, however, where public station calls



for a higher order of efficiency than this. Constructive progress in government consists in large degree in determining the limitation of control over the great industrialism of the day, and this must be approached in fairness and intelligence. Whenever regulation is not the highest expression of human intelligence then government becomes a travesty and public opinion is very apt to swing back in favor of the old order. If, however, a regulatory commission balances evenly the elements of successful practical experience, profound and correct theory, and a courageous adherence to fairness both to the state and to business, the result is so self-evidently just that public confidence is enduring and the plea for the old days of inequitable preference by government is useless. The existing law gives to the commission the right to make a physical valuation. This should be made mandatory. The utility and tax commissions have made considerable headway in working out the detail of valuation. But their labors in this particular have been confined almost, if not entirely, to cases which came to their notice by requests for increased capitalization or complaints with respect to taxation values. There can be no permanent nor logical base for the successful operation of these departments without a physical valuation of utilities. After considerable investigation, which has taken in the experience of other states, I am convinced that a state engineer of utilities should be employed under the direction of the utilities commission. His operations would prevent much duplication in work, because his findings would be available to the tax commission also. For taxation purposes the inquiry often of necessity along different lines, but every valuation made by the state engineer would serve as a base for both commissions. The state is educating at public expense several hundred engineers in the university. These students need practical work in connection with their class room studies. The state can use their services, so that the reciprocal situation suggested is so logical that one need not wonder at the splendid results achieved in Wisconsin by co-ordinating the government and the university. Under supervisory aid from the engineer's office these students would render tremendous service to the state and at a minimum of cost. Sufficient provision is made for the utilities commission, through fees and appropriations, to set this work in motion, and the legislature should render the earliest possible co-operation. The utilities commission, so called, was created as a railroad commission and many laws relating to it were made with special regard to the specific subject of railroad supervision. Since then a general utilities law has been passed and the administrative work, tremendous in volume and detail, has been consigned to the original commission. I would strongly recommend such changes in



the laws as the experience of the commission clearly suggests. The home rule amendment gives the municipality the right to own and operate utilities. Because of this the utilities commission should have the right to enforce the same system of uniform accounting on municipalities operating utilities as are now imposed upon private enterprises, otherwise the public would have no means of knowing whether the municipality plants were conducted along the lines of efficiency and economy. It would be a simple matter to charge certain operating expenses to betterments and an apparently profitable operation by the municipality might in fact be a losing one. There must be the greatest possible safeguard established or there can be no accurate test of municipal ownership. Besides, plain fairness suggests that in the operation of utilities both private and public ownership must be subject to the same standards of ethics and government.

One development of the railroad and utilities laws which has been very unfair to the state should be corrected. Under present practice the commission establishes or revises a rate. The utilities company if it desires, makes objection and is given a hearing, which is exhaustive and extensive. The commission then either amends or retains the rate previously fixed, whereupon, the corporation, in many instances, goes into court, asks for and receives an injunction. The delays of the law are well known and the issue remains unsettled for a year or more. The law should be so changed that the court cannot issue an injunction in these rate matters without an investigation. This is the practice elsewhere and should be adopted in Ohio.

*Fifth* — "Home Rule in Taxation."

This requires constitutional changes and nothing can be done save the adoption of a resolution in behalf of an amendment to the state charter.

*Sixth* — "The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendment."

This was merely a recommendatory plank. The I. and R., so-called, is now a part of the constitution, but some action by your body remains to set it in motion. The intent of this amendment is to give to the people the right to redress a wrong through the referendum, and through the initiative to procure a right that has been denied. The legislative action should be in exact harmony with the spirit of the provision. Something should be done to prevent the professional practice of procuring signatures for pay, but at the same time there must be the utmost vigilance exercised; otherwise under the guise of an attempt to refine the law, it might be made unworkable.

*Seventh* — "Further reduction in the hours of labor for women, and further restriction on the right to employ children in factories."

The inspector of workshops and factories strongly urges raising the school grade qualification for children between the ages of 14 and 16, and joins in the opinion shared by industrial commissions in other states, that the most wholesome results can be obtained by giving to the department the right to determine the hours of labor for women and children where the present nine-hour law seems insufficient. This is not only regarded as the easiest method of reaching a solution of this question, but it would quickly result in the betterment of shop conditions, improvement in sanitation and surroundings being a factor in determining the hours of labor. In this connection it should be stated that the governmental experts in Wisconsin regard the success in that state to be due in considerable part to the discretionary powers lodged with the administration officers.

*Eighth* — "The reaffirmation of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the popular election of United States senators."

This has already been done by the legislature, but a legal question has arisen out of the issue created by the rendered opinion of the governor of Georgia. It is suggested that your body take such action as the successful outcome of the just and popular movement demands. No harm can come from the adoption of another joint resolution on the subject.

*Ninth* — "Legislation looking to the improvement of the roads and highways of the state."

Some hold to the opinion that the defeat of the good roads bond issue amendment to the constitution disposes of that question, so far as state activity is concerned. I do not subscribe to that view. Observation in all parts of the state leads to the belief that the amendment failed to receive endorsement for the reason that a majority of the countries have good gravel roads, and they objected to a state levy until such time as the counties, less advantageously equipped, both in roads and construction material, had made the progress of other counties under existing laws. The federal government is working out splendid development in the science of construction, drainage and maintenance, and it would seem an incongruous circumstance if the state did not exhibit the same degree of interest and convey the benefits which the general scheme of government logically extracts from that unit. Nothing makes for civilization more than good roads. An emphasized community life, improved facilities for school attendance, and better means of traffic in food stuffs, are considerations which

join to the general welfare of the state. I know of no internal improvement which so widely distributes its benefits. It touches vitally producers and consumers of the farm and the city as well. The road laws of the state are archaic and conflicting, and the movement toward better highways is seriously hampered in consequence. These laws should be recodified. My information is that the preliminary labors of this task, not an inconsiderable one by any means, have been performed without public cost by the good roads organizations. Iowa has profited by the law compelling the use of the split log drag, and it is strongly recommended to you for adoption. Under existing law, we are taxing automobiles by machine unit. As this is purely a police regulation, the expense should be imposed in a more equitable way. Admittedly the best automobile law is the New York measure. The tax is levied on the unit of horse power. It is not fair to make the owner of a machine of small horse power and low speed pay to the state for the purpose of maintaining the cost of police control, as much as is assessed against the proprietor of a big machine of high speed and large horse power. The revenues to the state from this source are showing heavy increases so that the highway commission, in consequence, may be enabled, without state levy, to work out an extensive improvement plan in the state. It is highly important that there be given the greatest possible co-operation by legislative enactment to the improvement associations, so called, that have been organized in some of the counties. Portage county, Ohio, is probably the most notable instance in this country. Nothing in discouragement should be done by the state. On the other hand good roads students are agreed in the opinion that they are entitled to such co-operation as will facilitate this important county function. I unhesitatingly subscribe to this view. The old national road, running almost through the state, east and west, should be improved from our eastern border to our western line, as the first state-wide highway. But the condition precedent should be such co-operation on the part of the counties through which it passes, as will reflect an adequate appreciation of the local benefits to accrue.

*Tenth* — "Continuation of the reform in the conduct of the state's penal institutions which has been inaugurated and the abandonment of the present prison system," etc.

The commendation of the board of administration plan is fully justified by results obtained, but there is much yet to be done. In fact, every commission created during the last few years finds its function of wider benefit to the public interest than the authors of the legislation doubtless contemplated, and yet the administrative heads

find many changes needed in the laws. This is not surprising since our laws can only properly be refined by experience. The public must not gain from the recurrent difficulties in the state institutions an impression that the board of administration plan is wrong in theory. The troubles encountered in the institutions of correction are more fundamental. The wisest management the mind can devise, and the most human policy the heart can inspire cannot correct the basic defect of improper commitment. Your honorable body will find this a fruitful field of inquiry. Local officials in some sections of our state commit persons to the wrong institutions, and no matter how obvious the mistake nor how serious its consequences to the management, the board of administration has no authority to make the simple transfer that would remove an otherwise insurmountable difficulty. It is unfair to the institution to send to a girls' home, for instance, young women of hardened depravity. Their influence over others, whose misfortune has been that of environment and who can under proper conditions be benefited, cannot but be harmful. At Lancaster, where the state is supposed to render service in improvement of morals, boys are committed who are feeble-minded. A few such charges can upset plans and policies of management that otherwise would work out along orderly and beneficial lines. The board of administration should be clothed with the power to review all commitments, and thus establish a base of homogeneity at least. A few counties by careless assignments from the courts can disorganize the whole machinery of the institutions and produce a seemingly impossible problem for the whole state. The board should also have the right to sit as a lunacy body over state charges and make transfers from one institution to another. Other states have found this a logical and practical arrangement. It will simplify administration and also work as an implied qualification for the members, because there should be on this body at all times, at least one officer who knows by professional experience the problems of this peculiarly exacting relation.

I direct your especial attention to the declaration in behalf of a "new penitentiary built and conducted upon plans drawn in accordance with the modern thought on this subject." This project needs no defense because it was a part of the contract made with the people, and no opposition to it was voiced during the campaign when the issue was under discussion. This platform pledge was not made without considerable understanding of the whole prison situation in Ohio, nor did the people of the state give their endorsement without knowing both the purpose and necessity of the change. The facts justify the statement that no subject has taken greater hold on public interest, in years,



than that of prison reform. The best thought on the subject is opposed to the Ohio policy and every condition wrought through an appreciation of the human welfare phase of the problem, makes our prison system stand out as an institution of the past, unchanged by either its tragedies or by a civilization that has laid hold on every other human agency.

Our whole system is a plain travesty on human intelligence. It is as much of an outrage to sentence an habitual criminal to three years in the penitentiary as it would be to consign a hopeless lunatic to an asylum for three years. It is as much a crime against society to release from prison gates a known criminal as it would be to turn loose a maniac. At the expiration of a prisoner's term, some constituted authority should pass on the propriety and safety of turning him loose. No lesson will be more helpful to him than self-restraint, and liberty should be given only when it is earned and deserved. But the hopeless criminal is in the minority in our prison. During the year 1911 there were received 702 prisoners at the Ohio penitentiary. Of this number 95, or 13 per cent, had served one or more previous terms. Ten had been out of prison only six months, when they were returned; eleven of them between six months and one year; eleven between one year and eighteen months and thirteen between eighteen months and two years. The remaining 50 were out more than two years, but some of them had, while away, served in other prisons. Common sense easily differentiates as between this class of prisoners and those who can be benefited by humane methods. The problem of prison reform involves considerations quite apart from erecting a building, a railroad switch, new cells, a dining hall, a power plant, a sewage system and higher enclosing wall. The underlying desire is betterment of the race, the reform of as many prisoners as possible, aid to their families, earned by the men confined, and a contribution to the next generation of fewer human shipwrecks. The mention of the details of physical equipment is made necessary because objection has within a few days been made to the legislature against the prison reform plan, one of the chief reasons being past expenditure of vast sums of money for physical improvements in furtherance of the policy of continuing the old methods and the old institutions. I regret the necessity of dissenting from the view of my distinguished and able predecessor, and yet the question is so vital, that I cannot in conscience withhold expression of firm conviction on the subject. Over six hundred prisoners in the penitentiary are idle. Their time is doubtless spent in reflection over their own disgrace and the plight of their families back home. The present method offers no apparent relief from this unspeakable condition. If employment can be afforded for the physical, mental and moral benefit



of these prisoners in such manner as will yield reimbursement to the state for their keep, and an accruing profit to be sent to families deprived of their support, then this humanitarian consideration must outweigh every thought of continuing the present abominable system simply because a considerable amount of money has been spent at the old prison. I would much prefer the task of defending the new project to that of attempting to justify the enormous disbursements of money in maintaining the old one. I cannot subscribe to the view expressed that in providing by law for imprisonment of offenders "the primary purpose is punishment." The spirit of the provision seems to suggest that an example be made of the offender by banishment, which in itself is not in severe, and that the agency of the state should then be directed to the reformation of the prisoner if it develops there is a moral base to build on. Otherwise he is an habitual criminal, and his liberty is a distinct menace to society.

My recommendation would be that the legislature ascertain whether sufficient land is now owned by the state for the purpose of supplying adequate food products for the several institutions. If not, the expense of buying more land will be abundantly justified by the results. More live stock should be kept on these farms, for the double purpose of adding to the food supply and increasing the fertility of the soil. On the state farm we should begin at once the erection of at least one building unit for the shelter of prisoners and the building operation should continue under such scope as the fiscal condition of the state justifies. The extensive operations of the state department of agriculture call for much manual labor. The highways can be worked by convicts by a simple change in the laws, and legislative revision will also make possible the employment of prisoners on state buildings. These operations added to the work in the stone quarries will doubtless call for enough men to cover the honor list because the privilege of working out of doors should be earned by good behavior. Those who cannot in measurable safety be occupied in the methods described must of necessity be confined. They can be retained to carry on the manufacturing work in the prison, where clothing and other necessities are being made for the inmates of the state institutions. Our better instincts resist the thought of the state making any money off the labor of prisoners. During good behavior they should be given credit for a day's labor in such sum as measures their contribution to the state. From this the cost of their keep should be taken, and what remains, certainly in all fairness and right, belongs to their families. This plan will in short time reduce the prisoners who must be kept in close confinement, in such numbers that the maintenance of the old prison plant, on ground

now possessing great commercial value, will be impracticable. The equipment in the old penitentiary, used for lighting the state buildings can be set up in any one of the other state institutions at the capital, and operated there with equal efficiency and economy. I therefore strongly recommend such legislative action as will work the changes suggested in the state institutions.

*Eleventh* — "The Licensing of the Liquor Traffic."

The endorsement of this plan was followed by suffrage ratification of the constitutional amendment on the subject, by a majority vote sufficiently large to form a safe index to the state of public opinion. It therefore becomes the duty of the legislature now to carry into practical operation the new scheme of regulating the liquor traffic. For years this question in Ohio has been the football of politics. Not only has the so-called wet and dry question been the means of disquieting community life but it has formed divisions in the legislature and occasioned confusion in such measure as to seriously interfere with the proper settlement of strictly economic questions. The action of the constitutional convention was a positive reflection of the public desire to approach and dispose of this subject on the base of common sense, having high regard for the public welfare. The question has been so interwoven with the politics of communities that expediency generated for years evasion on the part of many public officials. The whole thing seemed to hang in the balance and it is my judgment that the constitutional convention acted wisely and well, not only in adopting a license proposal but in so prescribing the constitutional limitations as to keep within the hands of the people the power at all times to deal effectively with this problem. The constitutional amendment provides that the liquor traffic shall be licensed where the saloon now exists. Conditions are in no wise changed where the people have by suffrage expression removed the saloon. No person not a citizen of the United States nor of good moral character can procure a license. The most extensive investigation has been made with respect to the experience of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Canada, and this leads me to recommend this basic feature of the law, namely, that a license commission, consisting of not less than three persons, shall be appointed by the governor and that this body shall with the consent of the governor, select the commission in the so-called wet counties. The success of this law and its operation in harmony with public desire, depend not only upon the highest possible personnel in administration but responsibility must be so centered that the whole machinery of regulation can be kept efficient. The suggestion that the local commissions be elected in the counties is to me unthinkable. The whole underlying purpose of this

license arrangement is to lift the liquor question from community politics. The state plan in some degree keeps it in politics, but on a better base. It can be safely assumed that the people of this state will give closer attention to the election of a governor than to that of a county license commission. There will be no serious suffrage neglect in the election of a governor. There might be in the election of a county license commission, and this would develop a travesty out of a scheme of administrative government, the details of which have been worked out up to this time with a most painstaking care. If the license plan is correct in theory it is entitled to test under the most advantageous auspices. It is a matter of such concern to the state that authority must not be scattered. The law should assess against the traffic the cost of all administration, in addition to the present tax. The proposal in expressed terms, says that the license and regulation plan in no way, "shall be construed as to repeal, modify or suspend any such prohibitory or regulatory laws now in force." The Toledo platform endorsed the license plank, and this should in good faith be the only liquor law passed at this session. Otherwise a distinct wet and dry issue will be obtruded to interfere with the adoption of an effective license code. It may also by divisions created seriously embarrass our legislative program on other subjects. Precaution is urged against "sleepers" so-called, which might conflict with the intent of the amendment very broadly and plainly expressed, and thus throw the whole question into the courts. The state is entitled to something approaching, at least, a final settlement of this matter.

No one disputes the propriety of the mandatory amendments, so called, being recognized as a direct command to the legislature to pass certain laws in relation to respective subjects. A number of the amendments are self-operative.

No 14 provides that "Laws shall be passed providing for the prompt removal from office upon complaint and hearing, of all officers, judges and members of the general assembly, for any misconduct involving moral turpitude or for other causes provided by law; and this method of removal shall be in addition to impeachment or other method of removal authorized by the constitution."

There is no one thing that has contributed more to social unrest than the abuse of power by public officials. The spirit of our institutions certainly contemplates that power be given to the people superior to their representatives. Government has been made more representative by direct legislation established by the Initiative and Referendum than ever before. If the people have the right to set aside a law then certainly some power exceeding that given by the old constitution should be available for the purpose of removing any delinquent public official.

There has been considerable sentiment in behalf of a direct recall. Many members of the constitutional convention believed this to be too drastic, so the proposal finally adopted is a compromise along what appears to be very common-sense lines. Under the new arrangement the legislature is directed to pass laws remedying any situation developed by official remissness. "Prompt removal from office, upon complaint and hearing of all officers, including state officers, judges and members of the general assembly, for any misconduct involving moral turpitude or for other cause provided by law" is the constitutional specification with respect to your legislative duty. While the legislative provision should be effective in correcting an obviously bad condition, it should be sheltered with such safeguards as will prevent any possibility of intrigue against public officials and it should not be so shaped as to inspire the caprice of an insincere and inconsiderable minority.

Section 286 of the General Code makes provision for the recovery of misappropriated funds. The reports made by the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices, since the creation of the bureau, disclose an unhealthy condition of affairs in many taxing districts in the state. The people's money has been appropriated by public officers illegally, under the forms of law; the reports disclose that, for the year 1910, findings to the amount of \$261,446.81 were made against the public officials in the various taxing districts of the state, on account of the drawing of fees not provided for by law and the misapplication of funds in various forms; in 1911 the findings disclose misappropriation of \$837,596.33; in 1912, of \$232,285.03. This should not be; our laws should be so framed and executed that the misappropriation of funds would be reduced to the minimum — in fact, there is no excuse for any noticeable amount under this head. True, on account of changes in the laws and differences in interpretation, there may be small overdrafts, due to no wilful action of the official; but, in my judgment — and such is the information imparted to me from the proper official sources — most of the misappropriations are inexcusable, and provision should, at once, be made to effectually recover into the treasuries of the various taxing districts of the state all funds misappropriated.

By virtue of Section 286, General Code, it is provided that,

"If the report discloses malfeasance, misfeasance or neglect of duty on the part of an officer or an employe, upon the receipt of such copy of said report it shall be the duty of the proper legal officer, and he is hereby authorized and required, to institute in the proper court within 90 days from the receipt thereof civil action in behalf of the state or the political divisions thereof to which the right of action has accrued, and promptly prosecute the same to final determination to



recover any fees or public funds misappropriated or, to otherwise determine the rights of the parties to the premises. \* \* \* Upon the refusal or neglect of the proper legal officer to take action as herein provided, the auditor of state shall direct the attorney general to institute and prosecute the action to a final determination of the rights of the parties in the premises, and he is hereby authorized and required to do the same."

To my mind it is not fair to the state that it should be put to the expense of doing the work properly belonging to county prosecutors and city solicitors, work for which these officials are elected by the people and paid. Instead of casting upon the attorney general the duty of collecting misapplied funds, upon the mere refusal and neglect of the prosecuting attorney, the statute should be so amended as to give full power to the attorney general to require the prosecuting attorneys and city solicitors to proceed to the discharge of their duty, making such failure to do so an effective ground for removal from office. The detail of this plan, which will involve the amendment of Section 286, General Code, should be worked out more fully than herein suggested after consultation with the auditor of state and the attorney general, who are in a position to understand the deficiencies of the present plan. If county prosecutors and city solicitors are required, under pain of removal from office, to enforce recoveries under this section, and conduct criminal prosecutions as well, when the circumstances warrant, there is no doubt but that an effective check will be put upon the practice of misappropriation of funds.

Another matter touching the legal department is this:

A great deal of unnecessary delay and great inconvenience has been caused during the past two years on account of injunctions being issued against state officials and departmental boards without notice, and also from the fact that neither the attorney general nor the boards or officers interested have had notice of suits filed in which they were vitally interested until the time for answer had expired. There is no reason why, in any case, an injunction should be issued without notice against state officers or boards in the performance of their duties. When an injunction is thus issued it is often a difficult or vexatious matter to get the case heard, as the plaintiff, so long as the injunction is in force, has all that he desires. I therefore recommend that a provision be made similar to the one now incorporated in the act relative to the tax commission, that no court in this state issue an injunction against a state official, department or board without notice to said official, department or board, or to the attorney general. I further recommend that a provision be incorporated in the code by which it is



made mandatory upon the clerk of the courts to forward, by special delivery, a certified copy of every pleading filed by the adversary party against the state of Ohio or any of its officers, boards or departments, and a copy of the petition in any case not brought directly against the state or any of its officers, boards or departments, but in which the interest of the state may be involved, or whenever the constitutionality of an act of the Ohio legislature is involved; the costs of making said copies to be taxed as part of the costs of the case.

Proposals Nineteen and Twenty relate to the reform of the judiciary. I yield to no man in my appreciation of the finer traditions of this great calling, but it is generally admitted that judicial procedure needs simplification in this state. The delays of the law made a situation which the constitutional convention, primarily at least, sought to correct when it adopted these amendments. The State Bar Association has been co-operative, so I am advised, in the matter of preparing suggestions with respect to the laws necessary to carry out the intent of the amendments. The people of the state are, I believe, fortunate in having strong legal talent on both the house and senate judiciary committees. The courts constitute that part of our government which deals with the philosophy of social justice, and the changes made in the laws with respect to the courts should claim the profoundest consideration of your honorable body. It is recognized as a detail of great importance that every possible facility be provided to insure some degree of uniformity in the action of the courts of appeals because these bodies, eight in number, will be the courts of last resort in many cases. It seems to me that a modern and effective method of reporting decisions will obviate possible confusion.

Proposal Number Twenty-six relates to primary elections, the provision being that all nominations for office in the state or any subdivision thereof having a population of over 2,000 must be made by primary election or by petition. Nominations for offices in districts with a less population are not so made unless the qualified electors thereof so desire. All delegates to national conventions of the different political parties are to be chosen by primary and provision is made for a preferential vote for United States senator. Candidates for the office of delegate to the national conventions are required to state their preference as between the different candidates for the presidency. This is merely another manifestation of the desire to bring the details of government down closer to the individual unit. The evolution of politics clearly suggest the propriety of this arrangement. This law should be so drawn as to provide equality of opportunity as between men of small and large means in presenting their claims for the consideration of the electors.

Proposal Twenty-seven amends Article VI of the constitution as follows:

"Provision shall be made by law for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the state supported by public funds."

Because of its far-reaching influence and the further fact that the schools form the real base to our institutions and civilization, this constitutional change imposes upon the legislature a great responsibility. It will be noted that provision is made for the organization of a school system in Ohio. Whether this phraseology was so intended or not, still in plain words it exhibits a very serious lack in our government scheme, because Ohio really has no uniform school system. Instead, we have a variety of school systems, and the truth is that Ohio does not rank with many of the best states in the Union in the matter of her public schools. This subject suggests possibilities of such stupendous moment to the people that legislation should be preceded by investigation. It is my judgment that a complete school survey should be made of the state. This plan has been followed by a number of states in the last few years and the conditions existent in many parts of these commonwealths have been surprising to the people. If a survey is made in Ohio there will be found such a number of school systems as to clearly inde the disorder and incongruity of our present archaic structure. No one will deny the need of complete uniformity in the method of teaching, sanitation, etc. Other states have found it necessary to withhold the distribution of the state common school funds to all districts until they have fully complied with the laws relative to the length of term, minimum salary, institute pay, janitor service, compulsory attendance and all reports required of the department of public instruction. It is the eecutive recommendation that a commission consisting of not less than three persons, to be selected by the governor, be created for the purpose of conducting a complete school survey of the state and reporting a plan of school supervision. The Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City has been of untold assistance to every state undertaking this great work, and we have the assurance of co-operation from experts employed by that bureau when we begin here. It is pertinent to quote a statement recently received from William H. Allen, one of the directors of this organization. He says: "You may be interested that following the announcement of our report several weeks ago on Wisconsin rural schools requests have come to us already from thirty-four states. Eighty-two cities, several normal colleges and many universities are using the report for text-book purposes to interest teachers in looking for deficiencies in their own environment and methods." The

result of this survey will enable the state to provide and maintain a modern and uniform school system and bring to every community the advantages wrought by the best thought and research. The commission should by all means be empowered to work out some system of standardizing text-books in order that the expense of education might be reduced and the recurrent school book scandals made a thing of the past.

Proposal Thirty-two amends Article VII of the constitution in several important respects. The mandatory provision directs the legislature to pass laws "taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting all bonds at present outstanding in the state of Ohio, or of any city, village, hamlet, county or township in this state or which have been issued in behalf of the public schools in Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds so at present outstanding shall be exempt from taxation."

Your body is given the right to provide legislation taxing incomes, inheritances and franchises. The authority is also extended to impose taxes on the production of coal, oil, gas and other minerals. The underlying spirit of taxation contemplates an arrangement under which contribution for governmental support shall be proportioned as nearly as possible to the benefits received. The amendment to the constitution licensing the liquor traffic reduces the number of saloons in the state and this automatically will greatly curtail both the state and local revenues. With this decline in income and the state limitation on the local tax rate carried by the one per cent. tax law, it will be necessary not only for the state but local subdivisions to procure revenue from other sources. There is no tax more just than that upon incomes. The constitution permits the exemption of incomes up to \$3,000, so that it would not bear heavily upon a single individual. With inheritances the constitution permits the exemption of estates up to \$20,000. This form of taxation is sanctioned by usage in a great many of the states. Franchises are a thing of absolute value and constitute in many instances a gratuitous contribution by government to private and corporate interests. This is also an equitable plan of taxation. With the constitutional right to tax inheritances, incomes and franchises and the production of coal, oil, gas and other minerals there is abundant facility to provide for the depletion in revenue occasioned by the revision of the liquor laws and to take care of any other emergency which might arise.

Taxation is always a live subject and I may later submit recom-

mendations touching on matters apart from the provisions either of our platform or the mandatory amendments.

Article XV of the constitution as amended provides that "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, the several counties and cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained as far as practicable by competitive examination. Laws shall be passed providing for the enforcement of this provision."

It therefore becomes the duty of the legislature to establish a civil service system extending to the state, counties and municipalities. This obtains now in cities and it would be my suggestion that they be permitted to operate through their own civil service commissions to the extent that no conflict occurs with the state law. Wisconsin and New York have recently installed a civil service system. It has for its purpose the establishment of a merit system and giving to every citizen the competitive right to enter the public service. The experience of other states demonstrates the importance of so shaping the law as to make it more difficult to get into the service than out of it. I mean by this that the test should be so high as to insure competency and that no provision should in the least degree exempt an employe from the responsibilities of the station. The criticism most heard of the federal civil service law is that an administrative officer is without simplified power to remove an incompetent employe. My suggestion to the legislature would be that the expense of this commission be kept to the nearest possible minimum. The logical tendency is toward government by commissions or bureaus. No needless organization should be created, but when necessity suggests a new administrative unit, every precaution should be exercised against the establishment of sinecures.

This disposes of the so-called mandatory amendments to the constitution.

The public interest, I think, demands the passage of a so-called blue sky law as provided for in the amendment to Article XIII of the constitution. It is conceded that our citizens have been robbed of millions of dollars through the sale in this state of worthless securities. Some may urge that the state should not be constituted as a financial guardian of its citizens. Under the common law it is unlawful to produce money under false pretenses, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the real spirit of the law would bring the sale of fictitious stocks and the procurement of goods under false pretenses in the same moral classification. The Kansas law on this subject prevents the sale of securities in the state until they have been passed upon by some constituted state authority. There is a difference between "wild catting" in brokerage operations and the legitimate investment houses. It is rec-



ommended therefore that the law be so framed as to stamp out illegitimate practice and conserve the legitimate.

It would certainly be common bad faith not to pass a compulsory workmen's compensation law. No subject was discussed during the last campaign with greater elaboration and it must be stated to the credit of our citizenship generally that regardless of the differences of opinion existent for many years, the justice of the compulsory feature is now admitted. Much of the criticism of the courts has been due to the trials of personal injury cases under the principles of practice which held the fellow-servant rule, the assumption of risk and contributory negligence, to be grounds of defense. The layman reaches his conclusion with respect to justice along the lines of common sense, and the practice in personal injury has been so sharply in conflict with the plain fundamentals of right, that social unrest has been much contributed to. A second phase of this whole subject which has been noted in the development of the great industrialism of the day has been the inevitable animosity between capital and labor through the ceaseless litigation growing out of these cases. The individual or the corporation that employs on a large scale has taken insurance in liability companies and in too many instances cases which admitted of little difference of opinion have been carried into the courts. The third injustice has been the waste occasioned by the system. The injured workman or the family deprived of its support by accident is not so circumstanced that the case can be contested with the corporation to the court of last resort. The need of funds compels compromise on a base that is not always equitable. Human nature many times drives sharp bargains that can hardly be endorsed by the moral scale. In the final analysis the cost of attorney fees is so heavy that the amount which finally accrues in cases of accident is seriously curtailed before it reaches the beneficiary. These three considerations clearly suggest the lifting of this whole operation out of the courts and the sphere of legal disputation. And then there is a broader principle which must be recognized. There is no characteristic of our civilization so marked as the element of interdependence as between social units. We are all dependent upon our fellows in one way or another. Some occupations, however, are more hazardous than others and the rule of the past, in compelling those engaged in dangerous activities to bear unaided the burden of this great risk, is not right. The workmen's compensation law in this state, which, however, lacks the compulsory feature, has made steady growth in popularity. The heavy decrease in rates clearly indicate economy and efficiency in the administration of the state liability board of awards. The compulsory feature, however, should at once be added. I respectfully but very



earnestly urge its adoption amendatory of the present law with such other changes as experience might dictate. There is some force and justice in the contention that the employers should be given the option of insuring either in the state fund under the liability board of awards or in liability companies which have met all the requirements of the state department of insurance. If the state board gives better service and lower rates it will be perfectly apparent that the liability companies are operating on the wrong base. If on the other hand insurance concerns yield an advantage in both service and rates then it would be safe to assume that efficiency and economy of administration are lacking with the state board. The competitive feature may be wholesome. The objective to be sought is the fullest measure of protection to those engaged in dangerous occupations with the least burden of cost to society, because after all the social organization must pay for it. The ultimate result of this law will be the reduction in death and accident because not only the humanitarian but the commercial consideration will suggest the necessity of installing and maintaining with more vigilance modern safety devices.

Government as a science must make its improvement along the same practical lines which develop system, simplification, classification of kindred activities and better administrative direction in the evolution of business. A private or corporate enterprise is compelled to promote in the highest degree both efficiency and economy because its income is subject to the hazards of business. Government without this spur of necessity, because its revenue is both regular and certain, does not effect reorganizations and combine common activities so readily. One reason, of course, is that new legislation is required and that is not easy at all times. Wherever human energies are now being directed toward more efficient public service, we find the consolidation under one administrative unit or bureau of all departments which deal either in direct or different manner with the same general subject. Investigation develops many duplications in both labor and expense in the departments of the state. No business institution would continue such a policy, and recognizing now the importance of conducting the business of the commonwealth along the same modern and efficient lines of private and corporate operations, there is submitted herewith to your honorable body two recommendations which in my judgment are of tremendous importance, namely, the creation of an Industrial Commission and a Department of Agriculture. The first named organization would combine every existing department which deals with the relation between capital and labor. It is certainly a logical observation that the department heads clothed with the responsibility of details will find it extremely

difficult to rise to the moral vision necessary to construct and conserve policies dealing with big things. Besides duplication of service is a waste of both human energy and state funds. The bureau of labor statistics is in charge of a commissioner, and the expense for the past year was \$32,460. The department of inspection of workshops, factories and public buildings is directed by a chief inspector and the expense for the year was \$80,240. The state mine inspection department is in charge of a chief inspector and the cost for the year was \$42,040. The department of examiner of steam engineers is in charge of a chief examiner. It was run at a cost of \$32,700. The department of inspection of boilers or board of boiler rules is composed of five members, including the chief engineer, who is chairman of the board, and who gives all of his time to the state. His salary is \$3,000. The compensation of the other four members is \$1,000 each. This department cost the state last year \$40,700. The state liability board of awards consists of three members who receive a salary of \$5,000 each. It cost the administration for the year \$42,081. The total is \$270,221 for these departments, not counting additional provisions by the emergency board.

These several departments touch the relation of capital and labor. In some of the large cities of the state separate offices are maintained. There is nothing new or experimental in this suggested consolidation. It is so obviously in harmony with modern methods that it is almost useless to investigate the experience of other states where the plan is universally commended and stands without an expressed criticism from either capital or labor. The departments involved are all rendering splendid service now and this suggestion must not be accepted as the slightest criticism of the personnel. It is highly important, however, that every agency of government render its utmost with a view to bringing these two reciprocal elements of industrialism to a base of common understanding and public endorsement. It is the recommendation therefore that the industrial commission be created by legislative enactment, to consist of not less than three members appointed by the governor and that this organization be given wide discretionary powers for the reasons which have already been advanced in this communication.

The same reasons advanced for the consolidation of the labor departments apply with equal force to the same arrangement in behalf of a department of agriculture. We have three distinct administrative subdivisions, namely, the state board of agriculture, the college of agriculture and the experiment station. The first two are directed by boards the members of which are appointed by the governor. I have made personal investigation with respect to 25 agricultural activities in the state. Of these direct duplication ensues in 14 departments of the work,

while triplication occurs in 11. Every one of the three departments is engaged in orchard, spraying and pruning demonstrations, farmers' institute work, the publication of bulletins, in many instances on the same subject. Lecture work independent of institutes and granges, exhibits at agricultural fairs, investigation of the cost of agricultural production, organization of farmers' clubs, corn shows, field meetings and farm advice.

Very useful service has been rendered in behalf of the agricultural interests, but the present system cannot be justified by any modern method of administration. Our labors have just begun in agricultural research work. Scientific investigation must play a large part because the mysteries, possibilities and utilities of nature are subjects to be developed. It touches the question of food and clothing, two very vital considerations, so important in fact, that there is the highest call for efficient organization. Recommendation has already been made in compliance with the short ballot to abolish as elective the office of dairy and food commissioner. Under the present arrangement the dairy and food commissioner is devoting a large part of the energies of this splendidly conducted department in investigating the illegal sale of liquor. This will logically be transferred to the liquor license commission and the remaining operations of the dairy and food department should be taken over by the department of agriculture. In this connection the legislature will find, upon inquiry, that the laws with respect to food inspection and regulation are very inefficient. The dairy industry has shown development in every part of the country where increased inspection is brought to milk products. The police power of the state is a constitutional provision for the primary purposes of conserving the general welfare. The public health is certainly entitled to first consideration. There is no uniformity in the communities of the state in the matter of food regulation. Many places are without local laws on the subject of meat inspection, for instance; and in some cities, even where the provision by ordinance seems sufficient, the local authority is so remiss as to constitute a reproach on government. Every slaughtering and meat packing house engaged in interstate traffic is subject to inspection by the federal government. The result is that these institutions in their desire to escape loss from condemned animals, make the first selection from stock yards and farms. The meat slaughtered for purposes that do not constitute interstate traffic and which, it must be understood, is limited to consumption in the state, is procured from the herds that have been picked over. It is true both with respect to meat and milk, that the lowest quality, with its disease-producing possibilities, goes to the communities where the food regulations are lax.

Ohio demands attention to the subject of human conservation, and the police power of the state lodged in the hands of a strong department of agriculture could be exercised for the protection of our citizenship. I therefore recommend the consolidation of the state board of agriculture, the Ohio experiment station and the college of agriculture, under what shall be known as the department of agriculture, the agricultural commission, or such other designation as the wisdom of the legislature might suggest. The college of agriculture is a part of the state university and the dual relation of the college to both the university and the department of agriculture occasions the only real problems. However, the university at Columbus is a state institution conducted with funds appropriated by the state and with the relation which is now being established as between the state government and the state university there is every belief that common interest is sure to prevent any conflict in administration.

This introduces the subject of co-ordinating the energies of the state government and the state university. Wisconsin has made its greatest progress because of this relation. Students whose services under experienced heads have been called into practical operation come back to the institution of learning with problems from the field and the result has been an alert and progressive faculty. The advantage is so clearly mutual both in the development of government and learning, and in the economy of public expense, that no one will deny the self-evident wisdom of the plan. To take issue with it one must predicate his position on the contention that research, experimentation and education are not useful elements in the affairs of man or government.

There should be established a bureau of legislative research for the development of every subject vital to the state and the legislature, and a salary should be provided to make possible the employment of an expert. In other states the detail work of this department, under the direction of the chief, is performed in most part by students in the university and the bibliography of the subjects is developed in such thorough and systematic manner as to make the department an institution of enduring service and value to the state. The director should also be related to the department of political economy in the university, and be given the authority to employ an official draftsman during the session of the legislature for the use of its members. The bar of the country has given enthusiastic endorsement to this plan and wherever it has been installed it has saved confusion in administration and reduced the element of delay occasioned by legal tests on ultra technical grounds.

The subject of farm credits is claiming the attention of all civilized powers. They all recognize that the movement from the farm to the



city continues in such increased proportion as to create a distinct and perplexing problem. At the conference of the governors held at Richmond, Va., Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, now located at the French capital, and an ex-governor of this state, made this observation:

"The drift of the population to the city has not yet been stayed. Over 10 per cent has been added to the ratio of urban population in the last two decades. In 1900 there was one farm for every 13.2 persons; in 1910 there was one farm for every 14.5 persons. On the average, therefore, each farm has to furnish food for more than one more persons than in 1900. Under the circumstances, it is not altogether surprising that in the last 20 years the price of cattle has advanced nearly 62 per cent, of hogs 96 per cent, of cotton 28 per cent, of wheat 67 per cent, of corn 200 per cent, and of potatoes 288 per cent, and that the prices of other farm products have steadily advanced."

Rural opportunity is the thing to be considered. Good roads and a modern common school system will do much toward increasing the advantages of country life, but the fact remains that there must be more tillers of the soil. The question of farm credits in the opinion of experts on the subject must be solved in the first instance through state rather than national legislation. Farmers need two sorts of credit: Long time credit for the purchase of land and the making of permanent improvements, and short time credit for the operation of their property, purchase of stock, fertilizer, financing their crops, etc. In both of these respects facilities are very insufficient in the United States. It is the recommendation that your body provide for the selection of a special commission for the purpose of making an investigation with respect to the exact needs of Ohio farmers for credit and the credit facilities that are now afforded. There is such a lively interest taken in this subject that I am convinced the commission would serve without compensation. Ex-Governor Herrick has given his personal assurance that he will give every co-operation in the way of personal service and the contribution of such information as he has procured at home and abroad.

Additional regulation is also needed for the protection of breeding of live stock. Ohio is notoriously a dumping ground for diseased and unsound stock used for breeding purposes. It is also important that the fertilizer laws be strengthened and the farmer given better protection against adulteration in all fertilizing and spraying materials.

The department of health has asked for an increased appropriation of \$25,000 to render more effective the combat against tuberculosis. It ought to be given. The agencies engaged in this work are being given every co-operation possible, governmental and otherwise, in every part of the world. Science has contributed much in reducing the mor-



talities, but our work has scarcely begun. The relatively small appropriation which is asked to maintain for two years the annual expense of \$3,000 necessary to investigate the subject of occupational diseases ought also to be allowed. Let me remind the legislature that \$25,000 was appropriated by the state for the production of hog cholera serum. The requested appropriation to produce anti-toxin for diphtheria was not allowed. The economic loss from hog cholera in this state for the last year has been appalling. It has assumed almost the proportions of a disaster to many farmers and resulted in greatly increased prices for food supplies. Ample appropriations should not only be made for the production of hog cholera serum but a system should be created making it more available. However, this should not be done to the neglect of the child. He is also entitled to protection against the disease of diphtheria. The circumstance is an index to the legislative tendency of the day. As I have myself served for four years in the federal legislative body this observation is not made in any invidious spirit.

The newly amended constitution gives to the state the right to adopt the minimum wage, and to pass laws for the general welfare of the employee. There should be a common understanding of this subject as developed by a survey of the wage question. I am convinced there should be no law passed until after this is accomplished except to provide for obviously unjust conditions affecting the wages of women and children. The labor departments or the industrial commission, if it is established, could doubtless make this survey without adding to the public expense. It is a question of live concern, and I regret that the information is not at hand so that a legislative remedy might be applied without delay. It is recommended that your body pass a resolution empowering such agency as in your judgment seems best to make the investigation.

The state is paying in rentals over \$50,000 a year for the reason that our public buildings are insufficient for the needs of the several state departments. This sum of money is ample to carry the interest charges on more than a million dollars investment. For approximately this sum, the state could unquestionably provide its own property and insure better accommodations for the departments. I am mindful of the importance of guarding the finances of the state, and keeping our operations within our revenues. But it is admittedly false economy to continue the rental system. Another thing to be considered is the rapidly appreciating value of business real estate in the vicinity of the capitol, where purchase inevitably must be made. It is suggested that the General Assembly appoint a legislative committee to investigate

the conditions and report on the expediency of acquiring property by condemnation for the purpose of this project.

The commission appointed by Governor Harmon to codify all subjects which relate to the child, has developed many interesting aspects, and I am convinced that its suggestions can profitably claim the most careful consideration of your body. The ablest juvenile officials of the state have responded in co-operative service in a very patriotic way, and the measure of information which has been adduced on child life will be of distinctive benefit to our people. The commission takes up the vital subject of the widows' relief bill, and while it has not unanimously agreed as to the desirability of such a law, it is conceded that should any be passed, it should provide:

"For the partial support of women whose husbands are dead or become permanently disabled for work by reasons of physical or mental infirmity, or whose husbands are prisoners, when such women are poor, and are the mothers of children under the age of fourteen years, and such mothers and children as have a legal residence in any county of the state."

The order making an allowance shall not be effective for a longer period than six months, but, upon expiration, the time can be extended, provided the home has first been visited and conditions investigated. The child or children must be living with the mother. The allowance should be made only when in the absence of it the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children. The mother must be a proper person, morally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of the children. The purpose of such a law is to keep together families of widows and small children, that might otherwise be broken up, the belief being that it is cheaper to maintain these children in their homes than in public institutions, and that they are much better off with their mothers. The moral and humanitarian considerations make strong appeal to public favor. The great majority of juvenile judges believe the law should be passed, but that it should be a felony rather than a misdemeanor for any person to attempt to obtain an allowance for any one not entitled to it. The state inspector of workshops and factories is enthusiastically in favor of the law. He reports that in certain cases he has investigated, where the child labor law has been violated, employment is rendered necessary by the absolute dependence of a widowed mother. In such instances, the growth of the child, physically, intellectually and morally, is interfered with, and these are considerations which must be measured on a higher footing than the items of public expense. Under existing law, the father who consigns his children to the county children's home, because of his

inability to maintain a satisfactory domestic arrangement, cannot pay the county for this service. Instances have been reported where the parent has desired to do this, but there is no enabling statute. This one item would help to bear the expense of giving aid to dependent widows. The codifying commission in its suggestion has with far-seeing vision created apparently every safeguard. It may be true that the most perfect law it is possible to enact will have its abuses. Most laws have. I recommend this whole subject for the very careful consideration of your honorable body.

A thing to be avoided is the rapidly increasing expense in the cost of maintaining the militia. While this organization has its function and its maintenance in large degrees is made possible by the patriotic service of privates and officers who are devoted to military subjects, still it is scarcely conceivable that any necessity exists for such disbursements in our state as almost equal the total expense of two of the three constitutional branches of the government—the judicial and the legislative. One of the unfortunate tendencies of the time is toward excessive armament.

The moving picture business is one of the marked evolutions of the day. Its growth and the countless thousands which attend the shows daily stagger the imagination. Without the restraint of governmental authority, abuses are apt to develop, in fact, I am not sure they have not already done so. The picture films should be censored and the police power of the state should be exercised, in making it a state rather than a community regulation. The business has many useful functions, and under proper restrictions it can become a pleasurable and profitable recreation for the people. The youth is entitled to protection against improper presentations. Immoral pictures, in public places, with apparent official sanction, cannot but excite a bad influence. I recommend the passage of a law which will establish this regulation, and assess against the business concerned sufficient fees to maintain the administrative machinery.

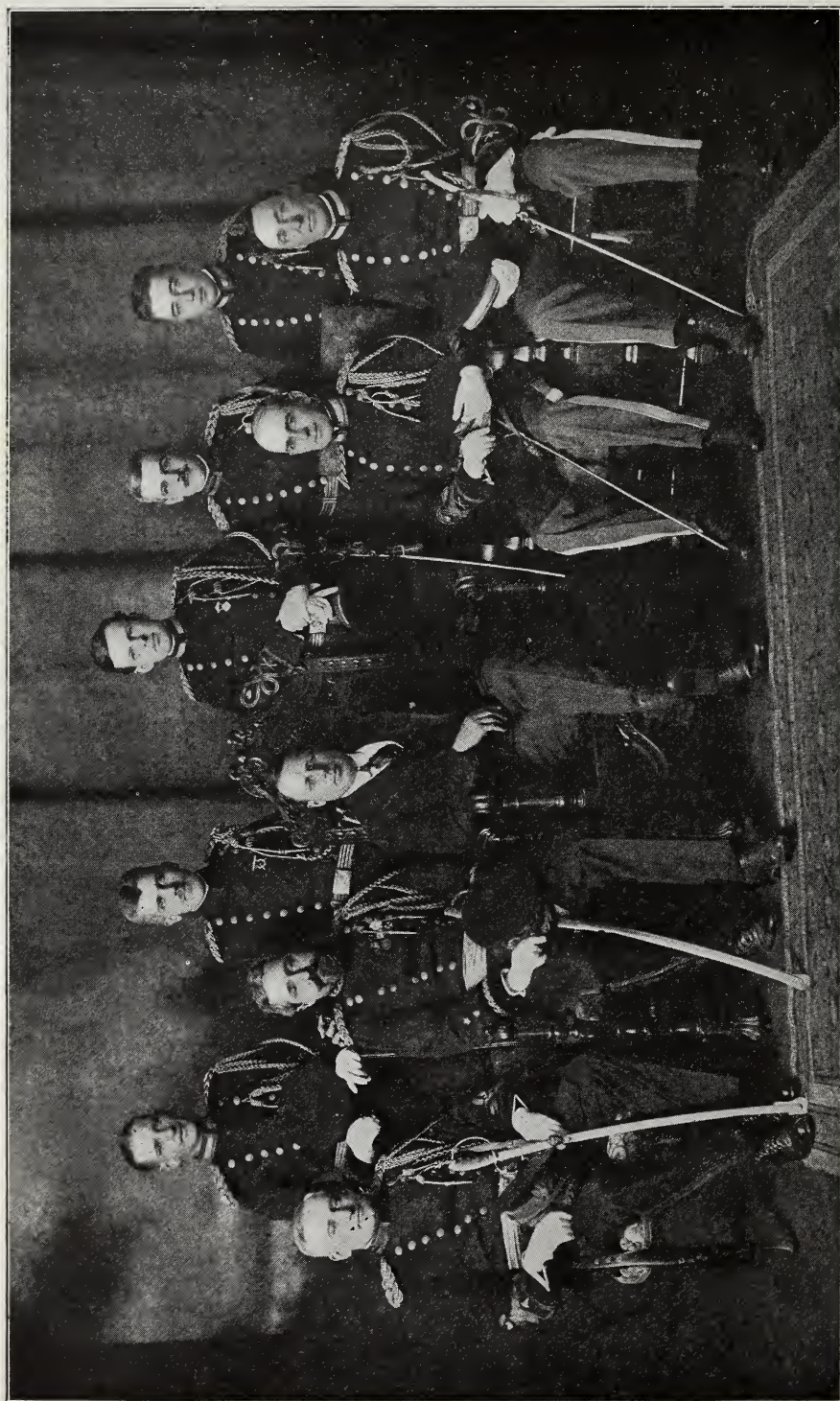
I join in the recommendations made by Governor Harmon in relation to the following matters: The Perry Victory Centennial, the Panama Exposition, state supervision over private banks, and the power of special counsel from the attorney general's office to appear before grand juries.

JAMES M. COX.

January 14, 1913.







GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX AND MILITARY STAFF, 1913-1914

Seated — Left to Right, Major John C. Darby, General George H. Wood, Governor James M. Cox, Colonel R. L. Hubler, Captain Rupert U. Hastings.  
 Standing — Left to Right, Captain S. A. Williams, Captain John W. Pollison, First Lieutenant William F. Whitlock, Second Lieutenant Harold C. Eustis,  
 Second Lieutenant James E. Lawler.



## CHAPTER VIII

### Proclamation of James M. Cox, Governor of the State of Ohio, Calling the Eightieth General Assembly in Extraordinary Session

STATE OF OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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#### PROCLAMATION.

**B**Y virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Ohio, I, James M. Cox, Governor of said State, do hereby require the Eightieth General Assembly of Ohio to convene at the State House, in Columbus, at 10:00 A. M., on Monday, January 19th, for the purpose of considering such measures as should receive legislative action at this time.

The Constitution of the State, as amended, provides:

"The Governor on extraordinary occasions may convene the general assembly by proclamation and shall state in the proclamation the purpose for which such special session is called, and no other business shall be transacted at such special session except that named in the proclamation, or in a subsequent proclamation or message to the general assembly issued by the Governor during the said special session."

It is by reason of the limitations thus imposed upon the general assembly when in special session, that this document will not only combine the call for the session but the message submitting in formal manner the subjects to be considered and the recommendations of this branch of the government as well. This will enable the members of the Legislature and the people of the State to have the fullest possible information with respect to suggestions made, the objective, of course, being harmony as between public desire and legislative enactment. The subjects presented for the consideration of the general assembly are as follows:

First: Changes in the laws creating and maintaining the public school system.

Second: The relation between coal operators and miners, and particularly the regulation of the weighing of coal at the mines and the guarantee of measurable purity to the consumer.

- Third: The change in our primary and general election laws which will provide for the direct selection at the primary of candidates for United States Senator, and for filling Senatorial vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or removal.
- Fourth: The repeal of the 1914 appropriation bill for the purpose of affecting economies in the expenses of the State government.
- Fifth: A revision of the automobile license law which will place the funds so derived in the Highway Department exclusively.
- Sixth: Amendment of the general code for the purpose of safe-guarding and protecting the Initiative and Referendum.
- Seventh: The placing of all revenues derived by departments in the treasury of the State each week.
- Eighth: A revision of the banking laws which will enable the State banks to adjust themselves to the provisions of the Currency Bill passed by the federal government.
- Ninth: A provision conveying the right of municipalities to issue bonds in case of municipal ownership of public utilities, if they are self-supporting.

I know of nothing more fitting than that the general assembly of our State should be brought together for the primary purpose of adjusting our school system to the progress of the day. The Constitution, as amended, carries a direct mandate to the general assembly in these words:

"Provision shall be made by law for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the State, supported by public funds, provided that each school district embraced wholly or in part within any city, shall have the power by referendum vote to determine for itself the number of members and the organization of the district board of education, and provision shall be made by law for the exercise of this power by such school districts."

The ruling thought in this provision is that while the State gave to municipalities increased rights of home rule, it reserves to itself the original control of the school system. There is nothing more fundamental in our scheme of State government than the principle of giving to the law-making body such power as will insure a unified control over the educational system of the State. If the police power of the Commonwealth is to be exercised for the prevention of crime, the protection of property, the preservation of human rights, the prevention of disease and the conservation of public health, then public policy certainly de-

mands lodgment of positive power in the same hands as a guarantee against sectional atrophy or neglect in our educational system.

The general assembly at its last session authorized a survey of school conditions by a commission appointed by the Governor. This organization has done its work so competently as to render the service so given a distinct contribution to our people. The formal report of the commission will be submitted in full to the general assembly. It will be noted that while conditions in both the city and rural schools need legislative attention, it is suggested that at this time we direct our efforts to the rehabilitation of the rural schools where the necessity for changes is more pressing. Every student of economic conditions agrees that the general welfare of the city and country alike calls for vitalizing treatment of rural life through legislation. The rapid growth of the cities has brought about not only an increased demand for labor, but it has carried with it so many advantages in living that the tide of humanity from the farm to the city compels the dedication of our energies to the problems of the country. Country schools in Ohio, as in every other State, have in many sections drifted into a deplorable condition as a direct result of a system designed originally for conditions that no longer exist. There can be nothing more deeply rooted in justice than the proposition that the country communities are entitled to the same educational advantages enjoyed by the cities. Speaking generally, farms are assessed for taxation at a valuation ratio as high or higher than city property, and yet the same rate of taxation levied on farm property does not enable rural communities to maintain their public works and give to their children the facilities for education that are found in the cities. The advantage with the city comes from a policy of consolidation which enables the dollar to go farther, and a given expense takes care of a larger number of pupils.

It will be observed that the commission lays stress on the subjects of consolidation, supervision and the training of teachers. These three features of educational work have yielded such beneficial results that no one questions the wisdom of the plan. If it does well in the cities all over this country, then its adoption in the rural communities will work to the same end. In the more populous and prosperous parts of the State, consolidation and supervision in limited degree have been tried out with results so advantageous that few families would suggest a return to the old order of things. Some counties are poor in property resource, and yet the brave people in the hill sections have done their part as citizens in the industrial days of peace and the emergency days of war. The time has arrived in the life of this great Commonwealth, rich in its resources, citizenship and patriotism, to take hold of the conditions which inevitably penalize the poor sections with inefficient schools.

I recommend, therefore, with all earnestness, such changes in existing law as will enable every county to make consolidation of districts, where desired, and to enjoy efficient supervision and the service of trained teachers. This justifies state aid, the Commonwealth providing half the cost of supervision in every county. The State, under the Constitution, is given a stated authority, and it must assume the responsibility which goes with it. Educational authorities in every part of the United States are agreed that the step this State is about to take will give it high rank in matters of education. Every member of the general assembly who has, by the circumstance of time and events, been enabled to participate in this great work will find that it is his greatest contribution to the race.

At the last session of the general assembly a considerable sentiment was manifested in favor of the passage of the so-called Coal Screen Bill. It was deemed wise to delay this legislation until the special session in order that an exhaustive investigation could be made by a commission competent to develop and weigh every consideration that joins to the subject. This commission, appointed by the Governor, upon authority given by the general assembly, labored throughout the summer and fall. Its report will come to your honorable body in due form. Those who are familiar with the scope and results of the inquiry are surprised to know how important the whole subject is in the industrial affairs of the State. It will be noted that criticism is made by the commission of the negligent manner in which mining is carried on. Such a percentage of the mineral is wasted that the practice seems to be more or less of a menace to humanity in that it strikes a dangerous blow to the principle of conservation. The Almighty intended these store houses of fuel for many generations, and in time the State must see to it that the rights of those who follow us are respected. The report of the commission on this phase of the question is a distinct contribution to the literature of the subject. I question the wisdom of dealing with the feature of conservation now. If the change were imposed on the operators of this State they would doubtless be placed on an unfair competitive base with other States which have not given the subject serious consideration. If the coal States could act in concert the remedy could be imposed without hardship. In the absence of any probability of joint legislative enactment by the coal States, the federal government should act, since it is quite obviously a matter of national concern. In view of all attendant circumstances, I recommend that the suggestion in behalf of conservation be laid aside for the time and the general assembly consider the question of the mine run.

The justice of the claim that the workman should be paid for



what he mines is unchallenged by any fair-minded person, it being understood, however, that regulations be imposed which will reward the miner for the merit of clean coal and penalize careless work.

The bill recommended by the commission is so much better in every way than the measure under discussion at the last session that the advantages accruing from this inquiry are at once apparent. The investigating body has recognized also the importance of protecting the third party in interest—the consumer—and this detail, with obvious wisdom, is consigned to the Industrial Commission. I am of the opinion that the provision with reference to an increase in the force of foremen can also be held in abeyance for the time. The Industrial Commission has perfected the most efficient safety department in the history of the mining operations of the State. Increased vigilance on the part of this department has been induced by the report of the commission, and it would seem to make adequate provision for the present. We must be mindful at all times of the importance of progressing in legislation with such pace as will enable the interests involving large investments to adjust themselves to changes made. I think every member of the general assembly who recalls the circumstances which joined to the action taken at the last session on the subject of mine run, will concede that in common good faith the bill should pass. It will be recalled that a like measure passed March 9, 1898. The Supreme Court, however, held that to be unconstitutional. Since then the Constitution has been changed to provide as follows:

“Laws may also be passed \* \* \* to provide for the regulation of methods of mining, weighing, measuring and marketing coal, oil, gas and others minerals.”

The bill as presented by the mining commission differs from that passed in 1898 in that the rights of the operators are now amply safeguarded as against the further disadvantage of being required to accept and dispose of too large a percentage of fine or slack coal in their product.

In the closing days of the regular session of this assembly the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States received formal and complete ratification. This amendment provides

First: “For the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people instead of as formerly by the State legislatures.

Second: “When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.”



Taking these in order, the first provision requires certain changes to be made in our primary and election laws to provide the necessary machinery for the new manner of election.

The second provision also necessitates certain action on the part of the legislature. The federal Constitution as it formerly read conferred by its terms power on the State executive to fill any vacancies that might occur in the representation of any State in the Senate of the United States until the legislature of the State should meet and fill such vacancies in the regular manner. This is now changed by that part of the seventeenth amendment quoted in full above. If a vacancy should now occur before the Governor can act power must have been conferred upon him by the Legislature of his State and, unless such power has been conferred by act of the law-making body, there is no way of filling such a vacancy until a special election shall have been had in the manner provided by law. An instance of this very kind occurred in the sister State of Alabama, being brought about by the death of Senator Johnson of that State. The Governor desired to fill the vacancy by appointment, but it was held that he could not do so as no such power had been given him by the Alabama legislature since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the federal Constitution.

I therefore recommend the passage of a bill which would provide for the nomination of candidates for United States Senator in exactly the same way as State officers are nominated. This gives force and effect to the spirit of both the national provision for the direct election of Senators by the people and the State-wide primary law passed in this State. The people now have the right to elect the Senators. The change herewith suggested would place the nomination of candidates upon the base of popular government.

It becomes our duty, also, by force of a change in the federal Constitution, to provide by legislative enactment for the filling of a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation or removal. We have operated for years under the arrangement of having the Governor fill any vacancy in State offices by appointment until such time as the people could elect. This plan with reference to the Senator obtained here in the past and is being carried out in other States under the federal amendment, and I recommend its adoption here.

It will be gratifying to the members of the general assembly responsible for the passage of the budget bill to know that under its operation tremendous economies are being affected. Large sub-divisions of government all over the world are adopting the system. The science of the budgetary plan consists in segregating departmental expense. The work is placed in charge of an expert who labors the whole year. His

service and the information which he derives will so buttress the committees of finance in both the House and Senate that the disbursements of the State will be placed on a purely business base. It is my information that the budget chief, through the chairman of the committees on finance, will point out to you very large economies which can be made by the repeal of the 1914 appropriation bill and the passage of a budget to replace it. It is my recommendation that this be done.

At the last session the Warnes Automobile Law was passed. It provided that two-thirds of the net proceeds of automobile licenses should pass to the general revenue fund of the State and that one-third should be used for the repair, maintenance, protection, policing and patrolling of the public roads and highways of the State under the control of the Highway Department.

The development of the automobile industry and the increased utility of this form of mechanism make it certain that the police power of the State must be exercised in added measure for the control and regulation of this traffic. The science of government suggests concentration of all kindred activities; and in keeping with this principle it is herewith recommended that the Warnes Law be so changed as to place all funds under it derived with the Highway Department. Under this plan there can be co-ordination of the state's activities with reference to the maintenance, protection, policing and patrolling of the public highways.

The principle of direct legislation is so well grounded in genuine democracy, and laws based upon it will result in such ultimate good to the state, that some legislation should be provided for the fullest protection of the Initiative and Referendum

It is but a simple narrative of the facts to state that the same interests in the commonwealth which tried in the first instance to prevent the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum sought, with the arrogant and corruptive use of money and the reprehensible methods of forgery and perjury, to bring these measures into such disrepute as to bring about their repeal. The effort to defeat progressive and humanitarian laws which was made during the last summer — particularly the Workmen's Compensation and the Taxation Measures — with the defensible tactics which joins to it, are so well known as the result of decisions by the highest judicial tribunal in this state and the Secretary of State that they need not be recounted here except to observe that they have rendered necessary the passage of amendments to the general code which will provide against abuses and at the same time preserve the principle.

Other states which have adopted the Initiative and Referendum

found it imperative to refine and strengthen the laws as experience suggested. A reform of such magnitude can hardly be expected to work perfectly at the outset. Every great invention, even though conceived along fundamentally correct lines, must be perfected by experience. This observation should be a sufficient answer to those who sincerely, or otherwise, hold any misgivings as to the wisdom of the Initiative and Referendum because of the frauds which were perpetrated last summer.

The constitution provides that the bill which is to be initiated or upon which a referendum is sought must be published in full on the petition. Other states have devised the plan of publishing also a synopsis of not more than seventy-five words. It seems to me that this could wisely be adopted.

In Montana, California and Maine the checking system has worked well, and it is now proposed in a constitutional amendment in Missouri. Under this arrangement the circulator of a petition in a county containing a city where registration of voters is required shall submit the petition to the deputy supervisors of elections for the purpose of comparing the signatures with those on the registration lists. If names are contained that are not found on the registration lists the burden of proof as to the legality of the signatures shall be upon the circulator.

Court decisions in Oregon and in this state would suggest a provision that if five or more fraudulent signatures are found on a petition circulated by any person, all signatures shall be presumed to be fraudulent, and the burden of proving them genuine shall be on the person filing the petition.

The constitution does not provide for a hearing, a procedure which is obviously necessary and which, it is admitted, should be before the Secretary of State. A law should be passed which will facilitate the matter of determining the legitimacy of any initiative or referendum project. This has been done in Oklahoma.

The underlying spirit of the corrupt practice laws in the state and nation is the ascertainment of the influences behind candidates or measures. We can with profit compel a sworn itemized statement when the petition is filed showing all money or things of value paid, given or promised for circulating such petitions. The experience in Oregon and in Ohio would seem to point out the necessity of having no one circulate petitions in any county except legal electors of the sub-division.

A vicious practice was established of signing the same name more than once to the same petition. This should be made a misdemeanor; and any one who steals or attempts to steal or wilfully destroys or

mutilates a petition which is being or has been legally circulated, should be deemed guilty of a felony or misdemeanor.

The notarial abuses have been a disgrace to the state, and a law should be passed providing that any notary who takes and certifies to any affidavit to which the oath or affirmation of the affiant thereto has not been taken should be guilty of a misdemeanor.

A stringent measure should also be adopted with reference to forgery and perjury.

In order to correct the abuses growing out of circulating the petitions for pay, the Oregon suggestion of permitting no one to file a petition with more than two hundred names upon it might be adopted.

It seems to me also that the possibility of intimidation should be provided against by prohibiting the circulation of a petition in any factory, industrial plant or mercantile establishment by the owner, manager, foreman or any other person acting in a managerial or supervisory capacity.

Section 24 of the general code provides that every Monday each state officer, department, board or commission shall pay to the treasurer of state all proceeds of fees, penalties, fines, costs, sales, rentals or otherwise collected during the preceding week, and shall at the same time render a statement of the same to the auditor of state. Subsequent to the passage of this act certain laws were passed which authorized the receipt by a number of departments and commissions of licenses and other collections which could not be well construed as being within the purview of the language of section 24. Certain departments also had the right to pay certain expenses out of such collections before accounting for the same. As it is in the interest of an efficient accounting financial system that all state moneys, no matter from what source or by whom or by what branch of the state government received, should pass through the state treasurer's office, a comprehensive amendment is now suggested requiring every person or agent of the state, no matter how designated, who receives any money for the state, no matter how the same may be termed, to deposit the same weekly with the state treasurer and render report thereof to the state auditor.

The Currency Law recently passed by Congress will place the state banks at some disadvantage unless they are, by state authority, permitted to become members of the federal reserve banks, and are given the privilege now accorded to national banks to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks or bonds under certain conditions. The importance of these two changes in the banking laws of the state are so apparent that they need not be elaborated upon.



Section 4 of article 18 of the constitution (The Municipal Home Rule Amendment) as adopted in the fall of 1912, provides as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any municipality may acquire, construct, own, lease and operate within or without its corporate limits, any public utility the product or service of which is or is to be supplied to the municipality or its inhabitants, and may contract with others for any such product or service. The acquisition of any such public utility may be by condemnation or otherwise, and a municipality may acquire thereby the use of, or full title to, the property and franchise of any company or person supplying to the municipality or its inhabitants the service or product of any such utility."

Section 3939 of the general code states the purposes for which the council of a municipality may issue bonds. The Mills Bill (H. B. 351) adds to these purposes the following:

"28. For acquiring, constructing, improving or extending within and without its corporate limits, any public utility, the product or service of which is or is to be supplied to the municipality or its inhabitants."

Further, in the same bill section 3949 was amended in this way, under the present law there are exempted from the limitations of the Longworth Act any bonds issued for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving and extending waterworks when the income from such waterworks is sufficient to cover the cost of all operating expenses, and interest charges and to place a sufficient amount to a sinking fund to retire such bonds when they become due. The change proposed by the Mills Bill is to strike out "waterworks" and insert "public utility" in lieu thereof, thus making exempt from the limitations of the act bonds issued on account of any public utility when the income from such utility reaches the standard now set for waterworks bonds.

The Mills Bill further authorizes the private sale by the municipal treasurer of bonds which remain unsold after having been advertised and offered at public sale. The 79th general assembly enacted two sections of the general code, both numbering 3939 and differing from each other in their terms. To straighten out this conflict it became necessary to repeal both sections as contained in volume 102 Ohio Laws. Unfortunately in attempting to do this the language of the Mills Bill was so changed by amendment as to apply to more sections of the general code than the particular two sought to be repealed. To prevent this it became necessary to disapprove the Mills Bill. The recommendation is submitted for the repassage of the bill as a matter of good faith with your honorable body and for the further reason that the public interests will be conserved by this legislation. The Longworth Act was passed in 1902, and never contemplated the conditions developed



by the change in the constitution. The measure suggested now not only makes the Longworth Law harmonious with the present situation, but places the operation of municipally owned utilities on its own footing. Those who favor municipal ownership contend that the plan will yield not only improved service but lower rates. There will be no way of demonstrating this except by the dissociation of the utility owned by the city and the purely municipal fiscal operations.

On the other hand, those opposing municipal ownership claim that apparent low rates and profitable operation, are mere matters of book-keeping, and that the city as a whole is assessed through direct taxation to make up a deficit growing out of inadequate rates or incompetent management or both. The Mills Bill will establish the wisdom of municipal ownership where occasion calls for it, and with equal force reveal any lack of the necessity of the project if that should be the case in other cities.

I deem it proper to submit to the assembly a brief statement of the fiscal affairs of the State. The loss from the floods was very severe. The items making up the expense taken from the auditor's records are as follows:

Ohio National Guard, for relief work.....	\$300,000.00
Liquor tax refunders caused by the flood.....	75,000.00
Board of Public Works to repair flood damages.....	345,000.00
Relief for flood victims and incidental flood expenditures.....	300,000.00

making a total of over a million dollars.

In addition to this there were other extraordinary expenses which it was necessary to pay in the year just past. Among the important items may be named the cost of printing and circulating the constitutional amendments and advertising same, \$150,000.00; advertising expenses incurred by the constitutional convention, \$63,000.00; Perry's Victory Centennial, \$110,000.00; deficiencies authorized by the emergency board and debts of 1912, \$215,023.23; unauthorized deficiencies and claims against the state on liabilities of former years, \$98,813.63.

Notwithstanding these disbursements occasioned by circumstances beyond our control, there is in the treasury today more money than at any time in the history of the state. The auditor of state in his report states that for the first time the records of the commonwealth will show at the end of the fiscal year an unencumbered cash balance, free of all liabilities, appropriations, etc.

In this connection, it is of interest to know that under the competitive bid plan for state funds, there was derived this year from interest the sum of \$277,165.89 — sufficient to pay the entire cost of the

following departments: Executive, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer of State, Secretary of State (main office), and Secretary of State (vital statistics). Since this plan was put into operation under the administration of Governor Harmon the state has received as interest on public moneys \$850,924.56.

In the past the emergency board has been really a second legislature, without any limitations whatsoever. At the regular session the law was changed, placing a positive limitation on the board, and appropriating for its use a stated sum beyond which it cannot go. It has been a common practice for many years for the emergency board to authorize certain expenditures which were regularly appropriated at the subsequent session of the legislature, the result being that no year has shown its real expense because inheritances came from the previous annual period. The real situation can be made more comprehensive when it is shown that the administration of Governor Herrick inherited deficiencies amounting to \$152,404.54; Governors Pattison-Harris, \$304,576.71; Governor Harmon, \$144,530.16; and the present administration, \$313,836.86. Under the new plan not a dollar of the expense incurred during the present year by the emergency board will go into the next year because the appropriation for the emergency board was carried in the budget of 1913. The conveyance of expense from one administration to the next is done away with.

In my message to the regular session I congratulated the members of the assembly on the privilege of participating in the great movement of reform which had been consigned by positive mandate of the people. I am sure that the circumstances warrant the expression of executive felicitations to the legislative branch at this time upon the demonstrated wisdom of your work. The laws reflect not only a broader humanity, but the advantages along practical and economic lines are very striking. The present satisfactory condition of the state's finances is due, in considerable degree, to the policy of making each state department, which is operated for the regulation of business, self-supporting, by the collection of fees from the interests which profit by state supervision. A contributing factor also is the consolidation of state departments and the elimination of duplication in expense and human energy. The merging of the labor and agricultural departments is yielding the results which were procured by Governor Harmon in putting together the state institutions under the control of the Board of Administration. The first year's operation under the new plan in Governor Harmon's administration saved the state over \$400,000.00. The budget department assures us that the economies next year over 1913 will be approximately \$400,000.00. There is every warrant for the belief that

as the result of reforms within the state government, you will be enabled, in writing the budget for 1914, to make up the smallest appropriation bill in years.

The State Tax Commission has just submitted a report which shows that if the Warnes Taxation Law had not been passed the cost to the counties in Ohio, assuming that no increase were made over 1912, would have been \$2,373,839. The commission estimates that at an outside figure the cost this year of assessing real and personal property of paying boards of complaints and district assessors will be not to exceed \$883,278, a saving of approximately \$1,500,000.

No program of legislation has ever been so viciously attacked and so misrepresented as the laws which were passed at the regular session; and yet every succeeding day they rise higher in public estimate, and the character and purpose of the opposition become more apparent. One million men and women in the shops and institutions of this state go to their labors now protected by the Workmen's Compensation Law. Government for the people and by the people, as an institution has never been more eloquently justified than by this humane provision.

It will be observed that the matters presented for your consideration are the aftermath of the last session, in large degree. I urge upon you the importance of taking such action, as in your judgment, seems fitting, and bringing about the conclusion of your work at the earliest day possible, consistent with the magnitude of the task imposed. The country is now called upon to adjust itself to tariff and currency changes, and within the state the reforms brought about by the constitution are being set in motion. You will not only give vitality to the work of the regular and special sessions, but you will conserve the interests of the commonwealth in contributing your part to an era of legislative rest.

If emergency matters develop during the course of the session, they will be submitted by subsequent messages.

[SEAL] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at Columbus, this 6th day of Jaanuary, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JAMES M. COX,  
*Governor.*

## CHAPTER IX

Eightieth Session Ohio General Assembly, 1914 — Extra Session  
Beginning January 19

### SENATE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS.

**S**ENATE BILL NO. 1 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga). This act amends Sec. 24 of the General Code, declaring that before or on Monday of each week state officers, department heads and institutional officers receiving state aid during the preceding week from fines, sales, etc., shall file with the State Auditor detailed receipts. Where tuition is paid to educational institutions, officers in charge shall retain a sufficient amount to make refunders of tuition, and, at the end of the institution's term itemized statements of all fees received and the disposition of them shall be filed. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 2 — Mr. Friebolin (Cuyahoga). This act amends the General Code relative to the election of common pleas judges, provides for at least one in every county to be elected for six years, his successor to be chosen at the election in the even numbered year next preceding the expiration of his term. Time for electing such judges and the date of the beginning of their terms are fixed. Effective 90 days after March 8.

Senate Bill No. 3, Mr. Green (Coshocton). An act to regulate the weighing of coal at the mine. Provides that miners and loaders shall be paid according to total weight. The State Industrial Commission has power to enforce the act, and violations are penalized by fines running from \$300 to \$600 for each offense. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 5 — Mr. Herner (Huron), provides that all official seals shall have engraved upon them the state's coat of arms, and fixes the diameter of the "great seal of Ohio" at two and one-half inches. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 6 — Mr. Weygandt (Summit), provides additional safeguards to the initiative, supplementary and referendum petitions and inspectors for the counting votes, and a means for proposing a law or constitutional amendment by initiative petition, or the filing of a referendum, and declares the Secretary of State not later than 40 days



before an election shall decide as to the efficiency of a petition; defines corrupt practice in connection with obtaining petitions, penalizes violation of the I. and R. petition act with fines from \$100 to \$500, provides a penitentiary sentence of from not over five years for stealing, mutilating or destroying a petition, forbids threats and intimidation, under severe fines, and provides how those opposed to petitions may name inspectors at elections. Election judges are empowered to appoint inspectors when they are not otherwise nominated. Effective as an emergency act February 17.

Senate Bill No. 7 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin), provides that the state superintendent of public instruction may appoint two high school inspectors, who are not connected with a college or university, two from the faculty staff of the O. S. U., and one from each of the faculties of the normal colleges at Oxford, Athens and Kent and Bowling Green, and may select others. Inspectors shall meet at the call of the superintendent of public instruction for conference and shall be paid a sum determined by him and allowed actual expenses. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 8 — Mr. Cahill (Preble), Provides that agriculture be taught in all common schools supported in part or wholly by the state, and divides the state into four districts, all such instruction to be under the direction of the state superintendent of instruction, and provision is made for co-operation with the State Agricultural Commission; district supervisors are paid \$1,000 a year. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 9 — Mr. Hudson (Scioto), relates to the standardization of schools. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 10 — Mr. Cunningham (Knox), relates to the office of state superintendent of public instruction, fixes his duties and powers, saying he shall be appointed by the Governor for four years and shall have such supervision of the state's schools as is necessary to secure their safety and distribution. Graded schools, the union of districts for high school purposes, establishment of evening schools, etc., are provided for, and truant officers authorized. Effective 90 days after March 8.

Senate Bill No. 11 — Mr. Haas (Delaware), amends the General Code relative to the organization and government of universities and colleges and the election of their trustees. An alumni association may elect as trustees one-fifth of the entire number. Provision is made to allow any conference or other religious body not patronizing a university or college to become a patronizing body. The act applies to denominational institutions. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 13 — Mr. Weygandt (Summit), amends the General Code, Sections 12600-45, relative to school building construction. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 16 — Mr. Zmunt (Cuyahoga), authorizes the Governor to deed certain lands in Cleveland to the city. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 17 — Mr. Broadstone (Greene), provides that the compensation of all officers and employes of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia, shall be fixed by the trustees. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 19 — Mr. Hopple (Cuyahoga), relates to the age limit of females who shall receive schooling certificates, fixing the same at 16 as a condition of employment. School grade tests are provided as prerequisites to certificates, and special vacation permits to boys under 16 and girls under 18 may be issued. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 21 — Mr. Gregory (Hamilton). An act to further safeguard initiative and referendum petitions in municipalities, and provides that ordinances may be proposed or voted upon. The procedure is essentially the same as in other cases wherein the general law is operative. Effective 90 days after March 8.

Senate Bill No. 22 — Mr. Herner (Huron), declares quail, and pheasants shall not be killed before November 15, 1915, or after that date except from November 15 to December 4, both dates inclusive. A wood duck shall not be killed before September 1, 1918; other game birds are protected. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 23 — Mr. Haas (Delaware). This act authorizes township trustees to rebuild and repair foot bridges. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 24 — Mr. Gregory (Hamilton), provides for the election of one common pleas judge of the First Judicial District to be known as judge of "division of domestic relations." Such judge shall have charge in juvenile court work, divorce and alimony cases, and in his absence the presiding judge of the common pleas court shall assign another judge to the work. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 26 — Mr. Cook (Hamilton), takes from the jurisdiction of the Hamilton county insolvency court in divorce and alimony cases. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 27 — Mr. Holden (Morrow), empowers the Governor to appoint a committee of not less than six nor more than ten

persons, one of whom shall be chairman, to investigate the judicial system of Ohio and report suggestions and ways for securing more speedy and less expensive action in the administration of justice. No compensation other than actual expenses is allowed any member. \$1,000 is appropriated. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 28 — Mr. Green (Coshocton). This act further defines the powers, duties and jurisdiction of the state liability board of awards with reference to the collection and disbursement of state insurance funds. Declares an employer is liable who has paid into the fund when injury or death arises from the wilful act or neglect of employer. In such cases, where death follows, compensation under the act may be taken or a legal representative may institute action for damages. Action for damages, waives the right to claim an award from the fund, or direct payment of compensation from an employer. Effective May 18.

Senate Bill No. 29 — Mr. Cahill (Preble), provides county budget commissions shall meet the first Monday in August annually, provided the State Tax Commission does not extend time for completing tax work. The commissions shall consist of the auditor, mayor of the largest municipality of the county, and president of the school board of the largest municipality, except in counties where the value of taxable property in territory inside of cities and villages exceeds that outside, the city solicitor of the largest municipality shall be the third member. Effective 90 days after March 8.

Senate Bill No. 230 — Mr. Dollison (Hocking), authorizes the Auditor of State to lease gas, oil and other minerals on unsold portions of Sections 16 and 29 of the state's original survey, or other lands dedicated to support schools or religion. Effective 90 days after March 8.

### **Eightieth Ohio General Assembly, 1914 — Extra Session Beginning January 19, 1914**

#### **SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.**

Senate Bill No. 5 — Mr. Beckett (Pickaway). This resolution reads: "That there is hereby authorized the publication of an additional 1,000 copies of 'Ohio Legislative History — 1909-1913' with the same specifications as ordered for the 1,500 copies under the provisions of S. J. R. 36 at the regular session of the 80th General session." The resolution directs that the entire edition be distributed by direction of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Senate Bill No. 6—Mr. Weygandt (Summit). This resolution provides that a committee of six, three members to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members to be named by the Speaker of the House, shall arrange for a reunion of the Eightieth General Assembly members during 1914.

Senate Bill No. 4—Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga), provides for the printing of the report of the Ohio Coal Mining Commission appointed by the Governor.

Senate Bill No. 8—Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga), provides for the printing of the report of a state survey of public schools, a commission to make such survey having been appointed by the Governor and reported to him.

### Eightieth Ohio General Assembly—Extra Session Beginning January 19, 1914

#### HOUSE BILLS WHICH WERE ENACTED INTO LAWS.

House Bill No. 1—Mr. Warrens (Holmes), provides that revenues derived from the registration of motor vehicles shall be paid by the Secretary of State into the state treasury weekly and what surplus remains above that incident to carrying out the registration law shall be used in highway improvements. Effective May 12.

House Bill No. 2—Mr. Welsh (Ottawa), designates the number of copies of annual reports of state officers and boards that shall be published. Effective May 28.

House Bill No. 3—Mr. Snyder (Hamilton), amends the law relative to the nomination of U. S. Senators by declaring on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916, and every sixth year thereafter, electors shall vote for a senator, each for a term beginning on March 4 succeeding his election; also provides the Governor shall have power to fill a vacancy, the person appointed to hold office until December 15 succeeding the next election of state officers. At such next election a special election shall be held to fill the senatorial vacancy, candidates for the senatorial nomination be voted for in the same manner as is provided for regularly. At least 180 days before such special election the Governor shall direct such a special election held. Provision for primary candidates to file petitions and qualifications for entry, are made, and petition filed by U. S. senatorial candidates shall contain at least two per cent of the names of all voters who voted for the Governor of the party to which the senatorial candidate belong at the last general



election. The act provides provides where and when certificates of nomination shall be filed, designates arrangement of ballot and directs how returns shall be made. Effective May 15.

House Bill No. 4 — Mr. Etling (Wayne), authorizes the interchange of the words "academy", "college" and "university", and declares the use of them does not affect the right or title to any gifts, grants or bequests for these institutions. Effective May 12.

House Bill No. 5 — Mr. Guthery (Marion), grants additional powers to banking corporations organized under Ohio laws; provides that a state bank may become a member bank under the federal reserve act, and shall have power to do whatever such act gives national banks; provides savings banks shall keep a reserve of 10 per cent of their time deposits; six per cent of it to be payable on demand, and at least two per cent to be kept in vaults of the bank in lawful money; not more than three-tenths of such reserve shall be invested in certain securities of any city and county bonds of the state; that part of the reserve not so invested shall be kept subject to demands of other banks or trust companies, as designated by the directors in a resolution approved by the state superintendent of banks. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 6 — Mr. Behne (Williams). This act provides for the issuance of duplicate warrants by the State Auditor, when originals are lost, provided whoever obtains a duplicate gives bond for double the amount of the duplicate warrant. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 7 — Mr. Clark (Hamilton), provides that when a notary certifies to an affidavit without administering an oath the notary shall be fined not over \$100 or imprisoned 30 days, or both, and removed from office by the common pleas court. A notary thus removed cannot be re-appointed for three years. Effective May 12.

House Bill No. 8 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga), makes further provision for installing and maintaining Ohio exhibits at The Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915; authorizes the Governor to appoint a Directing Commissioner for Ohio, with such powers and compensation as the executive may designate, and appropriates \$100,000 for a state building. Effective upon passage as an emergency act, February 11.

House Bill No. 9 — Mr. Snyder (Pickaway), penalizes the making of false affidavits in filing nominating, initiative, supplementary or referendum petitions, making the offense perjury, punishable with from one to ten years in the penitentiary. Effective May 12.

House Bill No. 10 — Mr. Shanley (Portage), provides a fine not to exceed \$100 for whoever, without the consent of the State Industrial Commission, permits "solid shooting" in coal mines; permits for such may be revoked, after 60 days' notice from the board. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 11 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery), provides municipalities may issue bonds in small denominations and provides for allotment of sales to bidders, stipulating those offering the highest premium for all or any part of an issue shall receive the amount requested. Effective May 27.

House Bill No. 12 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery), provides that emergency supplies to be used in case of accidents shall be provided by mine owners. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 13 — Mr. Lowry (Henry), amends the General Code, relative to rural schools. Provides that a village school board, upon petition of 100 or more electors, shall order a census taken, and if it shows such school district to have 3,000 or more population, the district shall be exempt from county board school supervision; such district is then ineligible to state aid. The village board may take the census on its own volition. All districts other than village and city within a civil township shall be entitled jointly to one vote in electing county board members. Once a year, at least, board members of village and rural districts shall hold a joint meeting to discuss school matters, under direction of the county superintendent. Any such district that gives assurance it will employ a superintendent who will give at least half his time, may continue as a separate district so long as the superintendent receives \$1,000 a year; any district or districts, having less than 20 teachers, isolated from the remainder of the county district by other supervision districts, shall be joined for supervision purposes to one or more such districts, with the superintendent already employed in full charge of the enlarged district. The first term of a district superintendent is limited to one year but he may be re-elected for a term of three years, and, if no selection is made by September 1, the county board may select one. No district superintendent shall receive less than \$1,000 annually; half, when not in excess of \$750 annually, to be paid by the state, the other half by the supervision district, except when there are less than 40 teachers; when the state shall contribute such proportion of half as the ratio of teachers employed is to 40; the half not paid by the state to be prorated among village and rural districts in proportion to the number of employed teachers. County superintendents' salaries shall be fixed by county boards, shall not exceed \$1,200; half to be paid by the state,

but such half shall never exceed \$1,000 a year, and the county board may allow up to \$300 for the superintendent's expenses. District and county superintendents shall co-operate in their work, district supervisors to recommend text books for village and rural schools, and a county superintendent must hold monthly meetings with district supervisors, make inspection tours and plan a schedule of school visitation for all teachers of the county district. The county superintendent shall have direct training of teachers and shall personally teach not less than 100 nor more than 200 periods a year, and, if he becomes a "book agent" or represents a text book firm, magazine or educational journal, he shall be removed. Eligibility of county and district supervisors is defined, and other general provisions made for schools. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 14 — Mr. Morris (Fairfield), amends the General Code relative to certification and examination of teachers. After January 15, 1915, not less than a one year course or its equivalent in summer school work in a training school of teachers, or year's course in an arts college of the recognized list, shall be prerequisites in obtaining life certificates. After January 1, 1920, not less than a two-year course, or its equivalent in summer school work in a recognized normal for training purposes, or two years' work in an arts college, are prerequisites. Others are — at least 50 months' successful teaching and a high school graduation certificate or its equivalent. Provision is made for elementary certificates, valid anywhere in the state for four years; also for special certificates to teach special subjects; these are elementary and for four years. Holders of four-year provisional certificates, after 24 months of teaching subsequent to receiving a provisional certificate, are entitled to life certificates without undergoing examination. Such certificates may be issued, without examination, to the holder of a degree from any normal school, teachers' college, or university approved by the state superintendent of instruction. Provision is made for the issuance of certificates by county boards for from one to three years; five-year certificates already issued shall run their course and shall be renewed upon proof the holders are entitled to renewals; so shall two and three primary, elementary and high school certificates.

Provision is made for the issuance of county certificates, under restrictive conditions, up to and after January 1, 1920, and academic and professional tests are additional prerequisites. Appeals from examining boards shall be in affidavit form, final decision to rest with the superintendent of public instruction, he being a review court for complaints. The act states how city, county and state boards shall organize and conduct their affairs. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 15 — Mr. Rhulman (Vinton), provides no school teacher shall receive less than \$40 a month, and state aid may be obtained to meet any local financial deficiency, but the act defines what district shall be eligible; to obtain state financial aid there must be at least eight months of school annually, and the number of pupils 20 times that of the teachers employed in a district. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 16 — Mr. Hoaglin (Paulding), provides for distribution of money received from school lands once a year to school districts, on the basis of \$30 for each teacher; the balance above this dividend shall be prorated according to daily attendance. When depositories have been selected district boards may dispense with treasurers, their duties falling to board clerks; city treasurers shall be custodians of city district school funds, and where villages have no depositories for school funds, the county treasurer shall act. The Auditor of State shall apportion the common school fund to counties semi-annually, upon the basis of enumeration; after each final settlement with the county treasurer, county auditors shall apportion school funds; in apportioning the state common fund, each school shall receive \$30 for each teacher, the balance to be prorated among districts according to daily attendance; if the enumeration and daily attendance are not reported, no state aid shall be granted. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 19 — Mr. Venderheide (Montgomery). An act to prevent floods and protect the state from the same. This act is known as the "Conservancy Act of Ohio", and provides for the creation of "conservancy districts", and gives them authority to issue bonds. Provides a manner of creating and organizing such districts and directs how funds shall be expended in drainage and conservation. In organizing application shall be made to the common pleas court in any county of the state-organization to be for preventing floods, regulating streams by changing or deepening their channels, reclaiming or filling overflowed lands, providing for irrigation, regulating the water flow of streams, and diverting or eliminating water courses. A petition signed by at least 500 free holders, or by owners of more than half the property, either in acreage or value, within the proposed district, is a prerequisite; any city may also file such a petition, which shall include a bond to cover expenses of court or other proceedings incident to granting such petition for a district. The common pleas court has exclusive jurisdiction in such district in matters pertaining to its creation. Objectors may appear in court against the proposed district and shall have a hearing, and, should the court find such district as the one proposed is not justified, the petition shall be dismissed, signers to pay court costs. After a final



order creating a district is entered, the decree is binding on all property affected. Provision is made for organizing districts including more than one county. The court shall appoint three directors for a district created, one for three, one for five and one for seven years, subsequent terms to be of five years for each appointee. The directors are empowered to select a secretary, agents, prepare plans, execute works, enter upon lands, let contracts, regulate works, make surveys, direct the work of three appraisers appointed by the court, incur expenses, borrow money, levy assessments for constructive work and the maintenance thereof, police work, and do everything essential to carry out the intent of the act. Any director or appraiser may be removed for cause. The making of profit out of the conservancy work by any district officer, or acts of fraud, etc., constitute felony, punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or both, and subject the offending officers' bond to all losses incurred through his illegal acts. Effective upon February 17, the act being an emergency one.

House Bill No. 22 — Mr. Duffey (Lucas). This act provides additional compensation for common pleas and superior court judges.

House Bill No. 24 — Mr. Detrick (Logan), amends the Code of school laws relative to the training of teachers, providing that school boards which maintain first grade high schools in village or rural districts may establish normal training departments, but not more than three such schools shall be established in one county district and not more than one such school shall exist in a village or rural district. At least one of the schools shall be in a district or village having 1500 population; such schools must receive the approval of the state superintendent of public instruction. Provision is made for directors, teachers' institutes, and not to exceed \$1000 state aid annually shall be given each of the training schools authorized, and, in the Ohio State University and normal schools and colleges maintained wholly or in part by state funds, a department of tests and survey shall be established to aid the superintendent of instruction to work out efficiency methods and in conducting co-operative school survey. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 31 — Mr. Leist (Pike), appropriates \$85,000 to aid weak public schools. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 32 — Mr. Brown (Ashland), provides for an agricultural commission of the state to sue and be sued in such name, to consist of four members appointed by the Governor, three of whom shall be directly connected with agriculture, and provides that not more than two

of the appointees shall be of the same political party. A salary of \$5,000 annually is given each member. The act does not curtail, extend or interfere with the terms of members of such commission appointed under original section 10170 of the General Code. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 33 — Mr. Black (Hamilton), amends an act extending and enlarging the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati police court and changing its name to Municipal Court. The act stipulates how civil action shall begin and provides for the appointment of deputies, clerks and bailiffs. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 34 — Mr. Welsh (Ottawa), provides that assessments of liquor dealers shall operate as a lien on the premises where business is conducted, and that the assessment shall be paid — one-half on or before June 20 and one-half on or before December 20 annually. No retail liquor dealer shall be entitled to a liquor tax refunder without giving bond for twice the amount sought, stipulating he will not traffic in liquor without paying liquor taxes. Inspectors of the state liquor licensing board shall make investigation of all persons or firms liable to liquor tax assessments and such inspectors shall have authority to summons witnesses and have access to records and authority to administer oaths. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 35 — Mr. Dickson (Washington), authorizes the state armory board to accept a site in Marietta for an armory. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 37 — Mr. Welsh (Ottawa), provides that German carp may be caught in waters flowing into or connected with Lake Erie with seines of not less than four-inch mesh; other methods of fishing may be authorized by the agricultural commission, and permits for fishing may be revoked for violating the law. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 38 — Mr. Hastings (Noble), authorizes county commissioners, township trustees, road commissioners, councils, boards of education, and councils to temporarily repair and replace public property destroyed by the 1913 floods. Authority to borrow money for such purpose is given, but in making any contract in excess of \$500 the approval of the common pleas court must be obtained. An emergency act effective February 17.

House Bill No. 40 — Mr. Orrison (Franklin). Release the state's claim of \$41,955.44 against the Columbus Savings and Trust Company. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 41, Mr. Kilpatrick (Trumbull), provides that the Governor shall appoint a member of the state tax commission for three years, to succeed the appointee whose term expires the second Monday in February, 1914. An emergency act effective February 17.

House Bill No. 42—Mr. Bour (Seneca), provides that a special committee of five citizens, appointed by the Governor, shall make a survey of public incomes received by the state and its political subdivisions, with a view of making a more equitable distribution thereof. No compensation other than actual expenses shall be paid committeemen, and \$1,000 to carry out the act is appropriated. The rapid growth of municipalities is declared justification for the act. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 43, Mr. Reid (Fayette). This act amends the General Code relative to the registration of land titles, fixes fees and penalizes obtaining titles through fraud, making such an offense a felony, carrying an imprisonment of from one to five years in the penitentiary and a fine not to exceed \$5,000. Forgery in connection with obtaining certificates shall subject whoever is convicted to a term in the penitentiary from one to ten years. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 44—Mr. Deaton (Miami). This act authorizes county commissioners in which a levy for the relief of needy blind was not made prior to 1912 or in 1913, to transfer from any surplus in any other county fund an amount sufficient to quarterly pay outstanding orders for blind relief, or which may fall due before March 1, 1915. An emergency act effective February 17.

House Bill No. 45—Mr. Howitz (Meigs). This acts authorizes county commissioners to transfer funds for providing a fund for the payment of mothers' pensions. The act is an emergency one, because no levy for such pensions was made in 1913. Effective February 17.

House Bill No. 46—Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga), amends the General Code relative to the sale of bonds, stocks and other securities. The act provides that the State Superintendent of banks shall issue licenses and safeguard the public against the sale of bad securities, and authority to revoke the license of any dealer in securities is given the superintendent. Provision is made for the organization and admission to the state of mutual fire insurance companies. Only licensed dealers are permitted to deal in realty not located in Ohio. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 47—Mr. Cowan (Putnam). This act makes general appropriations amounting to.....and repeals House Bill No. 670, approved May 9, 1913.

House Bill No. 48—Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga), regulates the organization of mutual fire insurance companies and repeals several sections of the General Code relating to such companies. "Domestic", "foreign" and "alien" companies are defined. Any mutual company neglecting or refusing to make such reports as the state insurance superintendent requires, shall forfeit its charter and be liquidated by the superintendent, if the offending company be an Ohio concern. Effective May 18.

House Bill No. 49—Mr. Kramer (Richland), prohibits any member of the Legislature from accepting a position as trustee or manager of any benevolent, educational, penal or reformatory institution supported by state funds—bars his acceptance of positions created by the General Assembly, when compensation other than actual expenses is allowed, and prohibits an assemblyman from serving on any committee or commission created by the assembly, and providing compensation other than expenses for such service. Effective May 25.

House Bill No. 50—Mr. Etling (Wayne), fixes a time for listing property for taxation, provides a manner of making deductions for injured or destroyed property, and requires county auditors before the first Monday in April 1915, to certify to district assessors all transfers to land titles made subsequent to the first Monday in February, 1914. Such transfer report shall thereafter be made annually. Effective May 25.

House Bill No. 51—Mr. Reid (Fayette), provides that all bonds heretofore issued by any political subdivision and sold for less than par and accrued interest, shall be valid obligations. Provides also that the taxing authority shall levy taxes to create a sinking fund. Effective May 15.

House Bill No. 52—Mr. Duffey (Lucas), provides that each common pleas judge shall receive as an additional salary annually an amount equal to \$25 for every 1000 population of the county where he lived when selected, but limits the extra compensation to \$3,000. Superior court judges are given a like additional compensation. Provision is also made for adding \$1,000 annually to that of a common pleas judge when he combines with his own the duties of the probate judge of his county. Such a combination may be formed in a county having less than 60,000 population, if the voters so declare. Effective June 4.

House Bill No. 53, Mr. Cowan (Putnam). This act makes sundry appropriations and became operative 90 days after March 8. The sundries aggregated.....



House Bill No. 54 — Mr. Cowan (Putnam). An act appropriating funds to meet unauthorized deficiencies existing prior to February 15, 1914. The act carried.....and became effective 90 days after March 8.

House Bill No. 55 — Mr. King (Ashtabula), provides that prior to March 1 annually every motor vehicle owner shall register the same with the Secretary of State, the fee being \$2.00 for each motorcycle, bicycle or motor tricycle and \$3.00 for each electric motor vehicle, and \$5.00 for a gasoline or steam motor vehicle. The act also provides for number plates for such vehicles and provides for examiners to pass upon the qualification of chauffeurs, who shall not be licensed under 16 years of age. Whoever violates the registration provision and fails to properly display identification plates on the front and rear of vehicles shall be fined not more than \$50. This is an emergency act effective March 8.

## CHAPTER X

### Governor Cox Defeated for Re-election

IN the year 1914 Governor Cox was a candidate to succeed himself in the gubernatorial chair and this time he was opposed by Congressman Frank B. Willis, Republican, of Hardin County. Both were nominated by their respective parties by the new popular primary system, and in the campaign which followed Governor Cox was opposed by a faction in his own party which named themselves "The True Democracy". Whatever may have been the grievances of this faction, and without going into the causes thereof, it may be said that this element and the apparent unpopularity of the new system of appointing tax officials under the provisions of the "Warnes" tax law were the contributing factors to the defeat of Governor Cox for re-election in 1914. With regard to the Warnes law, however, it is the honest judgment of expert tax officials that the law was a great improvement for the honest collection of taxes, but the farmers in particular seemed to oppose the selection of assessors by appointment.

Governor Cox had been called upon during his administration to carry out many of the provisions of the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention, some of which were popular and some that were not understood by all the people, and, presumably, many votes were cast against him for reasons that were beyond his ability to satisfy.

At the election, which was held November 3, Frank B. Willis, Republican, was chosen Governor by a plurality of 29,270 votes. At the expiration of his term of office in January, 1915, Governor Cox returned to his home at Dayton, where he resumed the management of his business affairs.





*Frank P. Willis*



## CHAPTER I

### Governor Frank B. Willis

**F**RANK BARTLETT WILLIS, forty-fifth governor of Ohio, is descended from a strong American family. His ancestry carries back not only to the pioneer history of Ohio, but also to the early days of New England's settlement by freedom-loving Englishmen.

The Governor's parents were Jay Bartlett Willis and Lavinia Buell Willis, the family home being at Delaware. Mother Willis departed this life in August, 1918. The governor's father and three of his brothers served in the armies of the union throughout the war of the rebellion, and two brothers of the governor's mother gave similar service. Each of these veterans saw service in many battles and labored through the difficulties of many campaigns. Not one of them was ever compelled to enter a hospital as a patient at any time, a splendid tribute to the vigorous, strong and healthy tribe of manhood from which Governor Willis comes.

Governor Willis was born in a modest home near Lewis Center, Delaware county, Ohio, December 28, 1871. He spent his youth on a farm, and attended country school, which he later taught, and the high school at Galena. He then became a student at Ohio Northern University at Ada, Hardin county.

It was in connection with his choice of Ohio Northern that he first evidenced that spirit of independence and ability to stand on his own feet which has been the characteristic of his life. Refusing the proffered financial assistance of his parents, the future governor made his own way through college, and at the same time earned an enviable record for scholarship. Following his graduation and a post graduate course in law, he became an instructor in the law department of his alma mater, where he taught for several years, not only becoming thoroughly familiar with the laws of the land, but also building up a large circle of friends among men who have been destined to play a considerable part in public affairs throughout the state. In 1906 he was admitted to the bar, attaining one of the highest grades ever made by a candidate in an Ohio state bar examintaion.

As a young man Mr. Willis became interested in politics and in 1896 stumped the state for William McKinley. In 1899 he was nom-

inated as the Republican candidate for representative from Hardin county. The county was Democratic, and its representative at the time in the legislature belonged to that party. Mr. Willis rode from house to house on a bicycle, making a most thorough personal canvass of the county.

Mr. Willis played an important part in the legislature in which he served two terms. In the book, "Representative Men of Ohio, 1900-1903", by the author of this volume, the following comment regarding the legislative career of Mr. Willis was made:

"The important position in the management of State and National affairs now being occupied by what is known as the young man in politics, is shown by the record made by Hon. Frank B. Willis, of Hardin. Although but 31 years of age, he is already well-known throughout the state, and during the recent session of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly, the attention of the commonwealth and the country as well, was drawn to a tax bill bearing his name, that revolutionized the whole theory of taxation, and placed the burdens thereof on other shoulders. The whole battalion of opposition to the enactment of tax laws was centered on the Willis law that compelled home and foreign corporations to pay a certain per cent of their capital stock into the state treasury. No more eloquent or able advocate in defense of this measure was to be heard in either branch of the General Assembly, and 'Willis of Hardin will go down into history as the author of a tax law that began a new era in the history of Ohio.'

"In 1899 he was nominated and elected a member of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly, carrying that close county, Hardin, by a good majority, and two years later he was re-elected by an increased figure. In the latter House he was elected Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and a member of the Committee on Taxation, having in charge the various tax reform measures, and took an important part in all debates. He was also vice chairman, or chairman pro tem., of the House Committee of twenty-three chosen to formulate a Municipal Code for the government of Ohio.

"A clean, approachable man, enthusiastic in defense of what he believes to be right, Hon. Frank B. Willis, of Hardin, belongs to the class of young Republicans of which his party and his friends have a right to expect much in the future."

In 1910 Mr. Willis was elected to Congress from the eighth Ohio district, which was composed of Champaign, Delaware, Hardin, Hancock, Logan and Union counties, defeating Thomas C. Mahon, by a vote of 21,030 to 19,519. In 1912 he was one of the three Ohio Republican Congressmen returned to their seats, receiving a plurality of 1414

over Hon. W. W. Durbin of Kenton, although his district gave the Democratic candidate for governor a plurality of 4967.

In Congress, Mr. Willis quickly achieved distinction. He won a reputation for independence, great industry and ability to take care of himself in debate. The Willis voice, one of his assets, quickly became known in the House. It is a big, booming voice; rich, rotund, with a touch of middle-western nasal twang creeping into it now and then; apparently without effort, its owner can fill almost any auditorium in which he speaks.

Throughout his congressional career and representing a great wool producing district, Mr. Willis always occupied a prominent part in the fight for the continuance of a protective tariff policy, and particularly of a tariff on wool.

As the son of a soldier, he labored faithfully in the interest of the veterans of our wars.

## CHAPTER II

### Hon. Frank B. Willis Nominated and Elected Governor of Ohio

IN January 1914, representatives of the Republican and Progressive parties gathered in Columbus at a notable "Get-Together Meeting" held at Memorial Hall. One of the chief speakers of this occasion was Congressman Frank B. Willis, of Ada, Hardin county, whose address at once placed him in the front rank of Republican leaders in Ohio. He became much talked about as the possible Republican gubernatorial leader, and the demand for his candidacy to oppose Governor Cox increased until March, when following the receipt of many letters from throughout the state, Mr. Willis announced his candidacy.

A volunteer organization was formed by friends of Mr. Willis and this organization built of personal and political friends, and largely financed by modest contributions coming from all over the state, won for him the nomination at the August primaries.

On August 25th, 1914, the Republican and other state conventions met in Columbus to adopt their platforms. This was the first time in the history of the state that conventions did not have within their control the nomination of the party ticket.

Congressman S. D. Fess, of Yellow Springs, was the chairman and keynote speaker of the Republican convention, which was addressed by several Republican leaders, including the nominee for Governor, Mr. Willis, and the United States Senatorial candidate, Hon. Warren G. Harding.

The convention adopted the following platform:

#### OHIO REPUBLICAN PLATFORM 1914.

We, the Republican party of Ohio, in convention assembled, hereby promulgate the following platform:

We reaffirm our adherence to the great principles of the Republicanism which have made the history of the party glorious for more than half a century. We rejoice in the great achievements of our party which have brought progress and prosperity to our people.

Following step by step the changed conditions of the years, the Republican party goes forward with renewed faith in the people, firm in its resolve to serve them today with the same sincerity and fidelity that marked the noble work of Abraham Lincoln.

On behalf of the Republicans of Ohio, this convention extends to the presi-



dent of the United States sincere sympathy on account of the sorrow and bereavement which have recently fallen upon his household.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of protection to American industries; for the investment of American capital, and in the employment of American labor at the American standard of wage.

We denounce the Underwood tariff act as a law in the interest of the foreign rather than the American producer. We denounce the legislation which has turned the balance of trade against us and is draining our country of its gold.

The fallacy of the Democratic claim that protection is the cause of the high cost of living is shown by the failure of the Underwood act to reduce it.

We favor such legislation by the national Congress as will provide an adequate merchant marine for the extension of our trade to all parts of the world in times of peace and will enable us, in times of war, to provide ample transportation of products of neutral countries, especially those of the Western continents.

The Republican party, recognizing the debt the country owes to the volunteer soldiers, declares its opposition to the recent policy of the national administration to drop from the government service the veterans of the civil war.

We urge Congress to make liberal and regular appropriations to complete the improvement of the Ohio River.

The Republicans of Ohio condemn the present state executive for his assumption of autocratic powers; for his usurpation of the legislative functions; for having used his official prerogatives to create a gigantic machine; for his creation of many useless offices and commissions; for his trifling with the civil service. We especially denounce his administration for its dangerous concentration of power in the hands of the governor and for its unprecedented extravagance and the added burdens placed upon local subdivisions. We arraign the so-called Warnes law for its flagrant violation of the principle of local self-government. We condemn the taxation policy of the Cox administration which seeks to increase revenue rather than to curb expenditures. We denounce the so-called Kilpatrick law for its destruction of the wise provisions of the Smith 1 per cent law.

We not only favor the workmen's compensation law which we participated in enacting, but we favor the increase in the maximum amount to be paid for death and total disability under said law.

We deprecate the steadily increasing outlay for all public purposes with its corresponding increase in taxation. We pledge the Republican party to discourage unnecessary local expenditures and to restore an economical management of state offices by abolishing all unnecessary offices and commissions.

We favor laws for the moral protection and physical development of our women workers. We indorse the eight-hour system of daily labor wherever practicable. We approve the principle of one day's rest in seven for all labor.

We urge the enactment of laws conferring upon the supreme court jurisdiction to revise the decisions of the secretary of state on primary election and initiative and referendum questions.

We favor liberal appropriations to promote agriculture. We pledge the Republican party of Ohio to the appointment of farmers to all offices whose functions relate to the farm.

We recognize the wider claims of the people upon their government for legislation to promote social justice and pledge our co-operation in the broader movement for human welfare.

We call the attention of the electors of Ohio to the pending constitutional amendments, all of which are submitted without political party sponsorship through the plan of initiation recently provided for in our constitution, and ask a verdict of the convictions of Ohio citizenship without partisan prejudice or political bias. We pledge the Republican party to the conscientious execution of the will of the majority and to use all the authority provided in the constitution and the statutes for the enforcement of the law.

While the traffic in intoxicating liquors subsists in Ohio, we favor its regulation by such laws as are now or hereafter may be enacted by the General Assembly. We further propose the decentralization of the licensing authority which through the present plan of appointment of commissioners by the governor, tends to make a political machine of the saloon. We would place the licensing authority beyond the manipulation of partisan politics.

We pledge ourselves to home rule in the valuation and assessment of all property for taxation; to the selection of county, township and precinct assessors by the people of their respective communities, either by direct election or appointment by elective county officials and to enact a just and efficient system of taxation which will insure the full and honest return of property.

We heartily favor the construction and maintenance of a state-wide system of good roads, but we demand that the large expenditures for that purpose shall be made by the regularly constituted authorities of each county and thereby save the great expense of a state highway department.

### CHAPTER III

#### Inaugural Address of Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio

*To the People of Ohio:*

THE inauguration of officials with its attendant ceremonies, however simple or imposing, is by no means an expression by the people of their personal interest in the individuals temporarily entrusted with authority, nor yet is it a partisan occasion for expression of glorification over political victory or criticism of a vanquished foe. It is rather an occasion in which all the people regardless of party differences receive the pledge of loyal and devoted service from those in whose hands a portion of the people's power has been placed for a brief term and who in turn by their presence, actual or constructive, pledge themselves to unhold the hands of their chosen officials in all honest efforts to secure obedience to the laws and to promote the public welfare.

It is said that in certain of the Swiss cantons a part of the ceremonies attendant upon the induction into office of the chief magistrate is the administering to the assembled people of a solemn oath to obey the laws by him who as chief magistrate of the canton has just taken the oath to enforce the laws. In this commonwealth we deem it unnecessary to pledge the people to obey their own laws and sustain their own government because such fealty is implied even though not expressed by solemn ceremony. In such a state as ours where the people themselves are the source of all power and where the opinion is general and well-grounded that the best government is the one closest to the people, with the constitutional safeguards and limitations found to be necessary by the experience of the ages, the sense of respect for the law and obedience to its precepts is high and must not be offended. The chief duty of the executive is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. This duty will be performed unflinchingly to the end that the dignity of the state may be upheld and its citizens protected by the uniform enforcement of its laws throughout the commonwealth.

It is well that this sense of responsibility should rest upon all of us — citizens as well as law-makers, judges and executive officials. In a benevolent despotism the obligation of the subject is slight; it is his to obey, not to question. Centralized authority makes the laws for him, appoints his officials, levies his taxes and spends his revenues for him.

His sense of responsibility grows constantly less and therefore his worth as a citizen is by so much diminished. It is not impossible that in a benevolent autocracy a higher degree of mere routine efficiency and scientific skill for a time may be attained than in a government by the people; but this greater efficiency would be only temporary. It is the lesson of a thousand years of toil and battle and struggle for free government that this temporary efficiency gives way to slothfulness, needless multiplication of officers, political cabals and extravagant expenditures. Efficiency is desirable in government and it can be attained without autocracy; to deny this is to indict free government of incapacity and to assert that government by the people is a myth. Efficiency is important, self-government is vital. The remedy for any possible weakness of government by the people is the cultivation of a spirit of sleepless vigilance not only as a matter of sentiment but as a matter of self-interest and patriotic devotion to duty. Every possible advantage of efficiency in a centralized government would be more than overbalanced by the inevitable weakening of national character through non-exercise and consequent atrophy of the power of self-government.

There may have been instances where slaves were better fed or more skilled than free men; but upon these facts no sensible person can predicate an argument for slavery. Freedom and the strength of civic character which come only from the exercise of self-government are paramount to efficiency. Evils in government can be corrected, reforms instituted, sanely progressive legislation formulated and economical and efficient administration established without excessive concentration of power or a denial to local communities of their historic and constitutional rights of self-government.

The fathers wisely provided for a division of governmental functions into legislative, judicial and executive. If the struggle for free government, centuries old and world-wide has made any one proposition absolutely clear it is that the making of the laws and the execution of them should not be in the same hands. Neither should the legislative or executive departments undertake to control the judiciary; each should be free to perform its functions prescribed by the Constitution, uninfluenced by fear and uncontrolled by dictation. On this interesting theme Washington said:

"It is important likewise that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of



that love of power and the proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. \* \* \* But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

This was good doctrine a century ago and it is good doctrine now. Its everlasting verities do not decay with the flight of time. A legislature, a Congress or a Parliament, once it became accustomed to executive domination, would soon lose its power of initiative and its virility and become an inane and helpless thing, unworthy of respect and useless as an institution of government. The experience of civilized mankind has shown that the details of legislation can best be wrought by the elected representatives of the people, reserving to the people the right to take the initiative or to pass final judgment on the wisdom or propriety of legislative acts, in certain cases. This does not mean that the Executive Department shall have no share in law-making. It should have, and during this administration that power will be vigorously exercised within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. No responsibility will be shirked, no duty evaded. The elected heads of the executive departments are anxious that the mandate of the people as expressed at the recent election shall be crystallized into legislation and realized in administration to the end that there may be retrenchment in public expenditures, abolishment of offices not necessary to an efficient public service and decentralization of power without impairing the enforcement of law. To the accomplishment of these desired ends the executive departments will lend all aid within their constitutional power without any purpose to set up a dictatorship or to detract from the credit which will properly come to the members of the General Assembly from a wise solution of these great problems.

Such is conceived to be the American system of Government. It were folly to say that this system is the acme of perfection, yet it is only the plain truth to state that according to the judgment of the intelligence of the world it is the best system yet devised by man.

This is the people's government and it must be preserved. Without regard to party distinctions our people are a unit for its maintenance, its principles unshattered and its honor unsullied.

Self-government is on trial. Lincoln said of it: "We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth." That hope was "nobly saved" by our fathers a generation ago; we must not and will not "meanly lose" it now. Mindful of the past, cherishing its heroic memories and reverencing its well-taught lessons, the people of Ohio have their faces toward the future and will apply time-tried principles

of equity and humanity to new situations arising from changed conditions. In so far as the activities of the state can be utilized to humanize the relations between its citizens it must spare no effort to protect the weak, to relieve the oppressed, to remedy inequalities, to give hope and comfort and aid to the unfortunate—all this without injustice to any legitimate interest, individual or corporate. To these policies of humanity, economy, self-government and law enforcement, the incoming administration—both legislative and executive—is definitely pledged. Each department of government is mindful of pledges publicly made; sustained by an alert, discriminating public opinion, it will discharge its full duty under the laws and the Constitution. Fortunately for the people in our state not all the executive power is vested in the Governor. The Constitution provides for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney-General, an Auditor of State and a Treasurer of State; these officials so chosen directly by the people themselves are responsible to the people and have duties to perform but little if any less in importance than those assigned to the Governor.

By a happy arrangement all state officials chosen at the recent election are here today and will be inducted into their respective offices with appropriate ceremonies. This public occasion furnishes gratifying opportunity not only to call attention to the wise division of executive authority provided for by the fathers when they made our Constitution but also to emphasize the harmony and spirit of cooperation which will mark the efforts of all the different executive departments as they work together for the common good. The presence of practically the whole membership of the General Assembly and of this vast concourse of our citizenship makes it not inappropriate to point out the fact that to the General Assembly of the state the people must look for practical and detailed solution of legislative problems.

It is one of the evils of concentrated authority that the people come to look to the executive solely for needed changes in legislation, disregarding their own immediate constitutional representatives in the law-making bodies. Give your Senators and Representatives a chance. They are able to aid you in working out reforms demanded in legislation. Keep in close touch with them; assist them by your counsel and advice; for in the last analysis their's is the responsibility of law-making and to them will properly belong the credit for wise legislation.

In due time the executive will communicate to the General Assembly his recommendations as to legislation to carry into effect the pledges upon which a majority of the members of that body were elected and to bring to the people the benefits of a more economical and less centralized government. My only recommendation at this time is that in

the accomplishment of these great reforms demanded by the electorate at the polls, there be as small a volume of legislation as is consistent with the public interest. It has been estimated that during the past five years more than 60,000 laws have been enacted in this country by Congress and the various state legislatures and that more than 500,000 legislative bills have been introduced for consideration in the same period. There is a limit beyond which the assimilative capacity of the organism of the body politic can not be crowded. As the human organism requires seasons of inactivity for assimilation and rest, so does the state require periods of legislative recuperation. Legitimate business should be encouraged and fostered, not hampered and annoyed. While there is certain legislation to be referred to more in detail in a message to the General Assembly, which should be enacted in order to keep faith with the people and carry into effect their mandate, nevertheless it is hoped that when these needed reforms are accomplished the General Assembly will not manifest any excessive zeal for law-making.

In the working out of these great problems of government by the General Assembly it is hoped that party lines will not be drawn as they certainly were not drawn in the election just passed. With the flight of years party lines have loosened somewhat and a majority of the voters are no longer controlled by the maxim: "My party, right or wrong". Political organizations can no longer depend for success upon their great achievements in a distant and fast receding past; they must be alert, sanely progressive and fully abreast of the times; if they would win they must hold fast to the everlasting principles of American self-government and merit the confidence and support of the electorate by demonstrating their capacity for service and commending themselves to the judgment and conscience of the people. In this broader view of political activity the bitterness and asperity of campaigns are softened, though the necessity for political organization is not less apparent. We can at least recognize that though we may fight under different banners and are enrolled under different party names, we after all are a unit in our desire wisely to promote the public welfare.

Fifty-four years ago Abraham Lincoln stood at the east front of the National Capitol and delivered his first inaugural address. Looking out over a sea of upturned faces amongst which were thousands distorted with jealousy, distrust and hate, this calm, courageous, heroic soul said: "We are not enemies, but friends; we must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the union when again touched

as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature." These were prophetic words appealing to the very highest instincts of patriotism. May we not take inspiration from this elevated sentiment and devote ourselves on common ground and without partisans rancor to the up-building of a better commonwealth sheltering a happier and more prosperous people.

Although the executive is nominated and elected as a member of a political party and through partisan organization, yet when he takes the oath of office he becomes the executive servant of all the people — of those who did not vote for him just as much as of those who supported him. For myself I cherish in my heart no feeling of revenge or hate toward any man. Without abatement of my feeling of gratitude toward those who without regard to party lines have been my constant friends I shall deal justly with all and harbor no grudge against any.

With a feeling of modest pride may I say that this ceremony seems to me a people's inauguration. The outcome of the recent election was not merely a partisan victory — it was a people's emancipation. And the people are here today. Everybody is invited — there is no admission by card. All the exercises of the day are open to every citizen of the state — and the people have responded — it is their day.

Mindful of the great honor you have bestowed and almost overawed by the vast responsibilities of this hour, words fail me and expression is palsied. Yet there comes inspiration for duty from it all. In your friendly faces I read the message that the lips would speak — as long as I stay by you and help fight your battles you are with me. The people of the old Buckeye state can get along without the support of a governor, but the governor can accomplish nothing without the support of the people.

This mighty throng recalls other inaugurations, different faces, strange garbs back in the days when Ohio began to be. From out the hallowed mists of a glorious past come the faces of the mighty men who have adorned the executive office by their service. I may not name them but the memory of those courageous hearts and giant intellects bids me bow my head in humility. Our hearts throb with patriotic pride at the memory of their mighty achievements. My humble prayer is not that I may excel them but rather I may pass on to my successors unsullied what these stalwart patriots of a generation gone have given to us unstained. There is inspiration in the thought that from out the mysterious depths of shadow-land will come the sainted spirits of the mighty dead and stand by our side and uphold our hands if we fight for the right. I venture to hope that from my illustrious predecessors still among us I may have good wishes and friendly guidance in a con-



scientious effort to do the right, even though passing political differences have divided some of us. Yet their friendly advice and the inspiration of the mighty spirits which we pray may hover around and protect us will avail but little without the guidance and approval of Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand. With hearts overflowing with gratitude to the Almighty for the blessings we now enjoy, and with souls crying out for His guidance in all things let us dedicate ourselves to the task of establishing and maintaining justice, mercy, truth and fraternal good will. Inspired by the heroic story of Ohio's past, encouraged by the blessings vouchsafed to us in the present let us face the future of human progress determined to do our part conscientiously, uprightly and in the fear of God.

FRANK B. WILLIS,  
*Governor.*

January 11th, 1915.

## CHAPTER IV

### Message of Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio

*To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

IT is at any time a distinguished honor to be a member of the law-making body of the state of Ohio because of the opportunity such membership affords for service to the people. This opportunity will be greater in the 81st General Assembly than in some of its predecessors because recent political events have demonstrated anew the abiding faith of the people in their chosen representatives as the proper constitutional law-making body and their disapproval of executive law-making which might easily degenerate into political dictation; and as your opportunity for service to your constituents is thus broadened and as your feeling of individual responsibility to them is heightened, the honor of serving as a member of the General Assembly is enlarged and more distinguished. You enter upon your labors at a time when there is a disposition to entrust to your hands larger powers, impose upon you greater responsibilities and set before you the reward that always follows the free and faithful performance of public service. I can assure you that there is no disposition to impose upon you any obligation or restraint except your oath of office and your duty to your constituency. In you is vested the legislative authority; you constitute an independent, coordinate branch of the state government. An appreciation of that fact and your desire to win popular approval should incite to consecrated effort and worthy achievement.

In a special sense your constituency is the citizenship of the county or district from which you were chosen, but in a larger sense it embraces the entire state. Your votes in the General Assembly will most frequently be cast for or against measures that effect this larger constituency. Appreciation of this important fact will, I am sure, admonish you to put caution, courage and conscience into all your acts and deliberations.

I congratulate you on your auspicious beginning; the work thus far done is your own and the people have every assurance that you will not fail to measure up to the larger responsibilities entailed by the important legislative problems to be considered and solved by you at your present session. Your constituents have full confidence that, undis-

turbed by internal strife and unfettered by sense of obligation to any save themselves, you will by your wise and well-considered action vindicate the claims of the defenders of government by the people and disprove the doleful prophecies of those who hold that the people are incapable of choosing their own officials and that proper legislation without executive dictation is impossible.

A corrective for any possible weakness in our system of representative government has been sought in the larger assumption of power by the executive. From the days of General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, down to the present hour the people have looked with suspicion on all efforts to take power from them or their own representatives and vest it in some central authority with large powers of appointment. It is the part of wisdom to confine each department of government within its proper constitutional limits and preserve the General Assembly from the control of any selfish interests on the one hand or executive domination on the other. To accomplish this the legislator must labor not "in the fierce light that beats about the throne," nor yet bask in the effulgent rays of executive favor beaming out from concentrated authority, but rather must he strive for the public welfare under the watchful eye of an enlightened and vigilant constituency which shall impose a higher and more sacred standard of responsibility. This should not be considered as a warrant to the governor to shrink the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him or to be unmindful that the executive is clothed with large authority and that in its exercise he too should be courageous and alertly responsive to the popular will deliberately expressed. One of the duties imposed upon the governor is that of making recommendations to the General Assembly. Section 7 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Ohio relating to the duties of the Governor says "He shall communicate at every session, by message, to the General Assembly, the condition of the state and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient." In accordance with this provision I shall make at this time certain recommendations as to legislation, reserving others for a subsequent communication.

#### ECONOMY.

At the outset I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly very respectfully, yet earnestly and emphatically, to the absolute necessity for strict economy in the management of the affairs of the state. Some of my predecessors in recent years have drawn attention to the rapid increase in the cost of conducting the state government and have urgently counseled economy in the expenditure of the people's money. In his annual message of January 6, 1913, Governor Harmon drew at-

tention to this alarming increase in expenditures and declared that "prosperity will not long abide in Ohio unless this inordinate growth \* \* \* is checked." The results of his timely warning were rather discouraging as shown in the latter years of the following exhibit of annual expenditures from the general revenue fund for 1890 and each year since 1900:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditures.</i>
1890 .....	\$3,672,316 00
1900 .....	4,909,453 21
1901 .....	5,183,995 46
1902 .....	5,263,097 42
1903 .....	5,425,924 39
1904 .....	6,054,240 29
1905 .....	6,011,076 01
1906 .....	6,437,480 85
1907 .....	6,553,130 28
1908 .....	8,178,819 18
1909 .....	9,125,327 28
1910 .....	8,771,434 85
1911 .....	9,547,883 63
1912 .....	10,242,209 08
1913 .....	11,267,582 12
1914 .....	15,181,707 91

In spite of all that has been said and written in the interest of economy the cost of conducting the state government has steadily grown, and in the general revenue fund alone the increase for the last fiscal year has reached the unprecedented sum of \$3,914,115.79, — more than the entire expenditure from this fund in 1890. The increase from that year to 1900 was \$1,237,137.21 or 40%, and from 1900 to 1910 it was \$3,861,961.64 or 70%; while the increase in the last four years has been \$6,410,273.06 or almost double the amount of increase for the entire preceding period of ten years.

These statistics have reference only to the general revenue fund of the state. The figures showing the amount of taxes collected for all state purposes illustrate in more striking contrast the increase of burdens imposed upon our people. Following are the taxes collected from all sources for the support of the state in the year indicated:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1890 .....	\$5,853,677 82
1900 .....	8,031,817 72
1910 .....	11,567,122 77
1914 .....	20,544,539 00



This shows an increase of \$8,977,416.23 in the last four years in contrast with an increase of \$3,535,305.05 for the preceding ten years. I commend to your consideration these figures and the inevitable results that they portend. Our pledges to the people of retrenchment in the conduct of state affairs must be kept. The alarming increase in annual expenditures must be checked.

Annual expenditures and revenues arising from taxation have increased alarmingly, while the condition of the state treasury has not improved. It is a little difficult to find a fair basis of comparison. The cash balance on the 15th day of November of each year does not accurately represent the financial condition of the state. This balance may within certain limits be increased at will by withholding authorized expenditures until after the 15th of November. A more satisfactory basis of comparison is found in the difference between this cash balance and authorized appropriations.

Using this as a basis we find that in 1907 there was an actual cash balance in the state treasury above all outstanding appropriations from the general revenue fund amounting to \$747,417.83. In 1908 this balance amounted to \$232,056.38. Conditions are now reversed. In 1913 outstanding appropriations exceeded the cash balance in the general revenue fund to the amount of \$3,410,716.86. In 1914 the excess of appropriations over the cash balance amounted to \$2,038,751.97. Deducting "lapsed" appropriations amounting to \$884,000.26 there is still a shortage of \$1,154,751.71.

This shows that the pouring of larger sums of money into the state treasury does not swell the net amount that remains to the credit of the state. With the levying of larger tribute upon the people, the amount of money in the treasury over outstanding appropriations has been diminished until it has fallen below the vanishing point. On November 15, 1914, according to the most favorable showing, the cash on hand was less than outstanding appropriations that must be paid by \$1,154,751.71.

It is costing too much to run the government of the state of Ohio. In recent years a vast number of additional offices have been created and in many instances the salaries of officers have been unreasonably increased.

It is urged that careful investigation be undertaken at once either through your regularly appointed committees or through a joint committee of Senate and House especially designated for the purpose of ascertaining definitely what official positions can be abolished and what salaries can be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Let economy and retrenchment be the watchwords of your

honorable bodies in dealing with all questions of appropriations of the public funds. There ought to be at least as great economy and as careful business management applied in the conduct of the business of the state of Ohio as is exercised by the ordinary business man in conducting his own affairs. The business men of state and nation have been investigated and criticised and numerous restrictions have been placed upon the conduct of their activities. No doubt many of these restrictions and limitations were necessary and proper for the protection of the public and the adjustment of business to new and untried conditions; however, now that business has been investigated by the government and its methods criticized and improved it becomes pertinent to suggest that government itself should be investigated to the end that its own business methods be improved. It is confidently believed that such an investigation as is here proposed would result in the elimination of a vast number of useless offices, the reduction of many salaries now inordinately high, the introduction of better methods in the management of state affairs and a consequent saving of the tax-payer's money. Our first consideration should be not questions of appointment to office, important and proper as these questions are, but rather a reduction in the number of offices to be filled. "He serves his party best, who serves his country best"; we must first keep faith with the people by reducing their burdens; if we are economical as we should be in caring for the finances of the state, the people will be generous in the manifestation of their approval. Scan every estimate, scrutinize every proposed appropriation, pare expenditures to the bone and let your first consideration be, not the assessment of heavier taxes and the collection of greater revenues but rather the practice of the strictest economy and the exercise of the greatest prudence in the expenditures of the revenues we now have.

#### TAX RATES AND BOND ISSUES.

Closely related to this matter of economy in expenditures is the question of proper limitation on tax-rates and bond issues. Fortunately for the people of Ohio the Constitution of 1851 provided a limitation of \$750,000 beyond the bonded debt of the state should not be increased except for certain specific purposes. It was further provided through the creation of a sinking fund that an amount should be accumulated by the state sufficient to pay the accrued interest and at least \$100,000 of the principal annually. As a result of this far-sighted, statesman-like provision the state is free from debt save the so-called irreducible debt which is such only in name.

It is to be regretted that the debt contracting powers of the minor

political subdivisions of the state have not been more carefully guarded by legislative and constitutional limitations. The experience of the state government as distinguished from the experience of its political subdivisions is an unanswerable argument in favor of such limitation. According to the most recent report of the Auditor of State the total debt of cities, villages, counties, townships and school districts in Ohio in 1880 amounted to \$41,297,000; in 10 years this had increased to \$62,992,000 and in 1900 it had reached the startling sum of \$96,193,000. It was hoped that the maximum of indebtedness had been reached at that time but to the consternation of the friends of economy the debts mounted up to \$187,574,000 in 1910; and then as if to put on the cap-sheaf of amazing extravagance and profligate waste these debts were increased in only four years from \$187,574,000 in 1910 to \$293,099,019 in 1914.

While it is conceded that the greater needs of an increasing population furnish reasonable excuse for a portion of this vast debt, yet it is submitted that if the burdens of debt are to continue to pile up in the future as they have in the immediate past certain financial calamity awaits us. These debts are not only a problem, they are an ever-increasing menace. A rigid limitation should be fixed by law not only upon the amounts of bonds public officials may issue for public purposes but also upon the number of dollars they may collect by taxation. New services and public improvements calling for bond issues which compel the assessment of more dollars in taxes should be authorized only by vote of a proper portion of the people in the political subdivision affected. Unforeseen emergencies requiring immediate and unusual expenditures should of course be provided for. Aside from such infrequent contingencies there should be a positive limit to bond issues and to the number of dollars that can be levied as taxes by officials, which shall not be exceeded except by vote of the people. This is government by the people, not government by officials. Such a limit not only as to tax rates but also as to number of dollars assessed as taxes and amount of bonds issued would promote economy in public affairs and thus protect the interests of the tax payers by insuring decreasing tax rates.

#### SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

In the formulation of the appropriation bills your attention is respectfully invited to Section 22 of Article 2 of the Constitution which is as follows: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law; and no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years." The purpose of this wise provision was to keep the control of the public moneys

directly in the hands of the representatives of the people by preventing expenditures by executive or administrative officers in any manner except as definitely provided by law. There is no surer way of encouraging extravagant expenditures of the public funds than to provide "lump sum" appropriations from which heads of bureaus and departments may make disbursements without specific authority of law. Under such unbusiness-like methods there are rarely any unexpended balances, ways being found to spend the money where there is no legislative restriction to prevent. Lump sum appropriations are indefensible from every viewpoint; they are unbusiness-like; they promote extravagance; they furnish convenient means for autocratic centralization of power and political machine-building at public expense; they are contrary to American precedent and tradition from the days of Thomas Jefferson down to the present hour and they are in plain violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The practice of allowing salaries to be fixed by heads of departments, or by the Governor or by heads of departments "with the approval of the Governor," should be immediately discontinued. Salaries should be definitely fixed by law; no Governor or head of department should have the dangerous power of political coercion involved in the arbitrary authority to fix salaries. Too many things are provided by the statute to be done "by the approval of the Governor" or "upon the approval of the Governor." In most cases the public service would not suffer by striking this monotonous and oft-repeated phrase from the statute.

I earnestly recommend that all appropriation bills be specific in terms and so drawn as to be intelligible and clear without the use of mysterious so-called keys or other theoretical refinements. By no single act can the General Assembly do more to secure economy and abolish sinecures based on political favoritism than by eliminating "lump sum" appropriations and framing its appropriation bills so that their terms are clear, specific and unmistakable. This whole subject is ably discussed by the Auditor of State in his report for 1913 (p. 14-18). What is there said on the subject of specific appropriations as well as the recommendations by this same official in his report for 1914 (p. 33-34) touching the change in the budget system is heartily approved and the facts and the arguments stated by him in connection with these two subjects are especially commended for your consideration. The further recommendations of the Auditor of State (Report of 1914—p. 35-38) relative to the establishment of a State Purchasing Department are worthy of your most serious attention. From the logic of the situation and from the experience already had by this state, and by the United



States Government in the establishment of a General Supply Committee, it is confidently believed some steps in this direction would lead to great saving of the public funds.

#### TAXATION.

Intimately akin to the problem of economy just considered is the question of method of assessment of property for taxation. From the days of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights down to this very moment the question of taxation has been of the greatest interest to every self-governing people. Singularly enough the American Revolution itself grew out of this very matter. The then King of England insisted not only that his government should levy the taxes but also that he should appoint the officials who were to assist the property for taxation. He insisted that his appointed tax-gatherers would be more efficient than those chosen by the people; he urged that it was inadvisable to have the taxing officials responsible to the people but that they should be responsible to him alone. But the people did not take kindly to this argument and the American Revolution was the result. Thus born out of a taxation controversy the United States has always upheld the doctrine that taxation is a question which should be kept under the immediate control of the people. Experience as well as instinct teaches the people of Ohio that there is no more certain way of building up autocratic, centralized power than by surrendering control of taxation matters. These involve not only the method and amount of taxation but also the valuation of property, which is the basis of the taxation. Our present system provides that those who levy the taxes and make the charges which are to be met by taxation shall be elected by the people, but that those who fix the value of property for taxation shall be appointed by some central authority remote from the people. The agency which fixes values for taxation is as important as the agency which fixes rates; the power of the people is gone if either agency is entirely beyond their control; appointment of taxing officials is the emblem of authority first seized by those ambitious for strongly centralized government. Upon what theory of government consistent with American ideals can it be maintained that some central authority here in the state capitol can appoint better taxing officials for the counties and townships than the people themselves can elect? Why should the state be divided into alleged "taxing districts" unless it be to evade a clear requirement of the constitution providing that county officials shall be elected? The inevitable tendency of a system of taxation wherein the officials are appointed by some central authority is to make possible and probable the construction of a vast political machine destructive to the right of self-government.

No such tremendous power should be trusted in the hands of any Governor or other single official or in any agency subject to his control.

The Warnes Law, so far as it provides for appointment of deputy tax commissioners or district assessors, boards of complaint and local or deputy tax assessors should be immediately repealed or radically amended. Rule by officials must give way in this instance to rule by the people. If there was one issue above all others fully and emphatically decided by the voters at the recent election it was that the tax assessors should be selected by the people instead of being appointed by a central executive power. The people demand that their right to local self-government be restored in this regard. It is recommended that this demand be complied with as one of the primary duties of the 81st General Assembly.

Without going into a review of the problem of taxation it is pertinent to draw attention to the fact that Ohio is the only state in the Union in which the local tax assessors are appointed by a central authority. Until recently the people had directly elected their tax assessors. It is recommended that this right be restored to them. The one argument urged in favor of the new system against the old one is that of alleged greater efficiency. The claim is certainly open to dispute. Efficiency can be obtained without such arbitrary centralization; but even admitting the claim temporarily for argument's sake, the plea is insufficient. It is not only contrary to treasured historic precedent and to the democratic traditions of our race, but the present system is in violation of the spirit and the very letter of our constitution. Efficiency is a great thing; but self-government is greater. The people are the source of all executive and legislative power and are the final court of settlement. If they want the executive to appoint their tax assessors or other local officials, they can grant that authority. But they have not done so. Whatever reforms be advisable or necessary in our taxation system, they must be predicated upon the will of the people constitutionally expressed.

In restoring to the people home rule in the valuation and assessment of property for taxation, it by no means follows that state supervision must be abolished.

Without going into details, it is suggested that the work of the local assessors be placed under the direction of the county auditor who should be required to perform without additional compensation the work now done by the district (county) tax assessor and over him there should be placed a strict supervision by the State Tax Commission to secure uniformity and efficiency in taxation throughout the state.

One of the many objections most vigorously and properly urged

against the present system of assessing taxes is that it tends too greatly toward centralization of power and makes possible the construction of a huge political machine. Against this tendency the people without regard to party lines have registered prompt, emphatic and effective protest — and this protest should be heeded in legislation and administration.

#### LIQUOR LICENSES.

The same objections and criticisms have been lodged against the existing system of issuing liquor licenses. If direct and undisguised effort had been made to formulate a system of licensing the liquor traffic whereby the saloons would be dragged into politics and made part of a monstrous political machine doing the bidding of the chief executive and his agents, no plan better calculated to accomplish that purpose than the present one could have been found. Under its operations the licensing authority could be and perhaps has been used to control the political activities of those subject to the terms of the license law. It is a matter of common belief that in many instances applicants for licenses have been given to understand that the issue of licenses would depend upon the political activities of the applicants; whether or not this belief is well founded, such a result is the natural outcome of the system.

Why was the law adroitly drawn so as to provide that each county should be a "licensing district"? Why was the date of issue of licenses so fixed as to be in convenient proximity to election day? These questions we cannot answer; we cannot know of the motives of others; we may not penetrate the portals of conscience. Let us judge not that we be not judged. We can only know of tendencies and results; and against evil tendencies and results it is your duty as legislators to guard. It was clearly the intent of the constitutional convention in framing Section 9, Article 15 of the Constitution, to prevent the granting of liquor licenses directly by the Governor of the State or indirectly through boards, commissions or other agencies appointed by him. A reading of the constitutional amendment and the debates in the Convention attendant upon its passage leads inevitably to the conclusion that the present license law does not conform to the will of the people as expressed in their ratification of the constitutional amendment. It was the evident purpose of the Constitutional Convention which framed the amendment and of the people who ratified it, that the issuing of liquor licenses should be in the hands of some local authority and that the regulation of the liquor traffic should be removed as far as possible from partisan influence.

In order that any amendments to the existing law may be in harmony with the clear intent of the Constitutional Convention and of the people as expressed in their ratification of Section 9, Article 15 of the Constitution, it is recommended that consideration be given to the illuminating debates on this question in the Convention and to the wording of the Section itself, a portion of which is as follows: "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall not be granted unless the place of traffic under such license shall be located in the county in which the person or persons reside whose duty is to grant such license or in a county adjoining thereto." The present system is clearly in conflict with the spirit, if not with the letter of this provision.

A system which permits and encourages an intimate political relationship between the State House and the liquor interests of the state is unwise from every viewpoint. So long as the liquor traffic exists in Ohio it should be as far removed from political manipulation as possible; at any rate all possible political connection between the State House and the saloons should be severed.

In formulating amendments of the liquor license law, or in drafting a new measure if the present law shall be repealed, constant reference should be had to two guiding principles which it is believed should be adhered to in all legislation relating to the issue of liquor licenses.

1st. The licensing authority should be decentralized by taking from the Governor's appointed agents the power to issue licenses.

2nd. Careful provision must be made to secure vigilant and uniform enforcement in every section of the state of all the laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic. Violation of these laws would breed anarchy and contempt for all law; it must not and will not be tolerated.

The State Liquor Licensing Board should be abolished and legislation enacted to provide for the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a state liquor traffic inspector who in turn may appoint not to exceed ten deputy inspectors, all at moderate salaries to be fixed by law. The chief inspector and the deputies should be removable by the Governor for non-performance of duty. There are at present three members of the State Liquor Licensing Board each drawing an annual salary of \$5,000 and 28 inspectors with salaries ranging from \$1,300 to \$1,800, per annum. The salary of the state liquor traffic inspector should be less than one-half what is now paid one of the three state liquor license commissioners, and inasmuch as the force of inspectors would be only about one-third the present number it is evident that in this item alone there will be a considerable saving to the state and at the same time ample provision will be made for the rigid enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic.



The disbursements by the State Liquor Licensing Board from Nov. 15, 1913, to Nov. 15, 1914, were approximately \$288,000, i. e., it is costing about \$24,000 per month or nearly \$1,000 per day to administer the present license system. Probably more than one-half of this amount consists of salaries and expenses of the County Liquor Licensing Boards in the several counties. The office of county licensing commissioner should be abolished and the power to issue licenses be vested in some appropriate local authority consisting of an official or officials already elected and their salaries already fixed by law. Some have suggested the courts or an official appointed by them as the proper authority to have charge of the issue of licenses; others have suggested the impaneling of a jury to pass upon the applications for licenses under the jurisdiction of the court; and still others have urged that a board consisting of certain designated county officers already elected and paid should have charge of the matter. Any one of these plans will save more than half the expense of the present licensing system, greatly reduce the number of officials, carry into effect the expressed will of the people that the licensing of saloons should be under local authority, and deprive the Governor or any other state official of the dangerous power that would be his if he were allowed to control the issue of licenses to traffic in intoxicating liquors. Section 18 of the existing license law provides that "the license year shall begin on the fourth Monday of November." This should be changed because the close proximity of this date to the time of the annual election facilitates the partisan manipulation of the issue of licenses which the law should seek to avoid. The date of the beginning of the license year should be as far as possible away from the time of primary or general elections. It is therefore recommended that the license year be made to begin on April 1st or some other convenient date approximately midway between the November election and the August primaries. It is further urged that, subject of course to revocation, licenses be granted for two years instead of one, beginning with the year 1915, in order that the issue of licenses may not come in any year in which will occur a national, state or county election. This arrangement would remove the issue of liquor licenses to the date most remote from political activity and thus reduce to a minimum the opportunity for partisan manipulation.

#### COMMISSIONS.

One of the methods whereby much power has been placed in the hands of the executive in recent years has been through the gradual increase in the number of Commissions appointed by the Governor. No doubt much of good has been accomplished by some of those Commis-

sions ; others have accomplished little or nothing and should be abolished in response to an unmistakable public demand for their elimination and for a positive check on the further extension of executive authority by the creation of additional expensive Commissions of doubtful value ; some of these dealing with subject matter of great importance and possessing potentialities of great good to our people should be reorganized so as to promote economy, secure a higher degree of efficiency and bring their control and management closer to the people. Reorganization of Bureaus, Commissions and departments of government should not be undertaken for light and transient causes. But where it be apparent that government can be made more responsive to public needs and greater economy secured by such legislative action it should be taken, not in any sense for partisan purposes but for the promotion of the public welfare.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The 80th General Assembly provided for the establishment of an Agricultural Commission consisting of four members with annual salaries of \$5,000 each. It is believed that much money can be saved without any impairment of efficiency in this department by a legislative reorganization. I suggest that there be created a bi-partisan State Board of Agriculture to consist of nine members who are to serve without compensation and to be elected by the agricultural interests of the state if a practical and legal method of doing this can be found or if not to be appointed for appropriate terms by the executive or other proper authority. This Board should have general charge of the administrative affairs coming within the scope of this department and should have authority to select a Secretary of Agriculture who should be the active head of the department and should have power to appoint the chiefs of bureaus therein. In this as in all other cases salaries should be definitely fixed by law. The Farmers' Institutes could properly be carried on in connection with the agricultural extension work of the Ohio State University. The management of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster should be in the hands of a Board of Control to be appointed by the executive and to serve without pay. In providing for these various appointments the principle should be constantly borne in mind that actual practical farmers should be appointed to all positions having to deal especially with the agricultural interests of the state.

Without making any invidious comparisons it is only the plain truth to state that agriculture is by far the greatest single industry in Ohio. On its success depend the comfort and prosperity of our citizens. The department administering the affairs of this great industry should be

conducted with the highest degree of efficiency and without any purpose to promote the political fortunes of any individual or party, but only to render the greatest service to the people. I commend this whole subject to your earnest consideration. I have no pride of opinion in the suggestions made. Perhaps your deliberations will reach wiser solution than has suggested itself to me. If so the people will be the gainers and will approve your labors.

#### ELECTIONS.

No doubt the Secretary of State will have important recommendations to make touching amendment of the election laws. At this time I desire only to suggest for your consideration the advisability of providing by legislation for a system of registering and voting by mail. Such a law must be most carefully drawn in order to prevent fraud and preserve the purity of the ballot. Its enactment would preserve the right of franchise to thousands of our voters who now by the exigencies of their vocations are prevented from registering and voting. In this connection I also recommend that the so-called students voting law providing for the disfranchisement of students, once vetoed by Governor Harmon, but subsequently placed on the statute books be repealed. Ohio can not afford to place a penalty on desire for knowledge.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The humane principle of workmen's compensation is here to stay. The present law was placed on the statute book by unselfish, non-partisan effort; it is hoped that no amendment will be made to the law which will in any way decrease the benefits now enjoyed by working men under its provisions and that so soon as the state of the insurance fund will admit of it the amount to be paid to injured working men or their families in case of death or total disability shall be increased. Because of the unfortunate industrial condition in the whole country many thousands of workingmen are out of employment in Ohio. To alleviate this distressing condition I recommend generous appropriation for the establishment of three additional free public employment offices and further legislation for the proper regulation of private employment agencies.

#### ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The reports of the Board of Administration indicate that better facilities are sorely needed in certain of our eleemosynary institutions. Economy in the expenditure of public funds is greatly to be desired,

nevertheless we must not be unmindful of our duty to care for the unfortunate and comfort the afflicted. Adequate appropriation is recommended to carry forward the work of the State Department of Health in sanitary engineering, industrial hygiene and the prevention of communicable diseases. Provision should be made to furnish through this department free diphtheria anti-toxin, to all state institutions and to all indigents in the state. Very properly and wisely the state is now providing and making hog-cholera serum; some provision ought to be made for poor children who are so unfortunate as to contract diphtheria. The field of usefulness of the state Sanatorium for Tuberculosis should be extended so far as the condition of the treasury will permit by allowing any citizen of the state to be treated in this institution on the same basis as in other state institutions, the payment of fees for treatment to be placed in the hands of the Board of State Charities. Such action relative to the public health and our state institutions will tend to preserve the health of the people and thus be of lasting service to generations yet unborn. I shall reserve for a possible future message during your present session recommendations concerning the civil service, the highway laws and other important matters. I trust that, with an eye single to the public welfare and with full understanding of the grave responsibilities confronting you, early and continuous effort will be put forth by the General Assembly to transact expeditiously and wisely the important public business before your honorable body.

You are the chosen representatives of the people and they look to you to crystallize their best thought into legislation. I am confident that when the record of your labors is made up it will not disappoint those whose confidence you enjoy. Yours is an opportunity for service not vouchsafed to many; that you under the guiding hand of the Almighty may improve it to the uttermost is the people's prayer.

FRANK B. WILLIS,  
*Governor.*

January 12th, 1915.



## CHAPTER V

### Message of Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio

*To the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:*

**I**N the discharge of your duties as law makers you will be called upon to investigate many important problems relative to the welfare of the people of Ohio and make final responsible decision on matters which may have been to you heretofore only questions for academic discussion.

No problem by which you will be confronted is fraught with graver consequences to the people of Ohio and to future generations than the question of how best to care for the unfortunate wards of the state and how to eliminate so far as may be possible the causes which bring misfortune and threaten the future well-being of society.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Extravagance and luxury in caring for the state's wards is not necessary nor even desirable, but these unfortunates must be provided for decently and comfortably as befits the dignity of the great state of Ohio and the demands of enlightened humanity. Much has been done in the last two years to alleviate the distressing conditions found to exist in various state institutions.

Special attention to housing conditions for the care of the unfortunates of the state has been given. Needed appropriations were made for the completion of two new cottages at the Institution for Feeble-Minded, as well as a hospital at the Institution; two new cottages at the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics at Gallipolis, in addition to an appropriation for a new wing to the men's dining room, as well as an appropriation for remodeling the kitchen and improving the equipment there; two new cottages at the Massillon State Hospital in addition to a new laundry, one new cottage at the Columbus State Hospital and a tubercular cottage, as well as a new power plant; one new hospital at the Ohio State Sanatorium, Mt. Vernon, a new building for tubercular patients at the Cleveland State Hospital, together with a new laundry there, an appropriation for remodelling the old laundry into a female cottage and an appropriation for an additional wing to the female hospital at Toledo.

The new cottages at Gallipolis, the Institution for the Feeble-Minded and the Columbus State Hospital provided primarily for but 100 patients to the cottage. The plans were changed so as to increase the capacity from 100 to 140 for each cottage, thus providing an increased capacity for 200 additional patients in the five cottages. In other words, the appropriation was so handled as in effect to provide the capacity of two additional cottages; or stating it another way, the per capita cost was reduced from \$700.00 to \$500.00, and 700 additional patients will be provided for instead of 500, as the original plans contemplated. This was made possible through the employment of prison labor on the work of excavating and building the foundations for these cottages. Briefly \$1,040,866.59 was appropriated in the 1915 budget for construction and betterment at the various institutions under the supervision of the Ohio Board of Administration, and the splendid humanitarian accomplishments resulting therefrom are a credit to the state of Ohio.

It should be noted also that the various state institutions under the control of the Board of Administration have been economically managed. The operating expenses of these institutions were \$108,504.47 less in 1916 than in 1915: It cost the state \$3,820,177.32 to operate these institutions in 1915 while in 1916 the cost was reduced to \$3,712,026.90. The daily per capita cost at these institutions was less in 1915 than it was in 1914 and less in 1916 than in 1915. All this has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the population of these institutions was 196 greater in 1916 than it was in 1915 and the further fact that the prices of food stuffs and clothing have constantly advanced. In other words while the cost of living of every citizen has risen by leaps and bounds the cost of living of the wards of the state has been reduced. This result has been brought about not by any cheapening of quality or lessening of quantity of food served to the patients—the inmates of Ohio institutions are better provided for than ever before and yet at less cost. How then has this been accomplished? Through the application of the best business methods, careful buying at bottom prices, economical management and enlarged industrial and agricultural activities in many state institutions thus increasing the income of the institution and at the same time benefiting the patients and inmates by furnishing healthful employment. But satisfactory as is this progress much important work remains to be done. It is not enough to provide food, clothing, shelter and amusement for the unfortunate; the state has not done its full duty until it deals with the problem in a larger way; attention has thus far been given most largely to effects—it is now time to consider causes and eradicate them so far as possible.

It is imperative that institutional facilities be provided for a large number of feeble-minded in the state who are at present sadly neglected. These unfortunates are not capable of caring for and protecting themselves and unless cared for they become paupers and unless protected from evil environment they become criminals. The community which does not protect them becomes, in a measure responsible for their disgrace and crime. Present buildings at the Institution for Feeble-Minded provide for approximately 2,200. There is constantly a long waiting list and accommodations should be provided at an early date for fully 2,000 more. The feeble-minded should have institutional care for their own comfort and also so that they might be, as far as possible, segregated from the general population in order that the taint of feeble-mindedness shall not be transmitted to future generations.

The Bureau of Juvenile Research, according to statute, is expected to receive all children committed to the guardianship of the state, and such others as the State Board of Administration may receive from institutions, parents, and guardians. These children the Bureau is expected to examine in every way known to medical and other science with a view to ascertaining the causes of delinquency and other troublesome traits.

In order to make such examinations the Bureau must be equipped to care for these children during the time such examinations are in progress. Proper laboratory facilities for making medical and mental tests and arrangement for the complete separation of the sexes, and for the further separation of the young from the older persons should be provided for by appropriate legislation.

Another improvement in this regard which I would urge upon you would be the location of a central psychopathic hospital and general laboratory preferably in connection with the Ohio State University at Columbus. Should this plan be decided upon it is quite possible that the Bureau of Juvenile Research could be combined with the psychopathic ward and general laboratory and much of the expense it would require as a separate department might thus be curtailed. Here special study could be made of border-line or questionable cases of mental trouble. As a matter of detail it could be decided whether all cases of mental derangement should be sent first to this hospital for a course of observation tests before being committed to any special institution or whether the cases in the hospitals where doubt exists as to the mental status of the patient should be brought there after they had been received at the institution where first committed. I am convinced that many people are committed to wrong institutions in this as well as in other states. This is not said as a criticism of those who make the examinations as their judgment is doubtless sincere and honest in all cases, but a

plea for more expert examination of unfortunates whom the state might aid by slightly different treatment.

I also urge that additional accommodations be provided at various state institutions as follows: A new dormitory at the Prison Farm, a new extension of the main building at the Ohio State Reformatory, a tuberculosis building at the Massillon State Hospital, at least 5 new cottages, a tuberculosis hospital and a new laundry at the Institution for Feeble-Minded, 2 new cottages and an addition to the male dining room at the Hospital for Epileptics, and a tuberculosis cottage at the Athens State Hospital; and that sufficient appropriation be made to enable the Ohio Penitentiary Commission and the Board of Administration to proceed expeditiously with their work of constructing a new Penitentiary on the prison farm at London.

I heartily recommend speedy action looking toward the consummation of the plans already made for the establishment of an Ohio State Home for Crippled Children. In a subsequent message I shall transmit to you the detailed report of the Commission appointed to investigate this subject. I content myself now by saying that humanitarian considerations render imperative the demand for immediate action by the General Assembly to the end that the lives of the little crippled children be brightened and cheered and they themselves so treated, trained and educated that they may become in large measure useful self-supporting citizens, instead of a burden on society. Even in the economic sense the state will receive more than full value for every dollar invested in a Home for Crippled Children.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Much has been written regarding the high cost of living and the methods of reducing it. Platform promises have proven delusive and unsatisfactory and meanwhile the expense of feeding and clothing a family has increased out of all proportion to any increase in the earning power of the head of the family. It is undoubtedly true that through the feverish stimulation of business due to war orders wages have increased but this increase has not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. To afford alleviation of the present distressing situation I respectfully urge that without delay you proceed through a special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to investigate prevailing high prices of fuel, clothing and foodstuffs to determine to what extent the high cost of living is due to excessive transportation charges, or to abnormal demand caused by European war and how far if at all it is affected by conspiracy or other illegal practices. The inclemencies of winter render what might otherwise



be temporary inconvenience a source of real hardship and possible attendant suffering. These circumstances make early action by the General Assembly almost imperative. I therefore commend it to your prompt and earnest consideration.

I recommend as a further aid in the solution of this problem the creation of a Bureau of Markets under the jurisdiction of the Board of Agriculture. It is believed that at least a considerable factor in the present price problem is the fact that producers and consumers have difficulty in learning of each others wants and wares and consequently the economic equilibrium is disturbed. The suggested Bureau of Markets under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture would be able to bring about closer co-operation between the people and the market officials of various municipalities, it would be a permanent Bureau of information for the prompt investigation of abnormal prices and by facilitating better understanding between producers and consumers render invaluable aid in preventing the suffering and economic loss caused by abnormal fluctuations of prices. This work can be done by existing officials and employes of the Board of Agriculture with but little additional expense and with great benefit to the people.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

In my message to the 81st General Assembly I said: "The humane principle of workmen's compensation is here to stay. The present law was placed on the statute book by unselfish, non-partisan effort; it is hoped that no amendment will be made to the law which will in any way decrease the benefits now enjoyed by working-men under its provisions and that so soon as the state of the insurance fund will admit of it the amount to be paid to injured working-men or their families in case of death or total disability shall be increased."

The Workmen's Compensation fund is now stronger than ever before in its history, amounting on December 1st to \$4,913,923.91 as against \$2,442,967.82 December 1st, 1914, an increase in two years of \$2,470,956.09. Working-men are enjoying larger benefits under the law at the present moment than at any previous period, the amount paid to injured working-men and their families during the eleven months ending December 1st, 1916, being \$3,128,338.84 as against \$1,325,828.54 paid for the same purposes in the first eleven months of 1914, an increase in the two years of \$1,802,510.30.

In harmony with my former recommendation and in view of the strengthened condition of the Workmen's Compensation fund I recommend that the amount to be paid to injured working-men in case of

total disability or to their families in case of death be increased from a maximum of \$3,750 to \$5,000.

Sections 1465-63 and 1465-67, G. C., provide for the collection of a certain amount from the taxing districts of this state for the public employe fund of the compensation act and the manner in which it shall be done. The operation of these sections places a very unequal burden on these different taxing districts. One may do its own public work, having in this way a great injury hazard; others do not do this and their hazard is of course much less.

In this way the public employe fund is made solvent as a whole by reason of the fact that the public school fund, the township fund and the county fund have furnished to the fund as a whole about \$325,000, with an outgo of only approximately \$48,000, while the corporation fund has furnished only \$151,000 with an outgo of \$229,000. These facts are shown in detail by the following table:

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Corporation Fund .....	\$151,356 20	\$229,651 97
School Fund .....	265,873 26	15,898 14
Township Fund .....	14,229 42	2,174 32
County Fund .....	46,821 63	30,224 56

I accordingly recommend that the sections referred to be so amended that each of these different funds shall be put upon its own responsibility and each class take care of itself. I further recommend that Section 1465-54, G. C., be so amended as to require specifically that the Industrial Commission shall procure at the end of every six months' period to determine what the average loss ratio in each of the different classes is, so that one class of industry may not be compelled to make up the deficit caused by extra hazard in other classes.

Section 1465-89 should be so amended as to provide that in extraordinary cases by the unanimous approval of the Industrial Commission, the allowance for medical attention be extended to \$300. In ordinary cases the allowance for medical expenses should remain at \$200, but there are many cases where the injured working-men cannot be made whole on the \$200, limitation; in such cases private resources or charity should not be depended upon to make a well man out of the injured.

#### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

In my message to the 81st General Assembly I further said: "Because of the unfortunate industrial condition in the whole country many thousands of workingmen are out of employment in Ohio. To

alleviate this distressing condition I recommend generous appropriation for the establishment of three additional free public employment offices and further legislation for the proper regulation of private employment agencies."

The prompt response made by the General Assembly to this recommendation made possible the establishment of additional free employment offices which rendered workmen most valuable assistance in securing positions at a time when 61,000 men were out of work in Cleveland alone and not fewer than 150,000 in the army of unemployed throughout the state during the lean months which preceded the period when the country began to fatten on the manufacture of war munitions.

The rights of the workmen and of the employers of our state are not sufficiently protected by the present law licensing and regulating private employment offices. A more satisfactory law is very much needed. During the last fiscal year employment was secured for more than one hundred and forty thousand persons through the State Free-Employment offices. The service rendered by these offices has been of inestimable value to workmen and employers. For the purpose of extending the system of free employment offices, at least five thousand dollars should be appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Industrial Commission.

#### JOB SELLING.

In many large plants, particularly those employing foreign labor, there exists among some of the foremen and "straw bosses" the pernicious practice of charging a fee of applicants for work. The Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Industrial Commission during the past year collected a mass of evidence and successfully prosecuted a number of cases under the law regulating private labor agencies. There is urgent need for a law drawn to meet specifically this type of exploitation in industrial plants.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

The General Assembly at its last session provided for the appointment of a Commission to recommend a site for a proposed new Normal School in eastern Ohio. Unfortunately it failed to make an appropriation to pay the traveling expenses of the Commission while engaged in the performance of their duties.

Inasmuch as under the law no site could be purchased, no trustees appointed and no further action of any kind looking to the establishment of another Normal School could be taken until the General

Assembly sanctions the action already taken by making appropriation for the establishment of the proposed school it was deemed wise to give to the General Assembly through its committees or otherwise ample opportunity to review the report of the Commission appointed to recommend a site, to supplement investigations of the Commission, if the General Assembly deems such action advisable, by ordering through its appropriate committees public hearings or visitation or inspection of sites and thus give every community offering a site the most ample opportunity to set forth its advantages from the standpoint of its ability to render service to the cause of public education.

The General Assembly should provide for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the members of the Commission appointed to recommend a site, and if it deems any future inquiry desirable before proceeding with the establishment of the proposed new Normal School should make appropriation to pay the expenses of its committees or other agencies of investigation.

The report of the Commission I transmit herewith for your consideration.

#### SALARIES AND SINECURES.

The 81st General Assembly and administrative officials in full sympathy with its plans for economy in expenditure of the public funds commenced and successfully carried forward a most commendable work in the elimination of useless positions and the reduction of salaries inordinately high. For example, the salaries of twenty-four important state offices were so reduced as to make a saving during the biennial period of \$49,800.00 or an average reduction of approximately \$2,000.00 each or \$1,000.00 per year for each officer. Many other minor reductions were made effecting savings of thousands of dollars per year. As further illustration of what can be accomplished by well considered legislation and careful administration attention is called to the fact that in the past two years in only ten departments of the state government almost \$500,000 were saved through elimination of unnecessary positions and reductions in high salaries. The desire of any individual, however worthy, to hold public office or draw a fat salary furnishes no reason why a position should be created or a salary increased for his accommodation. Salaries should be fixed and offices created only in response to a definite public need and not because of insistent private desire. The foregoing illustrations indicate what can be accomplished by conscientious effort and stern devotion to public duty in the direction of economy. This program of abolishment of sinecures and reduction of salaries now higher than the service rendered to the public would



warrant should go on. Much larger savings can be effected than those already made without injuring the public service, and without working any injustice upon any public employe or official. I strongly recommend further effort in this direction confident in the belief that to save public funds and make possible the lightening of the tax-payers' burdens is a more commendable public service than to win the acclaim of office holders and office seekers by increasing salaries without regard to public need and creating sinecures to accommodate those seeking them.

#### DUPLICATE INSPECTIONS.

My brief experience as a state official has convinced me that Ohio is over-officered and over-inspected.

There is a tendency on the part of every state department to increase its prerogatives and build up an ever-growing number of bureaus, officials and inspectors without regard to whether the activity it is undertaking overlaps the jurisdiction of some other department. The inevitable result of this tendency is wasteful duplication of effort, multiplication of offices and exasperating repetitions of inspections and reports. The people and the business of Ohio are being inspected and reported to death. There must be consolidation and simplification of reports and elimination of duplicate inspection to the end that the public service may be made more efficient and private interests less harassed by frequent interruptions and inspections. Under the present system it occurs not infrequently that a half dozen different state inspectors, auditors, examiners or parole officers representing as many different state departments or sometimes two or more of them representing different bureaus in the same department may be sent into the same village on the same day. It is apparent that such arrangement results in needless duplication of effort and extravagant piling up of expense accounts. I therefore respectfully urge that you consider whether through proper legislative enactment many of these various ambulatory positions may be combined thus simplifying and rendering more efficient the public service, eliminating duplication of effort, and cutting down expense bills.

#### STANDARDIZATION OF OFFICES.

I commend to your careful consideration the important work done by the State Civil Service Commission in collecting information which will be of the greatest service to your Finance Committees in framing the appropriation bills. The work has been particularly noteworthy in its newly arranged standardizing and classifying of practically all

positions in the regularly classified service. This standardization tends to eliminate unnecessary positions, to secure equal wages for equal service all over the state, to make the classification of service more exact and to secure the just promotion of individuals from one class to another according to their merit. Thus the permanency as well as the justice of civil service rule is secured. The Commission has worked in conjunction with the Budget Commissioner and has called to its assistance men of recognized ability throughout the state service in the various lines of work being considered and has had the constant advice and guidance of a special committee of business men of large experience and recognized standing. Heretofore appropriations for personal service have been made without definite information as to the personal service needs of departments and the actual work to be performed. The use of this information will enable the Finance Committees to compare requests for appropriations, both as between individuals and as between departments. It will introduce into the appropriation for personal service method, record and publicity. The plan which has been prepared by the Civil Service Commission providing for a classification of public employments is based upon a careful study and analysis at first hand, and is reinforced by study and criticism of many of our best business and professional men. It has been estimated that the ultimate annual saving which would result from the application of this business-like employment plan would approximate 10 per cent of the total pay roll cost, or at least \$500,000.00.

#### TAXATION.

I recommend that the protection afforded the taxpayers of the state by the one per cent tax limitation law be retained. While there has been much agitation in favor of breaking down this limitation altogether, in my judgment a repeal of this law would be inimical to the best interests of the people of the state and in the long run would prove to be detrimental to the very municipalities which feel that their progress would be enhanced through the repeal of the law. However some method must be provided whereby interest and sinking fund charges for existing municipal indebtedness can be cared for.

In my first message to the 81st General Assembly I said: "It is to be regretted that the debt contracting powers of the minor political subdivisions of the state have not been more carefully guarded by legislative and constitutional limitations. The experience of the state government as distinguished from the experience of its political subdivisions is an unanswerable argument in favor of such limitation. According to the most recent report of the Auditor of State the total debt of

cities, villages, counties, townships and school districts in Ohio in 1880 amounted to \$41,297,000; in ten years this had increased to \$62,992,000 and in 1900 it had reached the startling sum of \$96,193,000. It was hoped that the maximum of indebtedness had been reached at that time but to the consternation of the friends of economy the debts mounted up to \$187,574,000 in 1910; and then as if to put on the cap-sheaf of amazing extravagance and profligate waste these debts were increased in only four years from \$187,574,000 in 1910 to \$293,099,019 in 1914." These observations made with reference to the increase in indebtedness of all the political subdivisions of the state are especially applicable to municipalities. Municipal indebtedness has increased by leaps and bounds amounting according to the reports for 1915 to \$243,000,000. While it is undoubtedly the part of wisdom to retain limitations on tax rates and the amount of bond issues for the future, yet a way must be found to enable the municipalities of the state to meet interest and sinking fund charges on indebtedness now existing or else these municipalities will soon face a condition of impaired credit approaching bankruptcy.

The Auditor of State in his report for 1916 makes on page 8 the following statement: "It would require a larger volume than the auditor of state's report to properly present the deplorable condition of these hundreds of taxing districts that are facing bankruptcy. We can devote space to a very limited number of specific cases, but these will illustrate a condition that is becoming more general throughout Ohio year by year. One leading Ohio city with a tax rate of 6.01 will receive from direct taxation \$1,695,730.00. From this income it will be necessary to set aside \$1,941,600.00 to retire bonds and interest falling due. Result, a half million deficit in operating expenses. Another Ohio city has an income from direct taxation of \$38,018.00 for the year. Bonds and interest falling due within the year amount to \$71,753.53. Here we have the example of a city whose annual debt and interest charge is almost double its income. Its current operating expense will aggregate \$38,000.00, and it will have a deficit at the end of the year of \$71,000.00, and refunding bonds will be issued to take care of the deficit."

Clearly some remedy must be found at an early date for this appalling financial situation. In my judgment it will be found that if interest and sinking fund charges on indebtedness now existing are provided for, the revenues obtained from levies within the one per cent limitation will be found adequate to meet the legitimate expenses of municipal government wisely and economically administered with the object in view of limiting expenditures to estimated revenues, not first fixing expenditures and then increasing taxation to meet expenditures of

doubtful wisdom. I therefore recommend legislation that will authorize the electors of each municipality to decide for themselves by popular vote whether they will assume a rate of taxation greater than that allowed by the one per cent law, such greater rate to be for the sole purpose of providing interest and sinking fund charges for municipal indebtedness now existing and for no other purpose. This plan will relieve the pressing needs of cities, will clean up existing municipal indebtedness and will preserve unbroken the salutary provisions of the one per cent tax limitation.

#### SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

I urge that in all appropriation of public funds the provision of the state Constitution requiring specific appropriations be strictly observed. On this subject I said in a former message: "Lump sum appropriations are indefensible from every viewpoint; they are unbusiness-like; they promote extravagance; they furnish convenient means for autocratic centralization of power and political machine-building at public expense; they are contrary to American precedent and tradition from the days of Thomas Jefferson down to the present hour and they are in plain violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution." This view was in accord with the judgment of the legislative body and consequently the appropriation bills passed by the 81st General Assembly carried on their face in unmistakable terms every dollar appropriated to any state department or institution. Through the pernicious practice that formerly obtained of appropriating receipts and balances it was impossible for any citizen to know how much money had been appropriated to any given purpose. The tax-payer was confused by mysterious items appropriating "receipts and balances" and "lump sums" to be expended at the discretion of some department head. This unbusiness-like, extravagant system of financial juggling has been abolished and I very respectfully urge that hereafter only specific appropriations be made, as the Constitution of Ohio clearly and unmistakably provides.

#### ABSENT VOTERS AND PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

On a similar occasion two years ago I recommended in the following language to the law making body the speedy enactment of an absent voters law: "At this time I desire only to suggest for your consideration the advisability of providing by legislation for a system of registering and voting by mail. Such a law must be most carefully drawn in order to prevent fraud and preserve the purity of the ballot. Its enactment would preserve the right of franchise to thousands of our



voters who now by the exigencies of their vocations are prevented from registering and voting. The subject was considered in both Houses of the General Assembly but in the rush of work incident to the closing days of the legislative session agreement was not reached by the two Houses and consequently the bill failed of passage. It ought to have passed then and become a law. The consideration given to the subject by the former General Assembly ought to facilitate the prompt enactment of the law now. Participation by every elector in the responsibilities of government through the exercise of the elective franchise either in selecting officials or in voting on questions submitted to the electorate through the referendum, is a patriotic duty of prime importance. Our soldier boys in the service of the Federal government, traveling-men, railroad men, railway mail clerks and others whose duties and vocations keep them away from their legal voting place on election day ought not to be penalized for patriotic performance of duty or assiduous attention to business. For these reasons I respectfully urge the prompt enactment of an absent voters law to permit voting by mail with such safeguards as will preserve at all times the purity of the ballot.

Candidates for nomination at the primaries are entitled to a fair chance on their merits without any advantage on the one hand or handicap on the other arising from position of their names on the ticket; the chief purpose of the primary law is to give party voters an untrammelled opportunity to express their preference in the nomination of candidates on their ticket without dictation or confusion through fortuitous circumstance. Therefore I respectfully recommend that the primary election law be so amended as to require rotation of names on the ballot the same as is now provided with reference to the non-partisan judicial ballot.

#### ROAD BUILDING.

Provision must be made to permit fuller employment of prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary at productive labor. The idle house must go.

The economic welfare of the state, the health and welfare of the prisoners and the highest humanitarian considerations all alike demand that a way be found to furnish useful employment to all prisoners physically capable of toil. While Ohio is now making the most rapid strides in road building ever known in the history of this or any other state, much yet remains to be done. While almost 600 miles of new construction were under way last year and nearly 1,000 miles more repaired, yet even at this rapid rate it will take decades to complete the road building program necessary for the best economic and educa-

tional advancement of country and city. Better transportation facilities will help solve the problem of high cost of living; better roads and better schools go hand in hand. The people of Ohio need better roads, the state already has a plant for the construction of road material, the men in the Reformatory and in the Penitentiary would welcome opportunity to help solve the problem of road building by making paving-brick; their labor can be used much more effectively in this manner than in actual construction work, on the line of the road. Section 1221, G. C., should be so amended as to vest in the State Highway Commissioner the authority to furnish road building material produced by prison labor to the counties of the state in lieu of road funds to the extent of the ability of the state to produce such road building material. Such use of prison labor will not interfere with free labor because the problem of road building in Ohio is so vast as to furnish ample employment for all that can be induced to aid in road construction for decades to come. In fact the impetus given to better roads by some such plan as I have suggested would so increase road building and arouse public interest in its importance that in the last analysis private firms producing road building materials would have larger markets for their products and their workingmen would find increasing demand for their labor. The plan I propose can not injure any, it surely will close up the idle-house and set prisoners to work and it will get Ohio out of the mud.

#### INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

The penal laws of our state need revamping. A move in this direction was the enactment of the so-called "Indeterminate Sentence Law." This law has some imperfections. The hard and inflexible rules of law should not govern the fixing of the minimum and maximum terms for which a prisoner may be confined. Under the operation of this law rapists and persons convicted of manslaughter are often classed with the person who steals a loaf of bread to prevent his dependent family from starving. Courts and juries should be granted, subject to proper legal restriction, the right to fix at least the minimum sentences for which those committed should be imprisoned. Again under our present laws person who have served previous terms of imprisonment are not allowed to go upon parole and the Board of Administration are often under the necessity of granting a final release to prisoners who should be under the supervision of the prison officials.

#### SCHOOL LANDS AND LAWS.

Upon the organization of the State of Ohio in 1802 Congress formally turned over to the new state a 36th part of the lands within

its boundaries to be held in trust for the benefit of the common schools. Several thousand acres of this land are still held by the state as trustee and are occupied by tenants upon annual rentals, the rents being applied to the uses of the schools. My attention has been called to the woeful lack of systematic administration of this trust and in view of the financial problems which confront the school districts of the state I believe that the time has come when the General Assembly should provide an effective administration of the resources of this trust.

The evils requiring such remedial legislation largely arise from the fact that the laws on the subject have become obsolete and in some cases made uncertain and confusing by several hundred special acts that still encumber the statutes.

Gross injustice to the schools also arises from these conditions. Rents are sometimes not collected for years. In many districts lands that should yield large revenues to schools that are now financially embarrassed yield insignificant incomes because of mal-administration for which there are no remedies provided by law.

Efficient administrative agencies should be established that would be uniform throughout the state with effective state supervision; the rights of tenants should be clearly defined, the duties of administrative offices should be clearly laid down and sufficient sanction given to the law to insure performance of those duties; on the one hand the interests of the schools should be fully protected, on the other equities of both tenants and purchasers of these lands should be preserved.

#### TRUANCY LEGISLATION.

At present there is practically no unification of the efforts of the approximately two hundred truant officers in Ohio and no organized responsibility to a central authority. This important state-wide work could be materially strengthened and rendered very much more efficient by vesting in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction full authority to establish uniform records, require annual reports and provide minimum requirement for conducting the work.

#### EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

I wish to call attention to the fact that many thousands of Ohio's male population of voting age are foreign born. Many of these are recently from countries where government is still a synonym of oppression. Consequently, some of them are unacquainted with American civic and social ideals and are unaware of the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship. Inability to speak our tongue prevents association and fraternization with their fellows of native birth.

Education in the fundamentals of good citizenship should be provided for these people in order that they may become what they most desire — good Americans.

Undoubtedly the level of our citizenship would be raised by adequate provision for the civic and social education of our recent immigrants. Appropriations for the maintenance of such education should be made in order to promote the welfare of the state and to add to the usefulness and happiness of this class of our population.

#### PATRIOTIC LEGISLATION.

The 81st General Assembly enacted more than a score of laws having for their purpose larger recognition of the soldiers and sailors of all our wars and the perpetuation of the memory of their heroic deeds. One of these laws made possible the rescue of the battle-scarred, shot-torn banners of the Republic from the gloomy chamber where they reposed and the placing of them in the rotunda of the State Capitol in permanent cases where they will be preserved through generations to come, the pride of those who come after us and a lesson of patriotic inspiration to all within their hallowed presence. Other legislation provided for the erection of memorials to Ohio heroes both in the state and outside of it. It is confidently believed that such expenditure of public money is wise. It teaches the young historic lessons, rekindles the fires of patriotism and gives slight recognition to those whose unselfish devotion to country saved its life and carried its principles of liberty beyond the seas. I accordingly recommend that appropriation be made to complete Ohio's part in the erection of monuments on the Vicksburg battle-field in accord with the recommendations of the Vicksburg Battlefield Commission.

#### LEGISLATIVE REST.

The people of Ohio and business in general need a legislative rest. The people should be given opportunity to become acquainted with the laws they already have.

The enactment of only absolutely necessary legislation, the abolishment wherever possible of offices and employments, strict economy in the appropriation of public funds and careful attention to the needs of the state's unfortunate wards — these are some of the major problems which must engage your attention and which I trust you will successfully solve with high purpose and courageous, unfaltering devotion to the public interest.

FRANK B. WILLIS.  
*Governor.*



## CHAPTER VI

### Proclamations of Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio

#### PROCLAMATION

COLUMBUS, NOVEMBER 8th, 1915.

**T**HANKSGIVING DAY as observed in Ohio is peculiarly an American institution, having its origin in the intense religious nature of the early settlers of our country. From colonial times it has gradually combined the better elements of the ancient autumnal festival with the sacred thoughts and memories that center in church and home. It brings friends and neighbors together in altruistic spirit, assembles kindred about the family hearthstone and inspires in all, regardless of creed or race or social condition, a sense of human fellowship and gratitude to the Almighty for the manifold blessings enjoyed in this favored land.

This year we have special occasion for manifestation of the spirit appropriate to Thanksgiving Day. While powerful nations across the sea are engaged in the most frightful combat of all the centuries, we are at peace. It is our prayer that "The mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away". Peace with honor is our passion; among our fellow citizens, there is no sentiment for wars of conquest or aggression.

In an unusual degree, during the past year, we have been blessed with bountiful harvests. Garden, orchard and grain field have yielded abundant tribute. We have food for our needs and a surplus for our less fortunate brethren in other lands.

We have come in health and safety through the year that has gone. Though unfortunately some districts have been stricken by disaster, yet happily the devastated areas were comparatively small and relief was readily available. The state as a whole has been free from pestilence and the ravages of the elements. We enjoy in a measure vouchsafed to few nations the beneficent influences of civil and religious liberty. In our own state progress has been maintained, civic rights have been safeguarded and the road of opportunity has been broadened. The call of charity has not been in vain; contributions to worthy causes have been prompt and generous.

In view of the many blessings that are ours, in harmony with American custom and in compliance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, therefore,

I, Frank B. Willis, Governor of the State of Ohio, recommend that the people of the state observe Thursday, November 25th, 1915, as Thanksgiving Day in their homes, public assemblies and places of worship and that they render thanks to the bountiful Giver of all for the benefits we enjoy. In our gratitude may be not forget those in our midst and in distant lands who are less fortunate than we; out of our abundance let us minister to the needy remembering "It is more blessed to give than to receive", speak a kind word to some troubled soul, help smooth out the wrinkled brow of care and make Thanksgiving Day a day of joy to ourselves by promoting the happiness of others.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed  
my name and caused the Great Seal of the State  
[SEAL] of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this Eighth day  
of November, A. D., Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen.

FRANK B. WILLIS,  
January 1, 1917. *Governor.*

By the Governor:

C. Q. HILDEBRANT.  
*Secretary of State.*

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#### MOTHERS' DAY PROCLAMATION

On memory's canvas the pictures of mother are as varied as the hues of the rose, yet as lasting and changeless as its perfume. The infinite variety of human personality is excelled only by the infinite unity of mother love. What hallowed memories the word "mother" recalls! Is it the picture of a solitary cabin yonder on the frontier with mother and child alone in the flickering firelight of the open hearth waiting the welcome footfall or cheering whistle of the proud young father returning from the day's honest toil? Or do we see a humble cottage by the riverside, its walls festooned by honeysuckle and trumpet-flower and in front of it a woman with tear dimmed eyes and quivering lips, at her side her children clinging to her for protection and waving fond baby farewells to a blue-coated figure stalwart and determined but with a heart that is bursting as he goes down the lane and across the old covered bridge to join his regiment? And then after that come the speechless anguish of the waiting for news from the front and the heart-breaking discouragements of tasks before untried? Is this the picture or does memory conjure up the likeness of a gray-haired matron proud

in the midst of her happy family, ministering to their every want, now giving the word of encouragement and now sounding the note of warning advice? Or rather do the fairy artists of affection paint on memory's canvas the picture of mother as she stood there in the door that morning we left home and started to battle for ourselves with the buffeting billows of life's unresting sea?

The tongueless speech of mother-love gave comfort and strength for the stormy voyage just beginning. As we have steered our ships by the chart and compass of mother's advice we have succeeded; as we, forgetting that safe guide, have tried to sail our puny craft on uncharted seas we have failed. Weary and tempest tossed though we may be, the guiding star of mother's admonitions will bring our ship on smiling seas and safe into the harbor at last. Somehow the memory of mother brings a mist before the eye, to the heart a resolution for better things. Her temples may be whitened by the snows of many winters, and her children grown to stalwart manhood and mature womanhood, yet to her they are still her "boys" and "girls" as they used to be when at eventide she soothed their childish woes with story or song and tucked them in bed as she uttered a prayer for their safety. Her hands may be caloused and her figure bent — toil for her children made them so. Her eyes may be dim — anxious hours of sad watching at the bedside of a child touched by the hand of death may have quenched some of the fires of youth in bitter tears and left a lifelong hunger in the heart, not to be satisfied till the glad reunion over yonder. Her voice may be quavering and feeble, yet can we not remember its tone when strong and clear it sang the good old songs we loved and gave us a vision of "The Home Over There" in the land of "The Sweet Bye and Bye". Whether in joy or sorrow, in success or in failure, in health or in sickness, the mother spirit is always with us. Other friends may fail, her affection is boundless, her devotion unswerved. If mother has gone let us honor her memory and bathe our souls afresh in the fragrant perfume of her unfailing love. If she blesses us by her presence let us cheer the golden autumn of her life by casting about it the effulgent halo of filial devotion.

"A rose to the living is more than sumptuous wreathes to the dead; in filling love's infinite store, a rose to the living is more if graciously given before the hungering spirit has fled. — A rose to the living is more than sumptuous wreathes to the dead."

If mother is living, have you seen or written to her lately? If not, do so on Mother's Day. Smooth out the wrinkled brow of care and let

mother know of your appreciation and affection. If she has gone away cherish her sacred memory in unforgetting devotion.

In memory of our mothers, living or dead, I request that Sunday, May 9th, be appropriately observed by all the people of Ohio as Mothers' Day; as a token of her purity and constancy I urge that every resident of the State wear on that day a white carnation or some other white flower; and I earnestly suggest that on Sunday, May 9th, the National colors be appropriately displayed on all public buildings and that mayors of municipalities heartily cooperate to give the widest observance to this occasion wherein all may honor themselves by paying proper tribute of respect and affection to our mothers.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my  
name and caused the Great Seal of the State of  
[SEAL] Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this 1st day of May,  
A. D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen.

FRANK B. WILLIS,  
*Governor.*

By the Governor:

C. Q. HILDEBRANT,  
*Secretary of State.*







HON. CHARLES Q. HILDEBRANT.

### HON. CHARLES Q. HILDEBRANT

The Secretary of State of Ohio for the years 1915-1916 was Hon. Charles Quinn Hildebrant, Republican of Wilmington, Clinton County. Mr. Hildebrant was born at Wilmington, O., Oct. 17th, 1864, the son of Jefferson Hildebrant and Margaret M. (Quinn) Hildebrant. The son Charles received his education in the public schools at Wilmington College and Ohio State University. He was married to Miss Adda J. Haines Oct. 14th, 1886. Mr. Hildebrant was associated with his father in the Hildebrant book store at Wilmington and as a traveling salesman until in 1890 when he was elected clerk of the Clinton County Courts in which position he served three terms.

In the year 1900 Mr. Hildebrant was nominated and elected as a Republican Congressman for the old 6th Ohio district and he was re-elected in 1902 serving two terms.

He was nominated and elected Secretary of State by the Republican party in the year 1914, and in the year 1916 he was defeated for re-election by William D. Fulton, Democrat, the plurality in favor of Mr. Fulton being 20,636.



HON. RUDOLPH WELLMAN ARCHER.



## HON. RUDOLPH WELLMAN ARCHER,

Treasurer of State, 1915-'16

One of the most efficient as well as the most popular Republican who has filled the office of State Treasurer in Ohio is the subject of this sketch.

Rudolph W. Archer was born at Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, September 20th, 1869. His father Orlando G. Archer was born at the same place. The son "Rudy" attended the public schools until the age of 10 years when he was compelled to go to work in a glass factory as "carrying-in" boy and here he remained for 26 years finally reaching the position of one of the head glass blowers.

Mr. Archer has always been active in politics and he was several times a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and he served six years as Tax Collector for Bellaire. In 1905 he was nominated and elected County Treasurer of Belmont County and he was re-elected in 1907 serving two terms.

He served as chairman of the Republican County Committee for several years and in 1910 received the Republican nomination for State Treasurer but met with defeat at the polls. Mr. Archer was again nominated in 1912 when he met with the same fate. In 1914 however he was elected Treasurer of State receiving a plurality of 40,593 over his Democratic opponent, Hon. John P. Brennan of Champaign County.

On May 5th, 1905, Mr. Archer was united in marriage with Urno Hannah St. John Archer of Bellaire, O.

Upon retiring from the office of State Treasurer Mr. Archer engaged in the real estate business at Cleveland, O., and in April, 1916, he accepted the position of secretary of the Republican State "Advisory" Committee with headquarters at Columbus.



HON. EDWARD S. TURNER.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Hon. Edward C. Turner, Attorney General of Ohio during the years 1915-'16, is a native of Franklin County. He is forty-four years of age and a graduate of Ohio State University, with the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, Odd Fellow and Elk. He is a Republican.

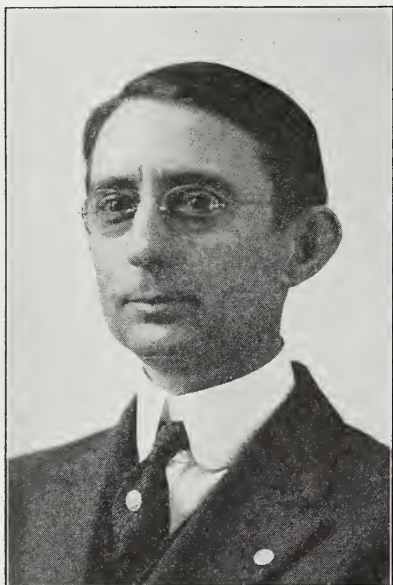
In the administration of his office, Mr. Turner's chief considerations were efficiency, economy and impartiality. Notwithstanding the great increase in every branch of the work, during his incumbency he reduced the running expenses of the department almost \$5,000.00 a month, or more than \$85,000.00 in the first eighteen months. The work of the department was handled expeditiously and with excellent results.

During the eighteen months ending June 30th, 1916, the only figures available at this time, Mr. Turner collected and covered into the state treasury the sum of \$589,067.40, in sums ranging from 8 cents up. This is the largest sum of money, from the largest number of persons, ever collected by the department during a similar period of time. In fact, the increase alone would have been sufficient to have paid all the expenses of the department during that period.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the department participated in 510 different cases throughout the State, rendered 1185 opinions and collected for the State treasury alone \$441,369.35.

In addition to this, the department aided in the collection of many findings of the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices against local officials and others, for the benefit of local treasuries. Various investigations were made of alleged misuse of public funds, illegal awarding of contracts, etc. An examination of the records of the Attorney-General's office will disclose the fact that in every instance Mr. Turner endeavored to safeguard the public and the public treasury, without fear or favor and regardless of political or personal considerations.

**HENRY SMITH BALLARD,**  
**First Assistant Attorney General**



A conspicuously active young Republican lawyer of ability and high standing in his profession served the state of Ohio faithfully and well as first assistant to Attorney General Edward C. Turner. Henry Smith Ballard was born at Coal Grove, Lawrence County, Ohio, Nov. 15th, 1880. He is the son of John Ballard and Jane (Sparling) Ballard, and received his education in the public schools at Coal Grove and at Ohio State University. Mr. Ballard taught school for several years in his home county, and he was admitted to the Ohio bar in December, 1903, and commenced practice at Columbus where he continued until 1911 when he was appointed assistant county prosecutor by Edward C. Turner remaining in the position until Mr. Turner was elected Attorney General when he was again chosen by his chief as his first assistant.

On June 30th, 1909, Mr. Ballard was united in marriage with Miss Grace E. Farney, and they reside at 204 Midland Avenue, Columbus.

Mr. Ballard has been for many years an active member of the Columbus Republican Glee Club and the Buckeye Republican Club.



## COLONEL BENSON W. HOUGH,

Adjutant General of Ohio, 1915-'16



A stalwart son of Delaware County and member of the Ohio National Guard who rose successively from private to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment was on July 8th, 1916, appointed acting Adjutant General of Ohio by Governor Willis.

Colonel Hough is now serving his country with brave and gallant distinction to himself and his country in command of the 166th regular Infantry on the battle front in France. His regiment is composed entirely of Ohio's gallant sons, and the prayers of all the people of Ohio are constant for their success and safety. The military record of Colonel Hough is as follows:

Enlisted in Co. K, 4th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, July 12, 1892; detailed with 4th Infantry Signal Corps, April 8, 1893; discharged from the O. N. G. by reason of Expiration Term of Service, July 11, 1899; commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company K, 4th Infantry, January 1, 1902; commissioned Captain, Company K, 4th Infantry, June 17, 1902; commissioned Major, 4th Infantry, June 30, 1905; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel 4th Infantry July 27, 1906; retired January 11, 1915; appointed Adjutant General of Ohio, January 11, 1915; retired as Brigadier General July 8, 1916; enlisted as a private in Company K, 4th Infantry, July 8, 1916; discharged to accept commission July 9, 1916; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Infantry July 9, 1916; detailed and appointed Acting Adjutant General of Ohio July 8, 1916; mustered into U. S. Service, July 11, 1916; retired as Acting Adjutant General of Ohio. Mustered out of U. S. Service, March 3, 1917; commissioned Colonel of 4th Infantry, April 9, 1917; mustered into U. S. Service, July 25, 1917; discharged from the Ohio National Guard, August 5, 1917, by reason of being drafted into the Armies of the U. S. per G. O. 21, A. G. D. Ohio; placed on retired list of Officers, Ohio National Guard, August 5, 1917.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The new Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the organization, administration, and control of the public school system of the state supported by public funds." In his message to the General Assembly at its first session following the adoption of the new Constitution, Governor Cox suggested that a survey precede legislative enactment on the subject. The Legislature acted promptly in pursuance thereof and a Commission was appointed to make the survey. The work of this Commission revealed the fact that the rural school system had declined and that social and economic changes had been made, which rendered an adjustment of the work of the rural school to the needs of the community difficult, if not impossible.

This investigation resulted in a comprehensive realization of conditions existent, such as enabled the Legislature in special session assembled in 1914 to intelligently and efficiently make laws. The result was what is commonly known as the New Rural School Code for, with the exception of a few special studies, city schools were not surveyed. The Commission, however, recommended that a survey of the village and city schools be made within the next few years.

After a trial of three years the New Code has proven its worth in meeting the needs of rural school conditions and where properly administered is a corrective agency for the re-adjustment of the affairs of rural life. There has been an awakening that has resulted in a healthy activity.

The Department of Public Instruction realizes to the fullest measure what the many opportunities are that exist under the New Code for the amelioration of rural school conditions and has a complete comprehension of the many new and good things that have been accomplished as a result of its operation and efficient administration. It feels that the Code is a pronounced success and to prove the validity of its claim, it has determined to what extent and in what particular way it has been effective in each county.

In nearly all counties marked improvement has been noted, as follows: A uniform course of study and uniform text-books have been adopted; the enrollment and average daily attendance has increased; buildings have been repaired, equipment has been added, and physical conditions in general have been improved; community interest has been

awakened and a better school sentiment has resulted; professional standards are higher and there is more efficient teaching.

The College of Education and the four state-supported Normal Schools have done very much to stimulate and develop a better professional spirit and to inculcate in the teachers higher aims and nobler purposes, all of which have re-acted in a clearer conception of duty and in better service. As a result of this training the teachers are more open-minded and show a greater alertness and readiness to respond to the suggestions of the county superintendent, the district superintendent and principal.

The County Normal School is a potent factor in the training of teachers. A part of the regular work of these schools consists in familiarizing the students with local school organizations and community needs. This specially fits them for teaching in their respective counties. There are thirty-eight of these schools in the state, and they are under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Through the Department of High School Inspection and by means of special visitation, he keeps in close touch with the purposes and progress of the work of each Normal School Director.

Much has been done to revive the old; more must be done to create the new. Many county boards of education have exercised their prerogative in transferring territory and in equalizing valuations. This has made consolidation possible in many sections and modern and commodious buildings have been erected. A new type of school has been established and community co-operation has been secured, resulting in a penetrating improvement. It is the policy of the present administration to promote, organize, and develop real country schools in these localities, representing in the school program the industries of the community. Lecture courses, debating leagues, oratorical contests, athletic meets, home projects in agriculture and home economics and other extension activities are prominent features of these schools.

The Smith-Hughes Law enacted at the second session of the sixty-fourth Congress provided for the promotion of vocational education. The eighty-second General Assembly in regular session enacted legislation necessary for the acceptance of the provisions of the above mentioned law and for the appointment of a State Board of Education to administer the provisions of the State Statute, and to co-operate with the federal board for vocational education. The present State Board of Education consists of:

Alfred Vivian, Dean of College of Agriculture, O. S. U., President.

F. B. Pearson, Supt. of Public Instruction, Secretary.

T. H. Winters, Dept. of Public Instruction, Clerk.

W. H. Winans, Dr. J. M. Withrow, Mrs. Qent Hughes, Hon. S. J. McCune, and W. S. Edmund.

W. F. Shaw of Bowling Green, Ohio, was appointed Vocational Supervisor.

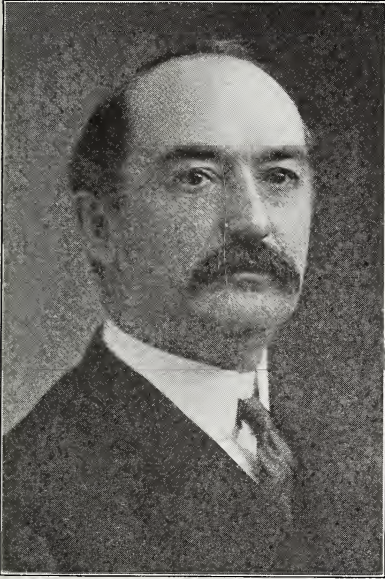
It is the purpose of the State Board of Education to establish such schools as will recognize the vocational motive to the greatest degree possible and as will reflect the social significance of Vocational Education on the farm, in the home, and in the factory.

The organization and development of the rural schools under the New Code has established an approximate parity between them and the schools of the city, resulting in a consciousness of common purpose and a realization that each is but a part of the same system of public education.

Many school plants have been constructed and equipped within the last few years. This has been necessary, especially in rural districts, that proper school opportunities might be afforded to the people. Nevertheless education and frugality are not incompatible and care should be exercised in guarding against over-bonded indebtedness in all districts.



## HON. FRANCIS B. PEARSON



Francis B. Pearson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, son of Joseph and Mary Pearson, was born at Catawba, Clark County, Ohio, where he lived all the years of his earlier life, with the exception of a brief time which the family spent in Iowa.

Being orphaned of his mother at the age of ten years, he lived with a farmer in the neighborhood for three years and so had all the experiences incident to farm life for the orphan boy. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching school in Goshen Township, Champaign County. Later, he taught country school in Clark and Madison Counties. His first experience in graded school

work was at West Jefferson, where he taught seventh and eighth grades. Later on, he was superintendent of this school for three years. After graduating from the College of Wooster, he became professor of Latin in Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., but returned to Columbus, Ohio, after a few years and for eleven years was Principal of East High School. This position he resigned to become high school inspector for the State University, which position he held at the time of his appointment as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

He is the author of "The Evolution of the Teacher," "The High School Problem," "The Vitalized School" and "Reveries of A Schoolmaster" and, in connection with Mr. John D. Harlor, wrote and compiled "Ohio History Sketches."

His wife was Miss Fanny S. Humphrey, daughter of Judge Herman L. Humphrey of Hudson, Wisconsin. Their only child is Humphrey W. Pearson.

## STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Prior to the session of the eighty-first General Assembly in 1915, the road laws of Ohio were in a very muddled condition, there having been no successful systematic effort to correlate the innumerable sections of the statute relating to road matters.

The eighty-first General Assembly in endeavoring to simplify the hitherto heterogeneous mass of conflicting statutes, enacted the so-called Cass Highway Law, which act, after two years of experience and study, was amended by the eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, among the amendments made being the creation of a Board of four members, non-salaried, known as the Highway Advisory Board. The section of the Cass law, now Section 1184 of the General Code of Ohio, designating the general powers and duties of the Highway Commissioner is as follows:

"The state highway commissioner shall have general supervision of the construction, improvement, maintenance and repair of all inter-county highways and main market roads, and the bridges and culverts thereon. He shall aid the county commissioners in establishing, creating and preparing suitable systems of drainage for highways and advise with them as to the construction, improvement, maintenance and repair of highways; and he shall approve the design, construction, maintenance and repair of all bridges, including superstructure and substructure, and culverts or other improvements on inter-county or main market roads; and in case of bridges and culverts on other roads, when the estimated cost thereof exceeds ten thousands dollars, the plans therefor shall be submitted to and approved by him, before contracts are let therefor. He shall cause plans, specifications and estimates to be prepared for the construction, maintenance or repair of bridges and culverts when so requested by the authorities having charge thereof, and he shall cause to be made surveys, plats, profiles, specifications and estimates for improvements whether upon state, county or township roads. He shall make inquiry in regard to systems of road and bridge construction and maintenance wherever he may deem it advisable and conduct investigations and experiments with reference thereto, and make all examinations, in his opinion, advisable, as to materials for road construction or improvement."

Under this act in 1915 and 1916, the following mileage of inter-county highways was placed under contract:

	1915	1916
Plain Concrete .....	34.50 miles	23.78 miles
Reinforced Concrete .....	13.50 "	61.34 "
Waterbound Macadam .....	126.88 "	141.93 "

	1915		1916	
Bituminous Macadam .....	39.80	"	110.08	"
Surface Treated Macadam.....	24.20	"	11.44	"
Brick Rolled Foundation.....	21.90	"	16.41	"
Brick Concrete Foundation.....	48.18	"	106.24	"
Constructing Roadbed and Roadway only.....	1.25	"	9.90	"
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	310.21 miles		481.12 miles	

The following mileage of inter-county highways being completed in these years:

	1915		1916	
Plain Concrete .....	66.08	miles	58.71	miles
Reinforced Concrete .....	1.24	"	13.46	"
Waterbound Macadam .....	157.14	"	116.56	"
Bituminous Macadam .....	2.53	"	46.78	"
Surface Treated Macadam.....	10.40	"	8.55	"
Brick Rolled Foundation.....	39.57	"	43.76	"
Brick Concrete Foundation.....	77.63	"	35.75	"
Constructing Roadbed and Roadway only.....	4.44	"	6.50	"
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	359.03 miles		330.07 miles	

It will be noticeable from an examination of the annual reports of the Highway Department for the years 1915, and 1916, from which reports the above figures were taken, that the counties of Ohio during these years were making much more rapid strides than previously toward a full co-operation with the Highway Department in the completion of a system of roads.

Special attention has been given by Commissioner Cowen to the needs of roads once built for adequate maintenance; whereas the fund with which the state pays its proportion of the new construction of inter-county highways and main market roads, is derived from a levy of three-tenths of a mill upon the general tax duplicate of the state. The fund for the maintenance and repair of state roads consists of the funds derived from the registration of automobiles in Ohio, less the operating cost of the State Automobile Department.

Section 1224 G. C. states in part that "the state highway commissioner shall maintain and repair to the required standard all inter-county highways, main market roads and bridges and culverts constructed by the state, by the aid of state money or taken over by the state after being constructed," it being understood that when a county constructs a road upon the inter-county highway system in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the State Highway Department, application may be made to the State Highway Commissioner

and upon the following out of certain procedure set forth in the statutes, such road is taken over for maintenance by the Highway Department.

The following statement taken from the annual reports of the Highway Department for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, are interesting as showing the increasing mileage of roads on the inter-county highway system being maintained and repaired under the supervision of Commissioner Cowen:

1917 .....	2,057.88 miles
1916 .....	1,366.06 "
1915 .....	905.79 "

As stated above, the White-Mulcahy act, passed by the eighty-second General Assembly, provided for the appointment by the Governor within thirty days after the taking effect of the act, "Four qualified electors of the state of Ohio of recognized character and ability to act as an Advisory Board to the State Highway Commissioner."

On July 31st, 1917, the first meeting of the Highway Advisory Board was held in the office of the Highway Commissioner, Mr. A. R. McCulloch of Cambridge, Ohio, being elected president of the Board; Mr. D. S. Humphrey, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. D. H. Kirwan, New Hampshire, Ohio, being the other members of the Board then appointed; Mr. G. R. Harris of Cincinnati, Ohio, being appointed as a member of the Board some time later.

The authority of the Highway Advisory Board is set forth in Section 1231-9 General Code as follows:

"No act of the state highway commissioner designating additional inter-county highways or main market roads or changing existing inter-county highways or main market roads; granting any application for aid from any appropriation by the state for the construction, improvement, maintenance or repair of inter-county highways or main market roads or any other fund created by the state for highway purposes; awarding or entering into a contract for the construction, improvement, maintenance or repair of any inter-county highway or main market road; purchasing any material, machinery, tools or equipment for road improvement; entering into an agreement with the federal government relative to the securing of federal aid for road construction; or designating an engineer other than the county surveyor to have charge of the roads and bridges within any county under the control of the state, shall be valid or have any force and effect until such act has been approved by the highway advisory board, by resolution duly passed by majority vote and entered upon its journal. In the case the contracts or agreements requiring the approval of the highway advisory board such approval shall also be endorsed in writing thereon and signed by the members of the board or a majority thereof."



The following figures showing the mileage of inter-county highways placed under contract and completed in 1917, are taken from the annual report of the Highway Department:

	<i>Placed under contract.</i>
Plain Concrete .....	10.05 miles
Reinforced Concrete .....	17.83 "
Waterbound Macadam .....	75.53 "
Bituminous Macadam .....	28.39 "
Bituminous Concrete .....	18.19 "
Brick Rolled Foundation.....	9.48 "
Brick Concrete Foundation.....	27.67 "
Brick Monolithic Foundation.....	23.79 "
Grading .....	10.96 "
	<hr/> 221.89 miles
	<i>Completed.</i>
Plain Concrete .....	20.67 miles
Reinforced Concrete .....	31.37 "
Waterbound Macadam .....	103.83 "
Bituminous Macadam .....	41.92 "
Bituminous Concrete .....	8.92 "
Surface Treated .....	11.11 "
Brick Rolled Foundation.....	17.32 "
Brick Concrete Foundation.....	35.17 "
Monolithic Brick .....	11.38 "
Grading .....	8.82 "
	<hr/> 290.51 miles

**CLINTON COWEN,**  
**State Highway Commissioner**



Clinton Cowen was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1864 of Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family. He claims the distinction of being the youngest grandson of the Revolution in Ohio. He was educated at Denison and Ohio State Universities.

From 1889 to 1892, he was engaged in surveying, mapping and modeling prehistoric earth works for Harvard College and the Chicago World's Fair. This comprises the principal prehistoric works in Ohio and extended to the cliff and valley dwellers in the southwest part of the United States.

From 1892 to 1901 Mr. Cowen conducted a general engineering business with offices in Cincinnati.

In 1901 he was elected County Surveyor of Hamilton County, and held that position until he became Highway Commissioner in 1915, at which time he resigned an unexpired term and also a term for which he had been elected which would have expired September 1st, 1917. He was elected six successive terms. Mr. Cowen is a member of the following societies:

F. & A. M.,  
Ohio Engineering Society,  
Cincinnati Engineers' Club,  
Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity,  
Ohio Sons of the American Revolution.

He was appointed to the position of State Highway Commissioner by Governor Willis for a short term ending June 15, 1915, and a long term to expire June 15, 1919.

## LEGISLATIVE REUNION

### Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio

According to the custom which had prevailed with preceding legislatures the Eighty-first General Assembly by joint resolution before adjournment of the regular session in 1915 agreed to hold its "reunion" at Cincinnati and a joint committee of the House and Senate was duly appointed to make all necessary arrangements so far as the legislature was concerned. September 25th was the date agreed upon for the trip to Cincinnati and members of the Senate and House, with their wives, accompanied by state officials and their wives, went to Cincinnati by special train on that date. The entire party was met at the Union Station by a committee of prominent citizens, who, with Hon. Harry Federman, of the House, and Senator Fink, also of Hamilton County, both of whom were members of the committee to manage and entertain the party, proceeded to escort the visitors to the hotels, where all were informed as to the programme of entertainment.

The Committee on Entertainment was as follows, to-wit:

Hon. J. P. Orr, chairman; Mr. Otto Armleder, vice chairman; Mr. William Culkins, treasurer; Mr. R. H. Cox, secretary, Mr. T. C. Powell, president Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; Olan Rogers, Mr. M. R. Short, Mr. Charles A. Mayer, Capt. Jack Conway, State Senator Louis P. Fink and Hon. Harry L. Federman.

The programme of entertainment was the most elaborate ever shown to any legislative body in Ohio and everything possible was done to make the entire occasion a happy one. Automobile tours through the beautiful city parks, viewing en route the splendid suburban homes of residents of the Queen City, as well as the great industrial plants, which contribute so much to the city's greatness, were provided by the citizens, and in nearly every touring car the driver was the owner and a prominent citizen and business man. The great art museums and potteries, of which Cincinnati is so justly proud, were a delight and surprise to many of the visitors, as were the magnificent hospitals and educational institutions with which the city is so well provided. A special visit to the city water works gave the visitors opportunity to see one of the greatest and best plants of its kind in the world.

A luncheon at the "Business Men's Club" was greatly enjoyed, and a banquet on the evening of Wednesday at the "Zoo" Club house was splendidly served to the entire party.

On Thursday, upon the invitation of the Entertainment Committee, the whole party was escorted over the Cincinnati Southern Railway to Chattanooga, Tennessee, a splendid Pullman train being provided, with everything for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Upon arriving at Chattanooga all were assigned to the best hotel accommodations. On Friday, September 28th, the citizens of Chattanooga, under the auspices of the city Chamber of Commerce, provided an automobile tour over the Chickamauga battlefield, and "Lookout Mountain" was visited under escort of the local committee. In the evening a grand banquet was served at the Patton House, presided over by Hon. Jesse M. Littleton, mayor of the city, who acted as toastmaster. Seated at table with him were Lieutenant Governor Arnold and other Ohio state officials, besides the Cincinnati committee. President Powell, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in response to a toast, was given a great ovation, and he said it was the first time he had mixed up with legislators, but it was under the most pleasant circumstances. Lieutenant Governor Arnold responded for Ohio in a felicitous way and the Ohio Legislative Historian, Mr. James K. Mercer, was called upon to read resolutions of thanks to their entertainers by the legislative party.

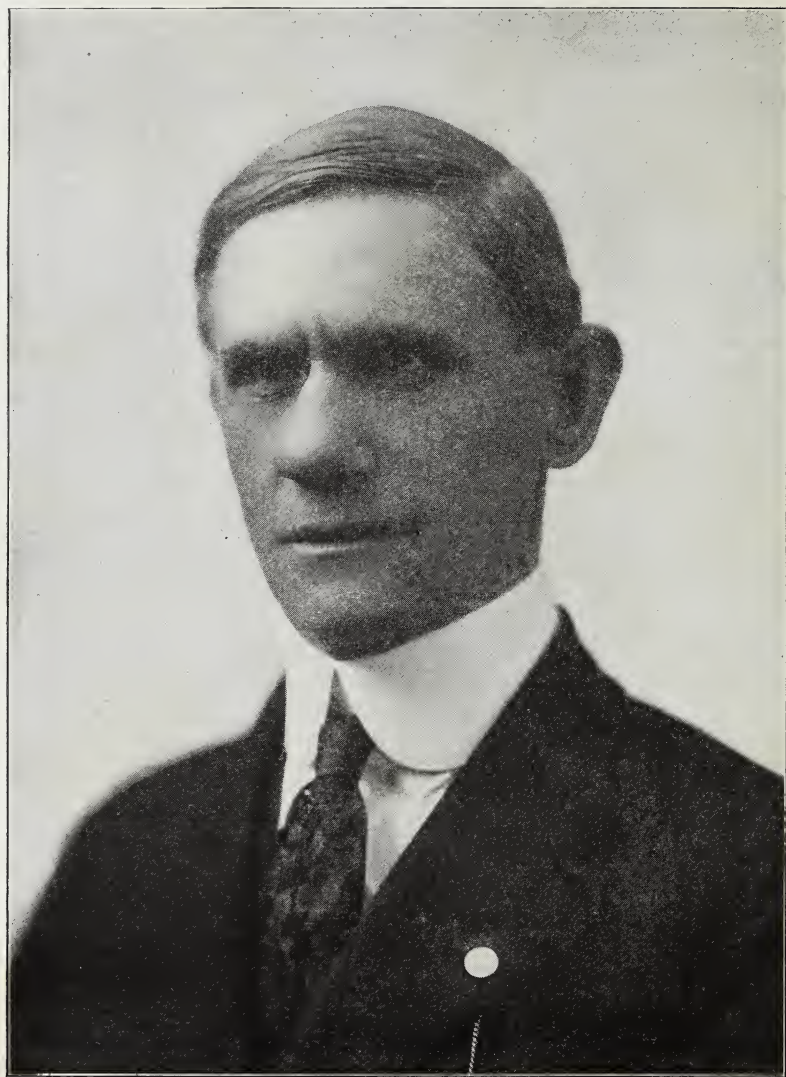
The resolutions were to the effect that Cincinnati had been revealed to members of the General Assembly as a "truly great municipality," builded upon the industry and philanthropy of its citizenship. "The great educational and art institutions, the magnificent hospitals, the public schools, parks and playgrounds, the great manufacturing and industrial plants, and, above all, the thousands of beautiful suburban homes viewed by us your highly favored guests have left an indelible impression upon our minds as to the true greatness of Cincinnati."

The citizens of Chattanooga were also thanked for the splendid entertainment given to the visitors, and the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The ladies of the legislative party also met and passed a resolution of thanks to the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce for their generous entertainment. Last, but not least, the officers of the Cincinnati Southern Railway were thanked for the "safe conduct over their beautiful scenic route to Chattanooga and return," and never was a large traveling party more royally entertained by an American railroad. All in all, it will be a long time until another Ohio legislature will enjoy such an annual reunion, and very much of the credit for the great success of the affair was due to Hon. Harry L. Federman, member of the House from Hamilton County, and Senator Louis P. Fink.







HON. JOHN H. ARNOLD.

## HON. JOHN H. ARNOLD,

### Lieutenant Governor and President of the Ohio Senate

By a plurality vote of 33,154 over his democratic opponent (Mr. W. A. Greenlund Cuyahoga County) Hon. John H. Arnold was on November 3, 1914, chosen Lieutenant Governor of Ohio. As the principal function of the Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the deliberations of the State Senate when in session, there was much discussion in political circles as to just how the hitherto almost unknown "Jack" Arnold would acquit himself as presiding officer over the staid law-making body but be it fairly said that Mr. Arnold was at all times fully alive to the responsibilities of his dignified position and at the end of the regular session of the 81st General Assembly he was given a unanimous vote of thanks by the Senate for his fairness and impartiality.

Hon. John H. Arnold was born at Freeport, Pa., December 11th, 1862. He went with his parents to Pittsburg where he received his education in the public schools. Mr. Arnold removed to Columbus, O., October 1st, 1885, and took employment in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops and while working as a machinist he read law at night under the guidance of Attorney Henry F. Guerin and was admitted to the bar in October, 1894. On August 17th, 1904, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Eleanor A. Moore of Licking County, O., and their home is at 407 North Garfield Avenue, Columbus.

Before the close of the 81st General Assembly Lieutenant Governor Arnold delivered an "address" to the Senate wherein among other recommendations was the following, to-wit:

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP

"I would recommend that laws be passed giving the Governor the authority to delegate to the Lieutenant Governor many of the duties which are now performed by the Governor. The granting of extraditions, parole of convicts, examination and investigation of various State Institutions, and many other of the less important duties now devolving on the Chief Executive, can be performed by the Lieutenant Governor, relieving the Governor of a large amount of work which takes up his time, to the exclusion of more important State duties, reserving to the Governor the right to approve or disapprove any action which the Lieutenant Governor might take or decision rendered.

"The intimate relation which would result from the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, thus working together harmoniously, would be of great benefit, not only to the Governor, but to the people of the State and in the case of a vacancy in the office of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor would be more competent to act, as he would be more familiar than now with State affairs and with the routine work in the Governor's Office.

"Should the Legislature in their wisdom decide to thus add to the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, I would recommend that the compensation for this official be increased to the same amount now paid the Secretary of State and other elective State officials, to-wit, the sum of \$6,500.00. In my opinion this would not be exorbitant or beyond what his services would be worth to the State, taking into consideration the fact that he runs independent at the primary campaign and election and has the entire State to cover. The salary should be such that it would be sufficient compensation to attract such men, who would be competent to act as Governor in case of death or resignation of the Governor."



## MEMBERS OF SENATE — EIGHTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ARCHER, M. B.....	Republican, 9th and 14th District, Athens, Hocking, Fairfield, Washington, Morgan, part of Noble and Monroe counties, Attorney, residence Caldwell, Ohio.
BAUER, CHAS. F.....	Republican, 1st District, Hamilton county, Dentist, residence 410 Harrison Ave., Harrison, Ohio.
BECKETT, JOHN O.....	Democrat, 10th District, Franklin and Pickaway counties, Merchant, residence Commercial Point, Ohio.
BEHNE, WILLIAM .....	Democrat, 32d District, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams counties, Editor, residence Bryan, Ohio.
CARSON, J. B.....	Republican, 15th and 16th District, Muskingum, Perry, Delaware counties, Retired, residence Zanesville, Ohio.
CASS, CHARLES C.....	Republican, 33d District, Hancock, Wood, Fulton, Henry and Putnam counties, Farmer-Merchant, residence Ottawa, Ohio.
COLLINS, WILLIAM R.....	Republican, 1st District, Hamilton county, Attorney, residence Dexter and Wold Aves., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FELLINGER, HERMAN .....	Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Manager Insurance Company, residence 377-379 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.
GALLAGHER, CHARLES T.....	Republican, 11th District, Champaign, Clark and Madison counties, Physician, residence Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

- GARVER, A. R. .... Republican, 12th District, Darke, Miami and Shelby counties, Manufacturer, residence Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
- GILMORE, HUGH R. .... Democrat, 3d District, Montgomery and Preble counties, Attorney, residence Eaton, Ohio.
- HOLDEN, JOHN E. .... Democrat, 2d and 4th District, Butler, Warren, Brown and Clermont counties, Pullman Conductor, residence Morrow, Ohio.
- HOPPLE, E. J. .... Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Attorney, residence 1611 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- HORN, WILLIS ..... Democrat, 17th and 28th District, Morrow, Knox, Holmes and Wayne counties, Attorney, residence Orrville, Ohio.
- HOWARD, C. J. .... Republican, 20th and 22d District, Columbiana, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson counties, Attorney, residence Barnesville, Ohio.
- KENNEDY, JAS. S. .... Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Plumber, residence 2116 E. 83d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- LLOYD, ERASTUS G. .... Democrat, 10th District, Franklin and Pickaway counties, Attorney, residence Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
- LYNCH, EDWIN J. .... Democrat, 34th District, Lucas County, Attorney, residence 751 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
- MCDERMOTT, JOHN L. .... Republican, 23d District, Trumbull and Mahoning counties, Merchant, residence Niles, Ohio.
- MALLOW, JESSE B. .... Republican, 5th and 6th District, Fayette, Greene, Clinton, Highland and Ross counties, Farmer-Banker, residence Frankfort, Ohio.

- MOONEY, CHARLES A. . . . . Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Insurance, residence 309 New England Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- MOORE, JUSTIN A. . . . . Republican (Deceased), 20th and 22d District, Columbiana, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson counties, Attorney, residence Steubenville, Ohio.
- MYERS, LOUIS E. . . . . Republican, 13th and 31st District, Hardin, Logan, Marion, Union, Crawford, Seneca and Wyandotte counties, Attorney, residence 235 S. Seffner Ave., Marion, Ohio.
- PINK, LOUIS P. . . . . Republican, 1st District, Hamilton county, Attorney, residence 650 W. Rockdale, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- STONE, J. N. . . . . Republican, 27th and 29th District, Medina, Lorain, Ashland and Richland counties, Retired, residence 216 S. Main St., Oberlin, Ohio.
- SUTTER, D. L. . . . . Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga County, Retired, residence 15016 Cardinal Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
- TREMPER, W. D. . . . . Republican, 7th District, Adams, Jackson, Scioto and Pike counties, Secretary Building and Loan Association, residence Portsmouth, Ohio.
- VOLLENWEIDER, OTTO E. . . . . Republican, 8th District, Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton counties, Attorney, McArthur, Ohio.
- VORHEIS, ELMER E. . . . . Republican, 18th and 19th District, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, part of Monroe and Noble counties, Physician, residence Cambridge, Ohio.
- WICKLINE, CHARLES W. . . . . Republican, 24th and 26th District, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Summit and Portage counties, Manufacturer, Akron, Ohio.

- WHITE, LEWIS F..... Democrat, 30th District, Erie, Huron, Ottawa and Sandusky counties, Farmer-Fisherman, R. F. D. No. 1, Venice, Ohio.
- WINANS, J. V..... Republican, 24th and 26th District, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Summit and Portage counties, Physician, residence Madison, Ohio.
- WISE, JACOB J..... Republican, 21st District, Carroll and Stark counties, Merchant, residence Massillon, Ohio.

Republicans 20 — Democrats 13



## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — EIGHTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AGLER, WALTER G.....	Republican, Farmer, Stark county, residence Wilmot, Ohio.
ALTIC, WM. H.....	Republican, Farmer, Darke county, residence Greenville, Ohio.
ANDREWS, T. E.....	Republican, Farmer, Marion county, residence Marion, Ohio.
BAKER, JOHN P.....	Republican, Attorney, Muskingum county, residence Dresden, Ohio.
BARNES, HARRY C.....	Republican, Attorney, Hamilton county, residence 1218 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BEETHAM, RUPERT R.....	Republican, Farmer, Harrison county, residence Cadiz, Ohio.
BEITLER, FRANK.....	Republican, Editor, Hancock county, residence Arlington, Ohio.
BENEDICT, C. A.....	Democrat, Printer, Lucas county, residence Room 4 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
BESAW, D. W.....	Republican, Minister, Portage county, residence Kent, Ohio.
BLACK, SAMUEL J.....	Democrat, Supt. Water Co., Wyandot county, residence Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
BLISS, NORMAN R.....	Democrat, Salesman, Cuyahoga county, residence 1407 W. 85th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
BOHM, EDWARD F.....	Democrat, Ass'n Secretary and Editorial Writer, Cuyahoga county, residence 13 Blackstone Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOWLAND, JOHN.....	Democrat, Insurance, Ottawa county, residence Genoa, Ohio.
BRAGG, JOHN E.....	Democrat, Farmer, Erie County, resi- dence R. D. No. 1, Castalia, Ohio.
BRIGGS, HERBERT B.....	Democrat, Architect, Cuyahoga County, residence 669 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
BRITTON, H. L.....	Republican, Attorney, Clermont county, residence Williamsburg, Ohio.
BROTHERTON, CLOYD J.....	Democrat, Attorney, Allen county, resi- dence Lima, Ohio.
BROWN, W. M.....	Democrat, Farmer, Ashland county, residence R. D. No. 2, Nova, Ohio.
BROWN, JOHN H.....	Democrat, Commercial Freight Agent, Cuyahoga county, residence 1290 W. 11th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
BROWN, CHAS. D.....	Republican, Farmer, Union county, residence R. D. No. 3, Plain City, Ohio.
BRUCK, AUGUST W.....	Republican, Attorney, Hamilton county, residence 420 Crestline Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BRYSON, W. B.....	Republican, Farmer, Greene county, residence R. D. No. 5, Xenia, Ohio.
CAMERON, R. B.....	Democrat, Physician, Defiance county, residence Jewell, Ohio.
CHAPMAN, O. B.....	Democrat, Decorator, Montgomery county, residence R. D. No. 4, Dayton, Ohio..
CHESTER, JOHN H.....	Republican, Farmer, Paulding county, residence R. D. No. 2, Antwerp, Ohio.
CLARK, MILTON.....	Republican, Attorney, Warren County, residence Lebanon, Ohio.
CONOVER, CHARLES D.....	Republican, Teacher, Champaign County, Ohio.

COWAN, JOHN.....	Democrat, Insurance Agent, Putnam county, residence Ottawa, Ohio.
CRAWFORD, GEORGE S.....	Democrat, Farmer, Monroe county, residence Graysville, Ohio.
CROMLEY, LYLE TATE.....	Republican, Attorney, Knox county, residence Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
DANFORD, W. E.....	Republican, Editor, Noble county, residence Caldwell, Ohio.
DEATON, VAN S.....	Republican, Physician, Miami county, residence Alcony, Ohio.
ELLIS, WILLIAM P.....	Republican, Physician, Geauga county, residence Thompson, Ohio.
ENTEMANN, WILLIAM E.....	Democrat, Hotel Proprietor, Lucas county, residence 201 Knapp St., Toledo, Ohio.
EPPSTEIN, JOSEPH O.....	Democrat, Attorney, Lucas county, residence 1004 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
ETLING, ALTON H.....	Democrat, Attorney, Wayne county, residence Wooster, Ohio.
FEDERMAN, HARRY L.....	Republican, Real Estate Broker, Hamilton county residence 3728 Carthage Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FITZSIMMONS, SAMUEL B.....	Democrat, Attorney, Cuyahoga county, residence 737 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
FLEMING, A. O.....	Republican, Teacher, Mahoning county, residence 229 North Heights, Youngstown, Ohio.
FOX, HARRY S.....	Democrat, Secy. Const. Co., Lucas county, residence 528 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
GARVER, W. P.....	Democrat, Attorney, Holmes county, residence Millersburg, Ohio.
GRAHAM, J. S.....	Republican, Farmer, Licking county, residence Granville, Ohio.

HAKE, LESTER C.....	Republican, Farmer, Trumbull county, residence R. D. No. 1, Girard, Ohio.
HALE, C. O.....	Republican, Farmer, Summit county, residence Ira, Ohio.
HARDING, CHARLES F.....	Republican, Pharmacist, Hamilton county, residence 1570 John St., Cin- cinnati, Ohio.
HASSELMAN, WILLIAM H.....	Democrat, Attorney, Cuyahoga county, residence 1605 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
HAYS, JOHN D.....	Republican, Farmer, Belmont county, residence St. Clairsville, Ohio.
HEALD, FLOYD W.....	Democrat, Accountant, Wood county, residence Bowling Green, Ohio.
HEINSELMAN, DAVID.....	Republican, Locomotive Engr., Mahon- ing county, residence 818 Belmont, Youngstown, Ohio.
HINES, OSCAR M.....	Republican, Merchant, Tuscarawas county, residence Dennison, Ohio.
HITE, WILLIAM A.....	Democrat, Attorney, Perry county, resi- dence Thornville, Ohio.
HODGIN, I. P.....	Republican, Banker, Belmont county, residence Somerton, Ohio.
HOLL, GEORGE W.....	Democrat, Manufacturer, Auglaize county, residence New Knoxville, Ohio.
Hoy, W. S. (Deceased).....	Republican, Physician, Jackson county, residence Wellston, Ohio.
HULSWITT, B. A.....	Republican, Attorney, Hamilton county, residence Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
HUNTER, FRANK A.....	Democrat, Attorney, Franklin county, residence 507 Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio.
HYLE, PHILIP.....	Democrat, Carpenter, Cuyahoga county, residence 1828 W. 48th St., Cleveland, Ohio.



- JACKSON, W. O. . . . . Republican, Retired Locomotive Engr.,  
Clark county, residence Springfield,  
Ohio.
- JONES, GEORGE D. . . . . Democrat, Attorney, Franklin County,  
residence 1175 E. Broad St., Columbus,  
Ohio.
- KEMERER, HARRY R. . . . . Republican, Publisher, Carroll county,  
residence Carrollton, Ohio.
- KIMBALL, CARL R. . . . . Republican, Hardware Merchant and  
Farmer, Lake county, residence Madi-  
son, Ohio.
- KING, LEONARD. . . . . Republican, Miner, Hocking county,  
residence Murray, Ohio.
- KIOUS, L. R. . . . . Republican, Farmer, Madison county,  
residence Mt. Sterling, Ohio.
- KLEIN, WILLIAM J. . . . . Republican, Attorney, Hamilton county,  
residence 610 Provident Bank Bldg.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- KNOX, HARRY D. . . . . Republican, Shipbuilder, Washington  
County, residence Marietta, Ohio.
- KOHL, JOHN A. . . . . Democrat, Salesman, Cuyahoga county,  
residence 1323 Beach Ave., Lakewood,  
Ohio.
- KRAFT, ALBERT M. . . . . Republican, Farmer, Hardin county,  
residence R. F. D. No. 4, Kenton, Ohio.
- KRAMER, JOHN F. . . . . Democrat, Attorney, Richland county,  
residence Mansfield, Ohio.
- LEIST, GEORGE JR. . . . . Democrat, Merchant, Pike county, resi-  
dence Beaver, Ohio.
- LIGGITT, D. A. . . . . Republican, Teacher, Logan county,  
residence Rushsylvania, Ohio.
- LOVETT, GORDON D. . . . . Republican, Attorney and Banker,  
Adams county, residence Manchester,  
Ohio.
- LUSTIG, JOSEPH. . . . . Democrat, Attorney, Cuyahoga county,  
residence 4213 Clark Ave., S. W.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, JOHN.....	Republican, Attorney, Jefferson county, residence Steubenville, Ohio.
McCLAVE, CHARLES.....	Republican, Farmer, Huron county, residence New London, Ohio.
McFARLAND, CLIFFORD W.....	Republican, Farmer, Morrow county, residence Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
MERKEL, A. E.....	Democrat, Patent Attorney, Cuyahoga county, residence 702 Engineers' Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
MONEY, FRANK M.....	Republican, Minister and Farmer, Williams county, residence West Unity, Ohio.
MOORE, D. H. (Deceased).....	Republican, Retired, Vinton county, residence McArthur, Ohio.
MORRIS, GEORGE M.....	Democrat, Educator, Fairfield county, residence Lancaster, Ohio.
MORRIS, DAVID C.....	Republican, Merchant, Van Wert county, residence Venedocia, Ohio.
MUELLER, EDWARD R.....	Democrat, Attorney, Montgomery county, residence 800 Reibold Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.
NIEDING, ANTHONY.....	Republican, Attorney, Lorain county, residence Elyria, Ohio.
OBERLIN, ADAM W.....	Republican, Farmer, Stark county, residence 3 Eagle Blk., Canton, Ohio.
OTT, HENRY.....	Republican, Carpenter, Hamilton county, residence 1438 Denman St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PALMER, OKEE M.....	Republican, Real Estate, Henry county, residence Napoleon, Ohio.
PARRETT, FRANK C.....	Republican, Farmer, Fayette county, residence Washington C. H., Ohio.
PENCE, G. G. O.....	Republican, Farmer, Highland county, residence Hillsboro, Ohio.

PLATT, GEORGE H.....	Republican, Farmer, Ashtabula county, residence Williamsfield, Ohio.
PLUMB, G. M.....	Republican, Teacher, Delaware county, residence Galena, Ohio.
POWELL, JOHN K.....	Republican, Manufacturer, Gallia county, residence Gallipolis, Ohio.
PURDUM, NELSON (Deceased) ..	Republican, Real Estate and Insurance, Ross county, residence Chillicothe, Ohio.
QUINLISK, MARTIN.....	Democrat, Farmer, Shelby county, resi- dence Sidney, Ohio.
REIGHARD, FRANK H.....	Republican, Retired, Fulton county, residence Wauseon, Ohio.
ROVER, PAUL P.....	Republican, Attorney, Hamilton county, residence 125 W. McMillan St., Cincin- nati, Ohio..
SHANK, PATRICK O.....	Progressive, Farmer, Medina county, residence, Litchfield, Ohio.
SIEBERT, LOUIS R.....	Democrat, Cigar Manufacturer, Frank- lin county, residence 216 Mithoff St., Columbus, Ohio.
SMITH, CULBERTSON J.....	Democrat, Attorney, Butler county, residence Hamilton, Ohio.
SMITH, C. B.....	Republican, Hardware Merchant, Mor- gan county, residence Malta, Ohio.
SNYDER, IRVIN F.....	Democrat, Attorney, Pickaway county, residence Circleville, Ohio.
SPENCER, J. M.....	Republican, Farmer and Liveryman, Meigs county, residence Racine, Ohio.
SPRAGUE, W. R.....	Republican, Attorney, Scioto county, residence Portsmouth, Ohio.
STEVENS, A. L.....	Republican, Attorney, Guernsey county, residence Cambridge, Ohio.
STIVERS, E. B.....	Democrat, Attorney, Brown county, residence Sardinia, Ohio.

- STOKES, W. W..... Democrat, Retired, Montgomery county, residence Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.
- SWAN, W. K..... Republican, Farmer, Preble county, residence Oxford, Ohio.
- TERRELL, VIRGIL J..... Democrat, Attorney, Cuyahoga county, residence 911 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
- THATCHER, O. J..... Republican, Teacher, Clinton County, residence Wilmington, Ohio.
- THOMPSON, FRANCIS M..... Democrat, Attorney, Franklin county, residence 1005 New Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
- TOTMAN, M. P..... Republican, Merchant, Athens county, residence Athens, Ohio.
- WAGGONER, ALFRED..... Democrat, Farmer, Sandusky county, residence Fremont, Ohio.
- WALCUTT, HARRY..... Democrat, Farmer, Franklin county, residence Station A, R. D., Columbus, Ohio.
- WALSH, M. J..... Democrat, Farmer and Contractor, Cuyahoga county, residence South Newburg, Ohio.
- WHITACRE, ERNEST U..... Republican, Insurance, Columbiana county, residence Salem, Ohio.
- WHITE, CHAS. A..... Republican, Teacher, Columbiana county, residence Lisbon, Ohio.
- WHITTEMORE, F. E..... Republican, Attorney, Summit county, residence 502 Hamilton Bldg., Akron, Ohio.
- WILLIAMS, I. FRANK..... Republican, Farmer and Teacher, Lawrence county, residence Proctorville, Ohio.
- WINTERMUTE, G. J. C..... Democrat, Physician, Mercer county, residence Celina, Ohio.



- WYDMAN, BYRON S..... Republican, Salesman, Hamilton county, residence 1330 Grace Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- YEATMAN, WILLIS W..... Republican, Real Estate, Hamilton county, residence 703 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- YOUNG, STEPHEN M..... Democrat, Attorney, Cuyahoga county, residence 807 Engineers' Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- ZIEGLER, HENRY..... Democrat, Farmer, Seneca county, residence R. F. D. No. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

Republicans 73 — Democrats 48

Chas. D. Conover, Speaker

## CHAPTER VII

### Eighty-First Session Ohio General Assembly, 1915

#### SENATE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS.

**S**ENATE BILL NO. 1 — Mr. Collins (Hamilton), fixes per diem of House and Senate employes; clerks, sergeant-at-arms, and the first, second and third assistant sergeant-at-arms, each to receive \$5.00 per day. Effective May 29.

Senate Bill No. 2 — Mr. Collins (Hamilton), amends the General Code, declaring that compensation of assistant sergeant-at-arms, other than those mentioned in Sec. 51, and employes of either house, shall be fixed by resolution and not changed during the period for which fixed. Effective May 29.

Senate Bill No. 3 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson), amends the General Code relating to civil service, defining its scope. "Civil service" includes all officers and positions of trust or employment in the service of the state, counties, cities and school districts thereof. "State service" applies to positions under the state or counties, except cities and school districts; "classified service" signifies the competitive classified civil service; "state commission" signifies the state civil service commission; "municipal commission", that of a city; "appointing authority", is the commission, board or body appointing or removing appointees.

The Governor is empowered to name two state commissioners, one for two and another for four years; subsequent appointees are to be named for four-year periods; either commissioner may be removed by the Governor for inefficiency or malfeasance; salary of each commissioner is \$4,000 and expenses; an eligible secretary, at \$3,600 a year, shall be chosen from a list of qualified applicants. The commission is empowered to appoint examiners, clerks and other employes. The duties of the commission are to enforce this act. Power to issue subpoenas for witnesses in making inquiries and obtaining records is granted. Wide scope in hearing complaints is given. "Unclassified" officials and employes are those elected, election officers and employes, members of boards and commissions, county and district licensing boards, officers and employes of the General Assembly, commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men in the state's military service, directors, superintendents and others in public colleges and schools, secretaries, assistants and

personal stenographers of each elective state official, board and commission members and certain appointive executive officers, bailiffs, constables, commissioners of courts of record, assistants to the attorney general, teachers in the normal and other colleges.

Classified employes include all persons otherwise employed by the state, counties, cities and school districts. The competitive class shall include persons wherein merit and fitness are essential qualifications; the "unskilled class" shall include ordinary unskilled laborers, vacancies to be filled by appointment from lists of registered applications. All applicants must undergo examinations which are free and open to all; eligible lists are to be prepared from records of applicants whose grades reach certain standards. In making appointments heads of departments, are to receive from the commission the names of three "eligibles" of the highest standing in the class to which a position belongs, and select from this list. All original and probationary appointments are for not more than three months, and, at the end of this period, if an appointee is not satisfactory, the employe may be reduced or discharged. Temporary and exceptional appointments may be made provisionally in emergencies from lists not in the eligible class. Provision is made for promotions on merit, transfers, re-instatements, reductions, lay-offs, etc. The tenure of office is during good behavior, except where incompetency, neglect or violation of the act are shown.

The mayor or chief executive authority shall name three civil service commissioners for the city over which he presides. They shall constitute the municipal civil service body, but the state commission may investigate municipal commissions; the mayor or chief executive authority may remove any member of the municipal commission for good cause; he has exclusive authority to suspend his fire chief and chief of police, for good cause, but an appeal may be made by either suspended officer to the municipal commission. The state commission shall approve or disapprove pay rolls of state departments and any sum paid without the sanction of the commission may be recovered from the officer making such payment; political assessments are forbidden; payment for places is forbidden, and abuse of power may be punished. It shall be unlawful to threaten any civil service employe with loss of position. Violations of the act subject violators to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or to imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both fine and imprisonment. Any taxpayer has the right to begin action to restrain the payment of compensation of any person holding a place in violation of this act. The attorney general is the state body's prosecuting official, but may delegate the task to county prosecutors in counties where there are violations alleged.

All persons who served the state continuously and satisfactorily for seven years preceding January 1, 1915, shall be deemed appointees under provision of this act. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 7—Mr. Lloyd (Franklin), amends the General Code provisions relative to regulating and licensing the loaning of money, without security on personal property, and of purchasing or making loans on wage earnings. The act makes it necessary for persons or firms making such loans to obtain licenses of the state banking department; bond is required and investigation of the business methods of license-holders may be made by the department issuing licenses; the maximum interest charge shall be three per cent monthly, except in loans below \$50 an "inspection fee" of one dollar may be added; the interest shall not be paid in advance but in monthly balances. Violations of the law are penalized by fines running from \$50 to \$200 for the first offense, and from \$200 to \$500 for the second, and imprisonment not to exceed six months. Any instruments taken in connection with the transaction upon which conviction is obtained become illegal and void. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 14—Mr. Tremper (Scioto). Extending the time for repayment of funds of the state deposited with building and loan associations in districts devastated by the 1913 flood. The extension is two years from April 10, 1915. Effective immediately, as an emergency measure.

Senate Bill No. 15—Mr. Myers (Marion). This act amends the General Code relative to fees and duties of jury commissioners; each commissioner shall receive \$5 daily in each county, but shall not be employed to exceed 10 days, except when appointed "assignment commissioner" by the common pleas court; then no commissioner shall draw more than \$2,000 annually. The common pleas court clerk shall be custodian of the "jury wheel" and the court shall retain the keys. Effective August 15.

Senate Bill No. 18—Mr. Myers (Marion). This act permits a legal action to be brought against the receiver of steam or electric railways in any county through which the road runs he operates. Service may be made on the receiver, superintendent or ticket agent at his place of business. Effective August 15.

Senate Bill No. 20—Mr. Myers (Marion), relates to serving of notices on property owners when ditches are prayed for; amends Section 6449 of the General Code. Effective August 15.



Senate Bill No. 31 — Mr. Cass (Putnam), limits additional allowance for deputies in county offices. Effective May 29.

Senate Bill No. 35 — Mr. White (Sandusky), designates the size of fish which it is unlawful to catch in the Lake Erie fishing district. Before March 15, 1919, Buffalo fish shall not be caught, and after that date none less than 16 inches in length shall be taken; cat fish are limited to 15 inches, carp, 14 inches; and bass, 10 inches, and pike, 9 inches. Effective May 29.

Senate Bill No. 47 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga). An emergency measure effective immediately to permit municipal corporations, boards of education and the commissioners of school district to obtain funds to meet current expenses. Taxing subdivisions are authorized to issue bonds when 50 per cent of tax collections are enjoined or in litigation. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. — — Mr. Lynch (Lucas), authorizes the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Works to deliver to Toledo a quit-claim deed for certain portions of abandoned parts of Swan creek, it being a part of the Erie and Miami canal system. Effective September 1.

Senate Bill No. 50 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson), relates to taxing fire insurance companies, to maintain the State Fire Marshal's department. They shall pay, in addition to taxes, to the Superintendent of Insurance, one-half of one per cent on gross premiums. Refusal to pay the same, may result in loss of license. Effective August 14.

Senate Bill No. 57, Mr. Pink (Hamilton). An act for the relief of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Effective July 16.

Senate Bill No. 60 — Mr. Bauer (Hamilton). This act defines a "delinquent" or "dependent" child. Delinquent includes any child under 18 who violates the law, or knowingly has bad associates. A "dependent" child is one under 18 dependent upon the public for support and has no parental or other support, is destitute, or is found in a house of ill-repute. Effective September 1.

Senate Bill No. 62 — Mr. Lynch (Lucas), amends the General Code relative to costs incurred when judgment is reversed. The prevailing party shall recover costs when a final order is reversed. Effective August 9.

Senate Bill No. 71 — Mr. Archer (Noble), amends the law relative to the registration of bottles, siphons, tins, fountains, kegs and other

containers. Makes the refilling of a container without the consent of the registered owner unlawful. A fine of \$5.00 for every container illegally re-filled may be assessed; also a 90-day sentence to prison; both may be inflicted. Effective July 1.

Senate Bill No. 72 — Mr. Gallagher (Madison), declares payment for mining coal shall be made according to total weight unless otherwise agreed. The State Industrial Commission is given authority to determine impurities, subject to the right of employer and employe to reach an agreement. The passing of coal over a screen to determine mine pay is illegal and whoever does so may be fined from \$300 to \$600. Effective August 24.

Senate Bill No. 78 — Mr. Pink (Hamilton), relates to public advertising. Effective August 24.

Senate Bill No. 80 — Mr. Collins (Hamilton), appropriates \$17,500 for the purpose of purchasing an armory building, in Cincinnati, for the National Guard. Effective August 20.

Senate Bill No. 84 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin), relates to the practice of dentistry; provides that the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Dental Examiners of five members. The bill defines the authority of the board; makes it unlawful to practice dentistry except under the name of the practitioner; such an offense is penalized by a fine of from \$100 to \$200 for the first offense; the second offense may result in a suspension; selling diplomas is penalized by heavy fines, as is the employment of unlicensed dentists; the use of false names or titles relative of "dental college" or "school" is also penalized by fines from \$100 to \$200. Effective August 16.

Senate Bill No. 99 — Mr. Howard (Belmont), relates to the payment of salaries of state officials and employes. Effective August 17.

Senate Bill No. 100 — Mr. Cass (Putnam), authorizes the Governor to appoint a soldiers' memorial commission to erect a monument in memory of Ohio troops who fought at Lookout Mountain, and provides \$20,000 for the same. Effective, July 7.

Senate Bill No. 101 — Mr. Howard (Belmont). This act fixes salaries of state officials, reducing some of them. Those fixed are: Each member of the state utilities commission, \$4,500; state tax commissioners, \$4,000 each; deputy state auditor, \$3,000; deputy inspectors and supervisors, \$2,000; cashier of the state treasury and secretary of the depository commission, each \$3,400; first assistant attorney general,

\$2,500, chief clerk, \$1,000; assistant secretary of state, \$3,000; state registrar of vital statistics, \$2,000; Governor's secretary, \$5,000; executive secretary, \$3,000; adjutant general, \$3,500; assistant, \$2,000; assistant quartermaster general, \$2,000; board of administration members, each \$4,000. Effective June 6.

Senate Bill No. 110 — Mr. Wise (Stark), authorizes the Governor to sell at private sale certain portions of the berme embankment of the Ohio canal, Massillon. Effective August 5.

Senate Bill No. 114 — Mr. Moore (Cuyahoga). This act stipulates what class of securities insurance companies may invest in; they include government or state bonds, stock of national banks, state, county, city and school bonds, stocks and bonds of solvent, dividend-paying concerns, and negotiable notes maturing in not more than six months, secured by good collateral. Effective July 5.

Senate Bill No. 125 — Mr. Cass (Putnam). This is known as the "Cass Highway Act", and became effective the first Monday of September, 1915. It repeals many sections of the existing law which is modified by new sections and amendments. The act provides for a State Highway Commissioner and a department under his direction, the commissioner to be appointed by the Governor for four years, at \$4,000 a year salary, with authority to select three deputies, one of whom shall be chief highway engineer; one shall be experienced in road matters and have supervision of road construction and improvement; another, shall be experienced in road maintenance and repairs, and shall have supervision of this phase of work. A third deputy shall be an experienced designer of constructive work and shall take direct charge of this department.

The commissioner is empowered to appoint as many division engineers as he needs, each to receive not more than \$2,500 a year, also a chief clerk at \$2,000, and a secretary, at \$2,000, and such other employes as are required. The Commissioner shall have general supervision in the construction, improvement, maintenance and repair of inter-state county and main market roads, and bridges and culverts thereon, and shall aid county commissioners in establishing and maintaining draining systems for such roads. He has authority to establish branch offices in localities where he needs such offices.

His supervisory authority is of blanket form in executing orders and making contracts.

County commissioners are empowered to apply for state aid in maintaining inter-county highways. Provision is made for pro-rating costs

of certain improvements to the county, townships and abutting property owners. Of the state highway funds, produced by levy, 25 per cent shall go to build, maintain and improve main market roads; 75 per cent for inter-county highways; funds derived for automobile registrations shall be equally divided between the two classes of roads; levies may also be made by counties and townships to pay their pro rata of improvements, but a county levy is limited to one mill and a township levy to two mills. There shall be annually levied a tax of three-tenths of a mill throughout the state to support the highway department. This is in addition to other levies.

Three classes of roads — state, county and township — are designated and defined, each class to be maintained by political subdivisions after which the roads are named. Prison labor may be used on inter-county and main market roads; jail and workhouse inmates may be employed on county work; and all persons sentenced to state prisons, jails, workhouse and other penal institutions shall be subject to labor on highways; and prisoners under bond but unable to give the same, may, at their own request, be permitted to work on highways.

The destruction, altering or defacing of guide posts, markers, or obstructing highways, bridges and culverts is penalized, also failure to cut weeds, violation of traffic regulations, and courts of jurisdiction for enforcing penalties shall include police judges, and mayors, and county prosecutors shall be the prosecuting agency.

The act does not affect pending actions in court, civil or criminal and does not impair any existing contract or right acquired of penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the date of the act's becoming effective August 31.

Senate Bill No. 132 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga). This act provides for certificates of authority to agents of domestic insurance companies. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 133 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga). This act penalizes misrepresentation in soliciting insurance with a view of causing lapses, making the offense punishable with fines running from \$100 to \$500, or jail sentences for 30 days, or both. Conviction carries a revocation of the license of the offending person for one year. Effective August 4.

Senate Bill No. 137 — Mr. Wise (Stark). This bill defines the duties of the State Superintendent of Public Works. He shall have the care of all lakes, reservoirs and state lands used for parks and pleasure resorts. He must police the same. Effective September 1.



Senate Bill No. 140 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga). This act is intended to prevent the issuing of or transfer by any person, other than a warehouseman or person controlling a place for storing goods, of any paper in similitude of a warehouse receipt, and penalizes a violation of the act with heavy fines. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 145 — Mr. Myers (Jefferson). This act makes it optional to register the title of land sold in partition or in suits brought by an assignee or other officer appointed by a court. The act also seeks to cure defects in such proceedings. It is an emergency act effective March 8.

Senate Bill No. 146 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga), relates to the Municipal Court of Cleveland. Effective August 3.

Senate Bill No. 147 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga), has reference to the jurisdiction of the court of appeals. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 148 — Mr. White (Sandusky), authorizes the appointment of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Commission to erect a monument to the memory of George Burton Meek, who fought in the battle of Cardenas Harbor, Cuba. An appropriation of \$1,000 is allowed. Effective August 31.

Senate Bill No. 153 — Mr. Kennedy (Cuyahoga), authorizes the Superintendent of Public Works to sell, with the Governor's approval, certain state lands in Cleveland, held under lease by C. H. Gale. Effective September 1.

Senate Bill No. 155 — Mr. Myers (Marion), declares the presidents of two or more railroad companies in the same city or village, or any number of persons not less than five, may organize and acquire property for union depot purposes. Effective August 18.

Senate Bill No. 158 — Mr. Myers (Marion), provides for the filing of official reports at the end of a fiscal year, June 30, by state officers, the reports to be statistically uniform. The Secretary of State is directed to publish annually a volume to be known as the "Ohio General Statistics"; the state printing commissioner must approve all reports before they are paid for with state funds; annual reports of elective officers shall be printed in such numbers as necessity may require. The opinions of the Attorney General are to be printed annually in a distinct volume. Effective September 1.

Senate Bill No. 162 — Mr. Mallow (Ross), regulating deposits of township funds. Effective August 3.

Senate Bill No. 163 — Mr. Mallow (Ross), regulates deposits of school funds. Effective August 3.

Senate Bill No. 168 — Mr. Collins (Hamilton), provides that remaining bonds to be issued under act, May 17, 1911, may bear a higher rate of interest than the act provides. The act relates to bonds issued by the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; the bonds bear five per cent. Effective July 29.

Senate Bill No. 175 — Mr. Myers (Jefferson). An act for the relief of Nathan L. Dehnhoff and Susan Dehnhoff, Hancock county. Effective August 23.

Senate Bill No. 176 — Mr. Cass (Putnam), defines authority of election boards in passing upon the sufficiency of signatures to initiative and referendum petitions. Effective August 15.

Senate Bill No. 180 — Mr. Wickline (Summit), provides for the levying of a tax and issuance of bonds for the acquisition and improvement of lands for park and boulevard purposes. Effective July 16.

Senate Bill No. 183 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson). This act provides for the inspection of petroleum illuminating oils, gasoline and naphtha. It defines the duties of the State Inspector of Oils to be appointed by the Governor, for a term of two years, with authority to select as many deputies as he may deem necessary. He shall receive \$3,500 a year and expenses; deputies shall receive fees based on the number of barrels inspected. Provision is made for systematic reports, branding of inspected products and penalties for violations are provided. Whoever offers for sale products not properly stamped shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and be jailed not to exceed 20 days or both. The inspector is given full power to enter premises of a manufacturer, vender or dealer, and may require statements covering any period of activity. Effective August 5.

Senate Bill No. 187 — Mr. Tremper (Scioto). This act permits counties to issue bonds in aid of constructing, by adjoining counties, inter-state canals, partly within the state, connecting Lake Erie with navigable waters, all or partially within adjoining states; and provides for the question of submitting bond issues to the electors of any county, upon an order of the common pleas court, made upon a petition of a sufficient number of qualified electors who are free holders. County commissioners are directed to issue such bonds, if the majority of the voters so decree. Effective July 26.

Senate Bill No. 197 — Mr. Vollenweider (Vinton). This act makes it imperative for a county auditor to make a detailed report in writing before September 30 annually of all financial transactions of the county for the fiscal year. Upon approval by the common pleas judge said report shall be published in a newspaper of the dominant political party, or that of the party casting the second largest vote, if there be such a paper. A fine of not less than \$100 is imposed for neglect or refusal to publish such a report. There is also a \$5.00 a day forfeiture for negligence in filing such a report. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 206 — Mr. Gallagher (Madison), provides for testing instruments or appliances to be used by the Public Utilities Commission in determining the accuracy of appliances used for measuring any product of a public utility. Applies to gas meters in particular. Gas companies are required to have meter-provers which shall be tested and approved by the commission. Forfeitures ranging from \$25 to \$100 are provided when companies do not comply with the act. Effective September 2.

Senate Bill No. 209 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson), amends the mechanics' lien law. Effective August 26.

Senate Bill No. 230 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin), authorizes the construction of public comfort stations on the state house square. Effective August 23.

Senate Bill No. 244 — Mr. Wickline (Summit), relates to the propagation of game birds for commercial purposes. Applies to pheasants. Effective August 23.

Senate Bill No. 247 — Mr. Myers (Marion). An act making the Adjutant General superintendent of the state house and giving him control of the locating of departments and the housing of departments not in the capitol. Effective August 18.

Senate Bill No. 250 — Mr. Mallow (Ross). This act creates a state board of agriculture of 10 members, appointed by the Governor, the membership to be divided equally between the two dominant political parties. No compensation is allowed the members. Six constitute a quorum. The act defines the duties and powers of the board which is empowered to elect an executive officer who shall be secretary, with a salary of \$4,000 a year. The board is authorized to appoint heads of bureaus, experts and clerks, and is given control of the state fair and agricultural matters and may accept donations to promote the work of the board. All funds received shall go to the board's credit; power to

appoint an "inquiry agent" to make investigations of firms and persons subject to the provisions of the act in the conduct of their business is conferred, and authority is given to institute suits to convict violators of the law. The control of diseased animals, quarantine regulations, disposition of animals having contagious maladies, payment of claims for damages arising from stock killed, regulation of insect pests and plant diseases, inspection of nurseries, looking after food stuffs, issuing of licenses to manufacturers of the same, proper labeling, of the same, authority to make an analysis of any such product, protection of consumers from adulterated foods, regulation of the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, regulation of the bee industry, appointment of veterinary examiners, power to revoke certificates given veterinarians, prevention of unlawful branding of butter and other articles of food, control of the weight and measurement standards used throughout the state, appointment of game wardens, issuing of hunters' licenses, regulation of fishing, hunting and trapping — these are among the matters coming under the jurisdiction of the board, which succeeds to all the rights and powers of the "Agricultural Commission". Effective July 20.

Senate Bill No. 255 — Mr. Pink (Hamilton), amends an act providing for the leaving of a part of the Miami and Erie canal, in Cincinnati, as a public street or boulevard, and for sewerage and subway purposes. Effective August 16.

Senate Bill No. 263 — Mr. Collins (Hamilton), provides that with the approval of the court, the Supreme Court reporter may contract for the publishing of its reports and those of the appellate courts and other inferior courts, printed copies to be sold by the publisher to citizens for not to exceed \$1.50 per copy. Effective August 3.

Senate Bill No. 264 — Mr. Bauer (Hamilton), authorizes the creation of a Board of Rapid Transit for Cincinnati. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 267 — Mr. Myers (Marion), provides for the election of rural school district boards and cures defects in this procedure. Effective September 2.

Senate Bill No. 270 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga). This act permits a corporation to borrow money on mortgages not in excess of its capital stock. It may also issue notes and sell bonds, secured by mortgages; a corporation formed to buy realty may borrow 65 per cent of the market value of realty owned. Effective September 2.

Senate Bill No. 278 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga), supplements the law relative to the jurisdiction of the common pleas court in divorce



matters. Decrees may be delayed until the court secures the maintenance of children not in his custody, when the husband is entitled to divorce. Effective August 23.

Senate Bill No. 279 — Mr. Collins (Hamilton), amends the General Code relative to the state militia, creating the Governor's staff, the Adjutant General to have the grade of Brigadier General, and upon him shall devolve the duties of Quartermaster General; an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, and 12 aides are also provided for, the Adjutant General and assistant to be selected from active or retired officers of the Guard. Provision is made for organization of the Guard into three classes — "organized", "reserve" and "reserve militiamen". Penalties are provided for discriminating against officers and enlisted men or the wearing of the Guard insignia by persons not members. The Guard shall be organized as nearly as possible along lines of the United States army and in time of war or insurrection the Adjutant General and his assistant and Assistant Quartermaster General shall receive the full pay to which their rank entitles them, in lieu of salary paid by the state. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 280 — Mr. Stone (Lorain), provides that public schools shall be free to inmates of private orphan asylums and children's homes. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 282 — Mr. Winans (Lake), relates to the supervision of rural schools. Permits county educational boards to redistrict counties. Any village or rural school district or union of districts for high school purposes, and which employs a principal, shall upon application, be maintained as a district under supervision of the county superintendent, and such principal shall perform duties prescribed for a district superintendent, but such district shall receive no state aid for salaries. Upon suspension of any district or village school boards of education must provide free conveyance for pupils affected to a school elsewhere. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 283 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson), provides for a commission to establish a normal school in eastern Ohio. Provision is made for five members to be named by the Governor, such body to have full powers to select a site and secure options on the same. Provision is made for the selection of trustees for the school, upon its completion, and the conduct of the institution shall be the same as that of other similar ones maintained by the state. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 291 — Mr. Vollenweider (Vinton), relates to the time of holding common pleas court sessions and provides that any

judge may hold a special session when he deems it necessary. Not less than 245 open session days shall constitute a year's business, unless the same is sooner disposed of. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 295 — Mr. Winans (Lake), amends the General Code relative to the duties of the State Superintendent of Banks. The act gives him power to appoint all deputies and other employes required. He also has removal power. Annually at least examinations of state banks must be made; fees for the same are provided, they to be paid by the institutions examined; foreign trust concerns shall also pay fees for certificates to do business in Ohio. Provision is made for the expense of liquidating financial institutions, the expense to be fixed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the common pleas court; provision is made for counsel fees in a similar manner. Unclaimed deposits of liquidated banks, uncalled for for five years, go to the state treasury. Aggrieved persons or associations of persons may apply for restraining proceedings against the Superintendent in the common pleas court, and the court may enjoin him from further action. Failure of the Superintendent and deputies to keep secrets of banks examined is penalized with a fine not to exceed \$500 and they may be sent to state prison for from one to five years. Effective August 23.

Senate Bill No. 297 — Mr. Garver (Miami), provides for the collection by the State Treasurer of certain taxes and revenues on certified duplicates of the State Auditor. Under the act insurance companies contribute to the support of the State Fire Marshal's Department. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 300 — Mr. McDermott (Trumbull), relates to the election of cemetery trustees. Effective August 2.

Senate Bill No. 304 — Mr. Wickline (Summit), provides for a commission to investigate the office requirements of state officials, departments and commissions and adequately house such, the commission to be composed of seven members — two from each branch of the General Assembly, two of the State Board of Administration, the Adjutant General being ex-officio a member; no compensation is allowed the commission, known as a "State Board of Public Buildings". It is empowered to purchase or erect a state office building and otherwise meet the requirements of state departments which can not be housed in the capitol. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 306 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson), provides that the Superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home shall be guardian of the estate of minors in the home. Effective September 2.

Senate Bill No. 307 — Mr. McDermott (Trumbull). This is what is known as the "McDermott Liquor Law", and divides the state into 34 liquor licensing districts, each to have a licensing board of two members, county clerks, recorders and presidents of county commissioners' boards being the appointive power. Two district liquor traffic supervisors, who shall constitute the licensing body, for a district shall be named by the appointing board, unless no selection can be agreed upon, when the Governor shall appoint. Authority is given each licensing board to employ clerical help and a secretary and make such regulations as are needed. A district board has power to suspend or revoke the license of any liquor dealer who twice violates the law, but he may appeal to the "state board of appeals", a body of two electors not engaged in the liquor traffic. District board members may be removed for cause. The Governor is empowered to appoint a state inspector for two years at \$3,600 a year. He and his deputies and employes are barred from "pernicious activity" when the liquor traffic is involved in elections. A secretary at \$2,500 a year for the state inspector is allowed; also other employes and office equipment needed for headquarters in Columbus. The Governor may remove the state inspector. Bribery, malfeasance and other offenses are sufficient cause for the Governor to remove the inspector. The license period shall begin the fourth Monday in May and run for a year; provided, that not later than October 15, 1915, licenses shall be granted for 18 months from the fourth Monday of November, 1915, to the fourth Monday of May, 1917. Not later than 30 days' prior to the beginning of the license period, the names of persons to whom it is proposed licenses shall be issued and the names of those refused, shall be announced; where the number of applicants is greater than the number of saloons allowed by law, the applicant already in business shall receive preference; a registration fee of \$200 is provided, exclusive of the assessment payable under Section 6070 of the General Code. Renewal of licenses are made subject to conditions, limitations and restrictions originally imposed upon an applicant. A saloonist in any section of a city becoming "dry" may make application to change his place of business to a section not "gone dry". Notices of application for licenses, renewals and changes must be printed 30 days prior to the beginning of the licensing period. The state inspector shall make reports to the Governor. Provision is made for a delay in the taking effect of the law, should a referendum be taken. Effective otherwise September 1.

Senate Bill No. 312 — Mr. Garver (Miami), fixes March 1 as the date when annually telephone and telegraph companies shall file returns with the state tax commission. Express companies shall file before

August 1. The act is supplemental to existing laws and is intended to disclose taxable property. Effective September 2.

Senate Bill No. 315 — Mr. Winans (Lake), provides for borrowing money and the issuance of township, county and municipal bonds. Effective September 2.

Senate Bill No. 316 — Mr. Moore (Jefferson), provides that the Secretary of State shall appoint a state registrar of vital statistics and places the bureau under the Secretary, not subject to civil service regulations. Effective August 14.

Senate Bill No. 317 — Mr. Garver (Miami). This act provides that the county treasurer, prosecuting attorney, probate judge, and president of the county commissioners shall appoint three members of a county board of revision on assessments. Such appointments must be confirmed by the state tax commission. Each county board shall organize on the second Monday of June annually, the county auditor to be secretary; not more than two of the three revision board members shall be of the same political party. Effective August 25.

Senate Bill No. 319 — Mr. Cass (of Putnam), defines the duties of a county prosecutor, making him legal advisor of the county election board. Effective September 1.

Senate Bill No. 322 — Mr. Fellingner (Cuyahoga), supplements Section 1259 of the General Code, providing interest and sinking fund levies for bonds issued in compliance with the state board of health regulations, prior to June 1, 1915, shall be exempt from all limitations of tax levies provided in Sections 5649-2 and 5649-3a of the General Code, if the question of such levy be submitted to a vote. Effective September 1.

Senate Bill No. 332 — Mr. Winans (Lake), relates to the supervision of village and rural schools. Stipulates a school which maintains a first grade high school and employes a superintendent, by making proper application to the county educational board, shall operate as a separate district under direct supervision of the county superintendent. Effective September 1.



**Eighty-First General Assembly, 1915****SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.**

Senate Bill No. 7—Mr. Howard (Belmont). This resolution provides that three members of the Senate and three members of the House shall constitute a committee to investigate state departments for the purpose of ascertaining what positions may be abolished without impairing the public service. An appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the committee.

Senate Bill No. 8—Mr. Hopple (Cuyahoga). This resolution is a memorial to Congress asking that seamen and passengers be exempted on the Great Lakes from the provisions of a bill pending and purporting to be for the betterment of conditions of sailors and the advancement of "safety at sea".

Senate Bill No. 19—Mr. Gallagher (Madison), provides for the payment of \$1,622.21 incurred in making provision for the inauguration of the Governor.

Senate Bill No. 40—Mr. Mallow (Ross), this resolution authorizes an appropriation of \$3,200 to be paid the author of the "Ohio Legislative History", designated as "Legislative Historian", for his services in full, the amount to be paid in installments as the work progresses. Provisions if made for printing 2,500 copies each of volume two and three, for 1913-1914 and 1915-1916, the volumes to be published under the supervision of the public printer. Provision is made for the distribution of the books to libraries, state officers and others.

S. J. R. No. 40—WHEREAS, By a resolution adopted by the 80th General Assembly there has been prepared, printed and distributed one volume of the "Ohio Legislative History"; and

"WHEREAS, There are many and frequent demands from educational institutions of this and other states for a continuance of this valuable work; therefore,

*"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That there is hereby authorized the preparation and printing in book form 2,500 copies each of volume two and three of 'Ohio Legislative History', for 1913-1914 and 1915-1916, in connection with the official history of the state administration for the same years; the foregoing to be done under the direction of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives.

"The said publication to be printed, bound and finished, as nearly as possible, to correspond with volume one, issued in the year 1914. When the manuscript for such volumes is fully completed, said manuscript shall be delivered to the supervisor of public printing, who is hereby directed to have printed and bound as herein set forth and deliver to the secretary of state for distribution as follows:

"One copy to every city and circulating library in the state; one copy to every college and high school library in Ohio; three copies to each member of the 81st General Assembly; and one copy to each elective officer thereof; three copies to each department of the state government, except the executive office, which shall have ten copies; and one copy to each accredited newspaper correspondent in the 81st General Assembly. The remaining copies shall be held by the secretary of state to be sold at a price to be fixed by the commissioners of public printing.

*"Be it further resolved,* That to defray the expense of the preparation of said volumes two and three of the 'Ohio Legislative History', the finance committees of the senate and house of representatives are hereby directed and authorized to appropriate the sum of \$3,200, which sum shall be in full for the services of the legislative historian and his assistants.

"The amount herein named for the preparation of such volumes shall be paid in installments, as the work progresses, and upon vouchers signed by the president of the senate. Said work shall be completed and ready for distribution before October 1, 1916."

Adopted May 14, 1915.

### Eighty-First General Assembly — Regular Session, 1915

#### HOUSE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS.

House Bill No. 7 — Mr. Thatcher (Clinton), provides that two men shall annually examine the condition of the county treasurer's office, the Probate Judge appointing. Effective June 3.

House Bill No. 9 — Mr. Criswell (Coshocton), penalizes the destruction or stealing of growing ginseng or golden seal. Effective July 27.

House Bill No. 23 — Mr. Bragg (Erie), regulates the size of fishing nets used in the Lake Erie fishing district. A grill net with meshes less than three inches shall not be used. An emergency measure effective February 12.

House Bill No. 24 — Mr. Bragg (Erie), extends for five years, from 1916, the closed season for quail. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 37 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton), repeals the law creating district supervisors of agricultural education. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 43 — Mr. Beetham (Harrison). This act abolishes the circulation of candidates' petitions. Provides that candidates shall be nominated by having their names placed on primary ballots. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 56 — Mr. Fleming (Mahoning). Restores to students the voting privileges accorded other citizens of the state. Provides an oath for citizens who are challenged and a list of questions to be asked by election officers. Effective August 28.

House Bill No. 61 — Mr. Deaton (Miami), permits probate courts to issue marriage licenses to persons under legal age, who have no guardians. A Juvenile Court Judge may give his consent. Effective June 1.

House Bill No. 79 — Mr. Cowan (Ottawa), provides a bounty for killing hawks. The bounty is a dollar each. Effective June 7.

House Bill No. 80 — Mr. Kramer (Richland), provides a method of contesting results of referendum elections. Any qualified elector may contest. He may start his action in the common pleas court not more than 15 days after the vote has been canvassed and all ballots shall be held subject to the contest; a justice of the Supreme Court shall designate a common pleas judge to determine the contest. Provision is made for a recount under direction of two master commissioners, contestants each being entitled to representation during the same; results shall be reported to the court, which shall announce final decision. Tampering with ballots is penalized by a fine or from \$500 to \$1,000 and a prison sentence from six months to a year. Other provisions cover duties of election officers and provide penalties for neglect, etc. Effective June 1.

House Bill No. 88 — Mr. Etling (Wayne). An act for the protection of game fish. Effective July 26.

House Bill No. 94 — Mr. Walsh (Cuyahoga), provides for admission of feeble-minded children to state institutions, if such pupils are not capable of receiving instruction in common schools and are under 15 years of age. Effective May 13.

House Bill No. 112 — Mr. Leist (Pike), extends the open season for shooting rabbits. The season runs from November 1 to January 1. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 115 — Mr. Waggoner (Sandusky), changes the fishing net laws and specifies the nets to be used, tags for net owners to be issued by the Agricultural Commission; and "plnnging", "splashing" and "hammering" are not permitted. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 117 — Mr. Clark (Warren), fixes the compensation of county prosecutors, the maximum for any county being \$5,500 a year. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 121 — Mr. Hoy (Jackson), authorizes the state board of health to produce free diphtheria antitoxin. Physicians and heads of state and county institutions may receive the antitoxin free. Effective June 2.

House Bill No. 128 — Mr. Brown (Union), repeals the law requiring the examination of stallions. Effective August 4.

House Bill No. 130 — Mr. Kimball (Lake), provides legal depositories for fees collected by county officers. Legalizes the deposit of funds in banks but does not relieve officials from responsibility for loss. Effective September 2.

House Bill No. 142 — Mr. Hoy (Jackson), bars "undesirables" from the practice of medicine. Effective August 24.

House Bill No. 144 — Mr. Deaton (Miami), legalizes reunions of graduates of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 150 — Mr. Black (Wyandot), transfers control of the Woman's Reformatory at Marysville to the State Board of Administration. Effective July 5.

House Bill No. 154 — Mr. Morris (Fairfield), provides conditions for entering the Mt. Vernon tuberculosis sanitarium. Regulations shall be adopted by the state health board, and any person of the state over seven years of age may be admitted at \$5.00 a week, if the patient is in the incipient stages of tuberculosis. If such patients can not pay the fee, the state charity board shall determine what sum the county from which the patient came shall pay. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 159 — Mr. Heinselman (Mahoning), dissolves a township road district when it is within a city's limits. Effective July 30.



House Bill No. 163 — Mr. McFarland (Morrow), creates a board to control the Ohio Experiment Station, the board to have five members, appointed by the Governor, no compensation to be paid; said board shall select a Director and fix terms and salaries of all employes; provision is made for a series of agricultural bulletins and the establishment of county experimental farms; the board shall look after the preservation of forests and make experiments to ascertain what trees may be most advantageously grown, and shall co-operate with the federal government in its work. Effective July 5.

House Bill No. 166 — Mr. Whittemore (Summit), permits county commissioners to provide for the elimination of grade crossings. Effective July 8.

House Bill No. 173 — Mr. Thatcher (Clinton), corrects an error in the law as to notice of elections held for bond issues. Stipulates how county commissioners shall proceed with bond issues. Effective June 2.

House Bill No. 179 — Mr. Morris (Fairfield), fixes the maximum pay of constables at \$720 a year in counties where there is but one common pleas judge. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 185 — Mr. Federman (Hamilton), provides that when a councilman is excused from attending a meeting he shall not forfeit his pay. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 194 — Mr. Cromley (Knox), provides that a prima facie case of fraud or error must be shown before a recount of votes shall be ordered. Effective August 4.

House Bill No. 202 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery), provides for realty sales by county commissioners. Effective July 3.

House Bill No. 203 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery), permits county commissioners to establish and maintain public comfort stations. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 217 — Mr. Knox (Washington), provides a maximum of \$1,000 to be expended by the state in equipping an armory; limits the amount spent on any armory building for a company or single organization to \$20,000, and \$10,000 for each additional headquarters is provided. Effective June 6.

House Bill No. 218 — Mr. Whittacre (Columbiana), appropriates \$5,000 to extend the free employment bureaus of the state. Effective June 2.

House Bill No. 219 — Mr. Lovett (Adams), provides for the re-issue of lost or destroyed bonds and certificates of indebtedness; the reissues must be marked "duplicates". Effective August 12.

House Bill No. 220 — Mr.....(Ashtabula) and Mr. Ellis (Geauga), authorizes and regulates chiropractic practice. Continuous practice in Ohio five years before October 1, 1915, shall entitle the practitioner to a license from the state medical board without examination and upon payment of \$25 fee, but other applicants shall undergo examination and pay \$25 fee. The board may call in experts when examinations in "limited surgery" are being conducted, the experts to receive \$10 a day. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 225 — Mr. Walsh (Cuyahoga), provides that citizens of villages may submit the question of detaching territory through petition to election boards, requesting an election, provided the territory involved in the proposed detachment is less than 1,500 acres of land. When territory is detached, an apportionment of the property, funds and indebtedness of such a village, shall be made between it and the detached territory on the basis of their respective tax duplicates. In the event water or sewer pipes already laid cause a dispute as to their value, the probate court shall, if called upon, authorize either the village or detached territory to have control in the detached section. Effective August 16.

House Bill No. 230 — Mr. Powell (Gallia), supplements the law relating to a division of school funds and salaries paid teachers in school districts receiving state aid, because they are financially weak. Effective August 3.

House Bill No. 236 — Mr. Yeatman (Hamilton), amends Section 6350 of the General Code, relating to property tax exemptions. Effective August 2.

House Bill No. 239 — Mr. Garver (Holmes), provides if a court hearing certain cases is satisfied a tax payer is entitled, when he receives judgment, to relief for costs and reasonable attorney's fees, the same shall be allowed. Amends Section 2923 of the General Code. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 242 — Mr. Liggitt (Logan), permits county commissioners to appropriate annually \$25 for a G. A. R. and each Spanish War veteran camp in the county to meet Memorial Day expenses. Township trustees may provide \$10 for such purpose. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 245 — Mr. Danford (Noble), provides that prior to the fourth Monday of May annually the judge or judges of the common pleas court in a county shall appoint two electors to serve as jury commissioners — neither to be an attorney, nor more than one of whom shall belong to the same political party. Temporary vacancies may be filled by the court. Effective July 22.

House Bill No. 247 — Mr. Hite (Perry), appropriates \$15,000 for installing Ohio battle flags of the Civil and Spanish-American wars in hermetically sealed cases in the rotunda of the state house. The flags were originally in the relic room. Effective August 13.

House Bill No. 248 — Mr. Snyder (Pickaway), provides for the construction of a water gate on a line between land owners, where their division line, in adjacently owned property, crosses a stream over which a partition fence can not be built. Such gate must turn live stock. When adjacent land owners fail to maintain the improvement, township trustees shall do so, and laws applicable to the maintenance of partition fences will apply. Effective July 30.

House Bill No. 249 — Mr. Cowan (Putnam), amends the General Code relative to the admission of persons to state institutions, giving control boards authority, to regulate admissions, relieving the state charity board of responsibility, and placing the same with the State Board of Administration. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 251 — Mr. Hake (Trumbull), provides for the organization of farmers' institutes, 20 or more farmers, being permitted to effect an organization to teach agriculture under regulations and rules provided by the Ohio State University. After such an organization has elected officers and performed other acts required by the university's trustees it shall be a "body corporate". Not more than five such institutes shall exist in one county. Provision is made whereby county auditors may allow not to exceed \$300 a year for maintaining an institute; annual meetings are provided for, under the auspices of the agricultural extension department of the university, and lecturers are to be provided the institutes. Provision is made for "agricultural agents". To secure state aid the county commissioners shall agree to the employment of an agent approved by the Dean of the college of agriculture of the university. The county agent shall do his utmost to educate farmers in economy, diversification of crops, efficiency and co-operate with federal agricultural authorities — be at the service of farmers always. If commissioners fail to provide for an agent, voters may take a referendum by petitioning the County Auditor. Effective August 28.

House Bill No. 252 — Mr. Hines (Tuscarawas), provides for the preservation of Ft. Laurens by the state. An appropriation of \$5,500 is provided for the purchase of the site. Effective July 26.

House Bill No. 261 — Mr. Barnes (Hamilton), provides that whoever, being 18 years of age, attempts to have carnal knowledge of a female under 16, with her consent, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than 15 years, or six months in jail. The court may hear testimony in mitigation of a sentence. Effective July 25.

House Bill No. 265 — Mr. Nieding (Lorain), fixes a penalty of \$200 or imprisonment of not over six months for buying or selling motor vehicles from which the manufacturers serial number or other distinguishing marks have been removed, with fraudulent intent. Effective July 30.

House Bill No. 266 — Mr. Kious (Madison). The hypothecation of securities by county depositories shall be the proper legal transfer thereof as collateral, but such securities shall become the county's property in case the depository defaults. Effective July 28.

House Bill No. ... — Mr. Brotherton (Allen), provides that when tracks of a street railway cross those of a steam road at grade, street cars must stop within 10 and not more than 50 feet before attempting to cross, and an employe on the street car must go ahead to see that there is a clear tracks. Exception is made when an interurban road crosses an industrial line or switch track of a steam road. Effective September 3.

House Bill No. 282 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton). County commissioners may submit to a vote at any general election the question of levying not over one-half a mill on property to secure funds for the erection of a soldiers' memorial, but the commissioners may spend as much as \$1,500 without a vote to erect a memorial on county property or repair one already existing. Effective July 25.

House Bill No. 285 — Mr. Yeatman (Hamilton), provides a schedule of fees to be paid by building and loan associations to the inspector of the same. Every association shall annually pay \$10 and one-eightieth of one per cent of its assets, as shown by annual reports; foreign associations shall pay a filing fee of \$500 and annually \$250 for a certificate of authority. Effective August 5.

House Bill No. 286 — Mr. Cromley (Knox), fixes the number of votes necessary for nomination for office in a primary, stipulating that



when no nomination petition has been filed at least eight per cent of all the votes cast must be received before any candidate to a vacancy on the ticket can be nominated. Effective July 30.

House Bill No. 312 — Mr. Clark (Warren), provides that G. A. R. and Spanish-American war organizations shall have quarters in armories, unless such quarters exist in other state, county or township memorial buildings. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 314 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton). A deficiency measure making an appropriation for current expenses of the state for the period from February 16, 1915, to June 30, 1915. Amount of appropriation.....

House Bill No. 321 — Mr. Beetham (Harrison), makes it unlawful for any person to pose as being blind, deaf, dumb or cripple, with a view to deceive. Effective August 2.

House Bill No. 323 — Mr. Sprague (Scioto), regulates the practice of nursing, provides the state medical board shall organize a nurses' examining committee, three nurse members to be selected from those suggested by the Ohio Association of Graduate Nurses, the secretary of the board to be the committee's executive. The committee shall meet in Columbus the second Tuesday in January and July of each year or at other times, if directed by the board, to held examinations. After January 1, 1916, no person shall practice nursing without the approval of the board's committee. The committee shall pass on diplomas presented and issue certificates in accordance with qualifications of applicants for registration. Holders of certificates must deposit them with the probate court wherein they reside before beginning nursing, and in December annually the court shall furnish the examining committee a list of certificates on file. Registered nurses from other states may practice in Ohio upon payment of a fee of \$10, provided their credentials are satisfactory. A penalty of not over \$100 is fixed for practicing as a registered nurse in violation of the act, or after a certificate has been revoked. Effective July 30.

House Bill No. 324 — Mr. Hines (Tuscarawas), authorizes settlement with the P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. for right of way heretofore appropriated in Tuscarawas county. Effective July 10.

House Bill No. 325 — Mr. Knox (Washington), provides that National Guard officers and enlisted men shall receive pay during actual service and for attending federal inspection; enlisted men to receive

\$2.00 per day, officers an amount allowed officers of like grade in the federal service. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 333 — Mr. Leist (Pike), provides that depots be provided to shelter school children in school districts where transportation is furnished. Educational boards shall provide shelters. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 334 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton), appropriates \$10,515 for the state banking department to pay deficiencies prior to February 15, 1915.

House Bill No. 342 — Mr. Plumb (Delaware). This act creates a budget commission in each county, the county auditor, county treasurer and prosecuting attorney being the commissioners, who shall meet on the first Monday of August annually, and complete their work before the third Monday of that month, unless the State Tax Commission extends the time. Effective July 28.

House Bill No. 343 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton), appropriates \$645,000 for interest on the irreducible debt, falling due January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1916, and \$5,147,866, for the support of common schools for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917. Effective July 7.

House Bill No. 354 — Mr. Beitler (Hancock), makes it a felony to draw a bank check or draft, with intent to defraud. The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$200, or imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to three years, or both. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 356 — Mr. Pence (Highland), provides that license tags shall be removed from automobiles when they are sold and requires an owner to notify Secretary of State of the name and address of the new owner and return the old registration certificate and number plate. In the event the owner seeks to register another motor vehicle within 30 days, he may obtain his original number by paying one dollar. Effective July 30.

House Bill No. 358 — Mr. Garver (Holmes), provides that action for divorce must be preceded by at least 30 days residence in the county wherein suit is brought. Except in action for alimony alone, plaintiff for divorce must reside in Ohio a year before filing suit for divorce. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 364 — Mr. Chester (Paulding), provides libraries may be established and maintained by counties where such libraries have been bestowed by gift or bequest, by having six trustees appointed

by the common pleas court to look after the same, without pay, and they shall administer funds raised for library purposes through special taxes. Effective July 25.

House Bill No. 375 — Mr. Thatcher (Clinton), provides that before any agricultural lime or raw ground limestone shall be sold in the state the person or firm offering the same must pay annually a license fee of \$30 for each brand offered. The fee goes to the agricultural board. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 376 — Mr. White (Columbiana), provides qualifications for pharmacists and their registration. An applicant for a certificate must be 21, shall be a graduate from a standard school of pharmacy and shall have had at least two years' experience in a drug-store in the preparation of prescriptions, unless he has spent more than two years in a school of instruction. The state board of pharmacy is vested with regulating powers, and pharmacists must register apprentices with the board. Effective August 24.

House Bill No. 377 — Mr. Lustig (Cuyahoga), provides for correcting errors and determining amounts of taxes and methods of making refunds. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 396 — Mr. Snyder (Pickaway), authorizes building and loan association to sell securities when it desires to liquidate. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 399 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton), appropriates sums to pay animal owners whose stock was killed to prevent the spread of the "hoof and mouth disease", the amounts paid being one-half the appraised value of the animals destroyed. Effective June 5.

House Bill No. 402 — Mr. Pence (Highland), appropriates money to pay claims for live stock killed. Effective August 3.

House Bill No. 405 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton), declares there shall be an emergency board consisting of the Governor, Auditor of State and Attorney General, with the chairmen of the finance committees of the two houses of the Legislature. The board is empowered to approve the expenditures of money by departments when emergency arises, but no such authority is legal unless four of the emergency board members signify their approval. Effective July 28.

House Bill No. 406 — Mr. Reighard (Fulton), provides the State Public Utilities Commission may in the interest of justice look into the rates charged by any public utility concern and ascertain the value of

such concern's property. The commission may make such probe at the request of any municipality's council. Effective August 14.

House Bill No. 413 — Mr. Platt (Ashtabula), established an agricultural school at New Lyme, Ohio. Effective August 2.

House Bill No. 420 — Mr. Plumb (Delaware). This act prohibits the sale of text books and school supplies by superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers in schools. A violation, forfeits the certificate of a teacher. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 450 — Mr. Besaw (Portage, by request). This act amends the state moving picture censor board law, fixing a fee of one dollar for each reel of 1,000 lineal feet and an additional dollar for every additional 1,000 feet, the fee to go to the general revenue fund. Provides an outline map design of Ohio shall bear the seal of approval of the board, provided the map contains the words "Approved by the Ohio Board of Censors". Any film passed may be recalled and the certificate authorizing its exhibition may be revoked, if the board deems the public welfare justifies such action. Penalties are provided for exhibiting pictures not approved and showing portions ordered eliminated. The maximum fine is \$300; that if imprisonment runs from 30 days to one year, or both, penalties may be inflicted for each offense. Justices of the peace, mayors and police judges have jurisdiction in prosecutions for violations. Effective August 27.

House Bill No. 453 — Mr. Lustig (Cuyahoga), provides a procedure for advertising and selling bonds by county commissioners, boards of education, township trustees, or free turnpike commissioners. Such bonds must be sold at not less than their face value; a majority of voters may authorize such a bond issue and they shall bear at least six per cent interest and payable within at least 40 years; bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of special taxes shall be backed by the full faith of the issuing political subdivision. Provision is made for levying taxes to meet deficiency bonds. Effective September 1.

House Bill No. 456 — Mr. Chester (Paulding), provides for control and management of public parks of the state, defines policemen's duties therein and establishes rules for the navigation of state reservoirs by power or sail boats. The Superintendent of Public Works is empowered to appoint all policemen, on probation, subject to civil service rules, but no money shall be expended at any reservoir in excess of its own earnings, unless from funds especially provided. The duties of policemen who are forbidden to drink while on duty, are defined, and



lost children shall be cared for temporarily and all the assistance necessary be given persons in case of accidents.

Lengthy provisions are incorporated relative to row boats, fees for their use, leasing of cottages, regulation of the piloting of boats and launches, the erection of boat houses, use of docks, etc. No house shall be used for immoral purposes. Motor boats are defined and classified, their lights regulated, and rules for sailing yachts are prescribed. Sanitation rules make a special sanitation district around state parks or pleasure resorts, extending back one-fourth a mile, and such special district shall be under control of the state health board. Violations of the act are penalized with fines running from \$10 to \$100. Effective August 24.

House Bill No. 457. Mr. Brown (Union). Relates to hunters' licenses. Effective August 2.

House Bill No. 459—Mr. Etling (Wayne), relates to letting contracts by election boards. It is a supplementary measure. Effective August 2.

House Bill No. 460—Mr. Jackson (Clark), repeals an act making first mortgage loans security for public deposits. Effective July 25.

House Bill No. ... —Mr. Graham (Licking), provides for an extension of leases by the state of canal lands. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 470—Mr. Deaton (Miami). This is an act to prevent blindness from inflammation of the eyes of new born, designating certain powers to physicians, midwives and nurses in maternity homes, or parents or relatives, and others attending child birth, providing they report such blindness to health authorities. The proper health officer is directed to investigate such reports, and, where possible, use a prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes. Physicians, midwives, nurses and maternity home managers are given the same authority. An appropriation of \$5,000 is made to enforce the act. Failure of those held responsible is penalized by fines from \$50 to \$300. Effective August 27.

House Bill No. 477—Mr. Hasselman (Cuyahoga), supplements existing laws relative to selling, exchanging and incumbering realty held by charitable and religious societies. Effective September 1.

House Bill No. 493—Mr. Purdum (Ross), amends an act relative to the sale and lease of canal lands, providing that the state shall reserve to itself all gas, oil, coal or minerals on or under such lands, for the

purpose of selling or leasing, or developing the same. Effective August 5.

House Bill No. 494 — Mr. Hale (Summit), authorizes township trustees to control and improve public parks and squares and levy taxes for this purpose. Effective August 5.

House Bill No. 499 — Mr. Smith (Butler), declares that screens shall be provided for motormen and conductors of street cars. Failure to provide the same subjects the proper authorities to a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for each day a car is not provided with the screens. Effective August 5.

House Bill No. 503 — Mr. Fitzsimmons (Cuyahoga), defines an attorney and penalizes the abuse of the professional name by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 516 — Mr. Spencer (Meigs), amends the law relative to mothers' pensions; provides for partial support of women whose husbands are dead, permanently disabled, or whose husbands are prisoners or have deserted their wives for three years. On proper showing such women, if they be mothers, may receive \$15 a month for one child of school age and \$7 a month for each additional child under working age, the allowance to be made by the juvenile court. Children of mothers thus aided must live with their mothers. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 525 — Mr. Merkel (Cuyahoga), making it a penitentiary offense for I. and R. petition circulators to make false statements. Effective July 29.

House Bill No. 529 — Mr. Bliss (Cuyahoga), penalizing the writing or posting of anonymous attacks on candidates in elections, by fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Effective August 27.

House Bill No. 545 — Mr. Sprague (Scioto). A supplementary act relative to normal school fees. Effective August 10.

House Bill No. 549 — Mr. Bohm (Cuyahoga), provides for the use of school and other public buildings and grounds for recreational purposes. Declares upon application of at least seven citizens such places shall become "social centers". They shall also be used for polling places, library, civic uplift and other purposes. A tax levy of not to exceed two-tenths of a mill may be made for the purposes herein set forth by boards of education. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 353 — Mr. Benedict (Lucas), amends an act authorizing county commissioners temporarily to repair property destroyed by the 1913 floods. Provides for permanent repairs; county commissioners, educational boards, councils and township trustees may issue bonds or notes to pay for constructive work. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 564 — Mr. Hake (Trumbull), provides for the centralization of schools. Centralization shall be submitted to voters, and where voters decide in favor of centralization the probate court shall create a new educational board for the centralized district. Effective September 2.

House Bill No. 566 — Mr. Bohm (Cuyahoga). This act provides for the establishment of state forests, at a cost of not over \$10 an acre, and the agricultural experiment station control board is empowered to purchase lands for this purpose, develop timber growth and sell wood and otherwise carry out the provisions of the act. Effective September 2.

House Bill No. 571 — Mr. Hulswit (Hamilton), declares that every ballot in elections shall contain the names of candidates arranged in lists under the respective party or designation certified. When presidential electors are voted for, the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall immediately follow the party name, preceding immediately those of the electors. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 572 — Mr. Cromley (Knox), authorizes the publication and distribution of a roster of Ohioans who served in the Spanish-American War. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 574 — Mr. Knox (Washington), declares the trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' and Orphans' Home, Xenia, shall receive the children of National Guard officers who lost their lives in the state's service. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 575 — Mr. Williams (Lawrence), gives general power to mayors and permits the merging of offices in cities of less than 20,000, when the majority of councilmen so decree. The offices of safety and service director may be combined. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 576 — Mr. Knox (Washington), designates the Ohio flag as pennant-shaped and declares each National Guard company shall have such an emblem. The Guard shall consist of not more than 103 companies of infantry, three of which shall be independent organizations; four batteries of artillery, four troops, with a band for each

battalion, a medical department, signal corps, corps of engineers, the Governor's staff, and certain non-commissioned staff officers. The person displaying a foreign flag or emblem on a public building shall be fined not more than \$50, or be imprisoned 30 days, or both, except such an emblem may be displayed when a foreigner is a recognized guest of a municipality. U. S. flags shall float above all state armories. Effective August 27.

House Bill No. 577 — Mr. Beetham (Harrison), regulates the size of caboose cars, which shall be at least 24 feet long, exclusive of platforms, equipped with closets, a cupola and two-four-wheeled trucks. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 585, Mr. Reighard (Fulton), provides a special appropriation for the compensation of prisoners in penal institutions to be known as the "manufacturing fund". Stipulates the State Board of Administration may place to the credit of prisoners a sum not to exceed the difference between the cost of maintaining a prisoner and the amount his labor is worth. Such earnings shall be paid to the prisoner or his family, but such allowances may be canceled if a prisoner violates prison rules. Consideration of character shall enter into such allowances. Effective July 30.

House Bill No. 587 — Mr. Wydman (Hamilton), provides an assistant for the State Superintendent of Public Works, the same to be a practical civil engineer, and not to receive over \$2,500 a year. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 591 — Mr. Pence (Highland), declares that manufacturers or dealers in motor vehicles shall pay a registration fee for each make, \$5.00 for motorcycles, bicycles and motor tricycles, and \$10.00 for each make of other motor vehicles. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 601 — Mr. Purdum (Ross), provides that in any township where state or national homes for disabled soldiers shall be established there shall be a separate election precinct, the expenses of elections in such a precinct to be paid by the county and charged to the township affected. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 602 — Mr. Quinlisk (Shelby), provides that when signers of the majority of front feet of property on a street or alley request a director of public safety or council to oil such thoroughfares it shall be done, the cost to be paid by said property owners. Effective August 31.



House Bill No. 603 — Mr. Hale (Summit). This act enables religious societies to convey public burying grounds to township trustees. Effective August 13.

House Bill No. 611 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin), repeals Section 8960 of the General Code relative to freight rates. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 620 — Mr. Pence (Highland), appropriates \$400,000 out of the general revenue fund to aid schools for deaf, crippled and blind children and weak school districts. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 627 — Mr. Klein (Hamilton), fixes a penalty of from \$25 to \$100 for depriving an accused person in prison from consulting counsel, and is directed at those having prisons in charge. Effective August 4.

House Bill No. 636 — Mr. Stokes (Montgomery), extends the time for repayment of funds deposited at interest with building and loan associations located in districts devastated by 1913 floods. An extension of two years from April 10, 1915, is granted. An emergency act. Effective April 29.

House Bill No. 637 — Mr. Parrett (Fayette), repeals Section 5601 of the General Code relative to the publication of realty assessments. Effective July 28.

House Bill No. 639 — Mr. Kramer (Richland), provides that no members of the General Assembly shall be appointed trustee or manager of a benevolent, penal or reformatory institution supported by state funds, nor serve on any committee or commission created by the assembly, which provides pay other than expenses, nor accept any appointment or employment from any committee or commission created by the assembly. The act also applies to service under the executive and administrative branches of the state government. Violation of the act vacates the seat of an offender. Effective August 16.

House Bill No. 647 — Mr. Clark (Warren). Supplementary measure relative to the erection of memorials. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 650 — Mr. Swan (Preble), amends the Code relative to the corrupt practice act, defining what shall constitute guilt, and declaring that no party organization nor candidate shall compensate in any one election precinct more than one person to prepare lists of voters. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 654—Mr. Knox (Washington), provides for the enlistment of contributing members to the state militia and exempts them from jury duty. Effective September 2.

House Bill No. 660—Mr. Harding (Hamilton), provides for the creation of city planning commissions for municipalities, of seven members—the mayor, service director, president of the park commission, and four citizens who shall serve without pay, constitute a platting commission, with authority to employ architects and other professional service. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 664—Mr. Baker (Muskingum), exempts from taxation all property used for the support of children's homes. Effective July 21.

House Bill No. 665—Mr. Swan (Preble), provides relief for counties which complain of the heavy financial support for tubercular hospitals. Any complaining county in a district where such hospital is situated may appeal to the common pleas court in the county where such hospital is located, and the court is empowered to apportion expenses of the institution among all counties of the district. Effective September 1.

House Bill No. 667—Mr. Whitacre (Columbiana), permits assembly halls on second floors in rural districts, and defines how such halls shall be protected with fire escapes. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 674—Mr. Danford (Noble). This act allows any teacher to teach one year, and graduates of colleges to teach three years without professional training. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 687—(Delaware), authorizes boards of education to pay salaries of teachers who attended institutes in 1914. Effective September 3.

House Bill No. 701—Mr. Reighard (Fulton). An act making general appropriations amounting to..... Effective July 1, 1915.

House Bill No. (?)—Mr. Totman (Athens). An act authorizing the Ohio State University president and trustees to sell certain state lands in Cleveland, held under lease, the Governor and Attorney-General to approve the sale. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 708—Mr. Reighard (Fulton). An act allowing claims against the state amounting to \$216,000 to meet deficiencies in the state highway department, due to errors in 1914 in letting contracts in excess of the legislative appropriation. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 709 — Mr. Swan (Preble). This act carries partial payment appropriations for state highway work: \$707,000 for main market, and \$476,138 for inter-county roads. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 710 — Mr. Sprague (Scioto). This act makes an apportionment of the state into congressional districts, under the thirteenth census of the United States. Provides for 22 districts. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 711 — Mr. Kraft (Hardin), supplements the act creating a state sundry claim board. Effective August 23.

House Bill No. 712 — Mr. Platt (Ashtabula), provides that Sections 12600-278 of the General Code relating to the state building code, shall not apply to plans previously approved by the chief inspector of workshops, and stipulates other exemptions. Effective August 25.

House Bill No. 713 — Mr. Nieding (Lorain), directs coroners to issue writs to any constable or "discreet person"; neglect to execute the writs subjects an offender to a forfeiture of \$25 pay. Any coroner who refuses or neglects to perform the duties herein defined shall be fined \$500, upon conviction in the common pleas court. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 714 — Mr. Smith (Butler). An act making appropriations to pay unauthorized deficiencies and liabilities of the state existing prior to Feb. 16, 1915. The amount was \$108,693. Effective Sept. 1.

House Bill No. 715 — Mr. McFarland (Morrow), provides for a board of agriculture of Ohio, empowered to sue and be sued in this name, there to be 10 members, appointed by the Governor, their terms of office, after the expiration of their first appointment term, to be five years; six shall be practical farmers and not more than five of the same political party. Two members shall be appointed annually, after the period for which appointments were originally made, and one member shall be chosen president. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as unexpired terms. Effective September 2.

House Bill No. 716 — Mr. Hodgin (Belmont). This act appropriates money to pay owners of animals killed by state authorities to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among live stock. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 717 — Mr. Deaton (Miami), provides that in counties where an agricultural society has acquired a fair site, and the

title is vested with the county, but control and management with the society, county commissioners may levy a tax not exceeding one-twentieth of a mill for one year and not more than five years to improve such site. In anticipation of such taxes bonds may be sold at six per cent. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 720—Mr. Morris (Van Wert), appropriates \$6,619.50 in the Senate and \$12,404 in the House to pay salaries of employes of the Eighty-first General Assembly. The amounts include mileage of assembly members. Effective August 18.

House Bill No. 722—Mr. Whittemore (Summit), provides that election officers make return of votes cast for and against proposed amendments to the state constitution, submitted at the election the first Monday of November, 1915. Effective August 31.

House Bill No. 723—Mr. Reighard (Fulton), provides that laws of the Eighty-first General Assembly be bound in two parts, one of which shall contain all appropriation bills passed at the regular session, and the other to contain the remaining bills and joint resolutions adopted. Effective August 31.

NOTE: House Bill No. 721—Mr. Reighard (Fulton). This act makes sundry appropriations for refunders and damage and property claims by individuals and concerns, covers salary claims, and provides for a \$75,000 armory in Akron, if the city contributes \$50,000 for the same purpose. Governor Willis vetoed several items in the act, which was otherwise approved June 5, and became effective 90 days thereafter.



**STATE GOVERNMENT.**  
**Elective Administrative State Officers.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Governor .....	James M. Cox.....	Dayton .....	\$10,000
Lieutenant Governor.....	Earl D. Bloom.....	Bowling Green.....	1,500
Secretary of State.....	W. D. Fulton.....	Newark .....	6,500
Auditor of State.....	A. V. Donahey.....	New Philadelphia..	6,500
Treasurer of State.....	Chester E. Bryan....	London .....	6,500
Attorney General .....	Joseph McGhee .....	Columbus .....	6,500
Chief Justice Supreme Court .....	Hugh L. Nichols.....	Batavia .....	7,000
Associate Justice.....	Thomas A. Jones....	Jackson .....	6,500
Associate Justice.....	James J. Johnson....	Springfield .....	6,500
Associate Justice.....	Maurice H. Donahue..	New Lexington....	6,500
Associate Justice.....	R. M. Wanamaker....	Akron .....	6,500
Associate Justice.....	Edward S. Matthias..	Van Wert.....	6,500
Associate Justice.....	Oscar W. Newman...	Portsmouth .....	6,500

**The Governor's Office.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Governor .....	James M. Cox.....	Dayton .....	\$10,000
Secretary to the Governor.	Charles E. Morris....	Columbus .....	5,000
Executive Clerk.....	Frank T. Crew.....	Zanesville .....	3,000
Correspondence Clerk.....	Elinor R. Parke.....	Dayton .....	2,000
Commission Clerk.....	Edward P. Hogan....	Columbus .....	1,800
Stenographer .....	Alma A. Leffler.....	Marion .....	1,200
Messenger .....	Howard Gillard .....	Milford .....	1,200

**Executive Mansion Board.  
State Emergency Board.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Member .....	James M. Cox, Governor .....	Dayton .....	
Member .....	A. V. Donahey, Attorney General .....	New Philadelphia...	
Member .....	Joseph McGhee, Attorney General .....	Columbus .....	
Member .....	Erastus G. Lloyd, Chairman Senate Finance Committee..	Columbus .....	
Member .....	John Cowan, Chairman Finance Committee of House of Representatives .....	Ottawa .....	

NOTE—The Governor is president and the Auditor secretary of this board whose members receive no compensation beyond their expenses in attending meetings.

**Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Ex-Officio Commissioner.....	W. D. Fulton, Secretary of State.....	Newark .....	
Ex-Officio Commissioner.....	A. V. Donahey, Auditor of State.....	New Philadelphia...	
Ex-Officio Commissioner.....	Joseph McGhee, Attorney General .....	Columbus .....	

**Commissioners of Public Printing.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Ex-Officio Commissioner...	W. D. Fulton, Secretary of State.....	Newark .....	
Ex-Officio Commissioner...	A. V. Donahey, Auditor of State.....	New Philadelphia...	
Ex-Officio Commissioner...	Joseph McGhee, Attorney General .....	Columbus .....	

## THE SUPREME COURT AND ITS APPOINTEES.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Justice .....	Hugh L. Nichols.....	Batavia .....	\$7,000
Associate Justice .....	Thomas A. Jones.....	Jackson .....	6,500
Associate Justice .....	James J. Johnson.....	Springfield .....	6,500
Associate Justice .....	Maurice H. Donahue..	New Lexington....	6,500
Associate Justice .....	R. M. Wanamaker....	Akron .....	6,500
Associate Justice .....	Edward S. Matthias..	Van Wert.....	6,500
Associate Justice .....	Oscar W. Newman....	Portsmouth .....	6,500
Marshal and Law Librarian	Edward Antrim.....	Hamilton .....	2,500
Assistant Librarian and Chief Clerk .....	John W. Shaw.....	Troy .....	1,800
Assistant Librarian.....	J. P. Martindell.....	Columbus .....	1,500
Assistant Librarian.....	R. C. Wittenmeier....	Columbus .....	1,200
First Deputy Marshal....	A. W. Buckmaster....	Columbus .....	1,500
Second Deputy Marshal....	Philip Allen .....	New Lexington....	1,200
Third Deputy Marshal....	W. W. McDonald.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Secretary .....	P. W. Heacock.....	Cardington .....	1,660
Secretary .....	Roy King .....	Columbus .....	1,660
Secretary .....	Clara K. Carey.....	Columbus .....	1,600
Secretary .....	J. B. Greely.....	Columbus .....	1,380
Porter .....	James A. Collins.....	Circleville .....	840
Porter .....	Jesse Allen .....	Columbus .....	840
Porter .....	John Kane .....	Columbus .....	840
Porter .....	George Courtney ....	Columbus .....	600

NOTE—All appointees hold their positions at the pleasure of the Court.

## Reporter of the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Reporter .....	E. O. Randall.....	Columbus .....	\$3,000
Assistant Reporter.....	J. L. W. Henney.....	Bexley .....	2,000
Assistant Reporter.....	Clinton Collins .....	Cincinnati .....	2,000
Clerk .....	Charles W. Justice....	Youngstown .....	1,500

NOTE—All appointees hold their positions at the pleasure of the Court.

## Department of Clerk of Supreme Court.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Clerk .....	Frank McKean .....	Cleveland .....	\$4,000
Deputy Clerk .....	Seba N. Miller.....	Springfield .....	2,100
Deputy Clerk .....	Floyd Atwill .....	Paulding .....	1,800
Correspondence Clerk....	Lawrence J. Cocoran..	Columbus .....	1,500
Messenger .....	Edgar McGreevy ....	Columbus .....	720

NOTE—All appointees hold their positions at the pleasure of the Court.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Secretary of State.....	W. D. Fulton.....	Newark .....	\$6,500
Asst. Secretary of State...	Thomas M. Gregory...	Cincinnati .....	3,000
Corp. Advisor.....	E. M. Larason.....	Newark .....	2,000
Statistician .....	S. M. Johnson.....	Fairview .....	2,000
Special Statistician.....	A. J. Makley.....	Dayton .....	2,000
Supt. Distribution.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Mt. Gilead.....	1,500
Stockman .....	James L. Uhl.....	Lancaster .....	1,500
Clerk .....	J. M. Howswick.....	Celina .....	1,800
Clerk .....	John A. Smith.....	Logan .....	1,500
Clerk .....	Ralph Dow .....	Mansfield .....	1,350
Asst. Rec. Clerk.....	L. H. Innis.....	Columbus .....	1,500
Stenographer .....	Laura E. Kelly.....	Columbus .....	1,080
Stenographer .....	Myrtle Morgan .....	Logan .....	1,080
Stenographer .....	Martha Brumbaugh ..	Akron .....	1,080
Typist .....	Russell Niles .....	West Milton.....	1,350
Janitor and Messenger....	Fred Weaver .....	Congo .....	600
(PURCHASING DEPARTMENT)			
Purchasing Agent.....	J. J. Judge.....	Toledo .....	3,000
Clerk-Bookkeeper .....	Florence H. Mason...	Cincinnati .....	1,080
Clerk-Stenographer .....	Bertha Williams .....	Newark .....	1,080

## Division of Automobiles.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
State Registrar.....	W. A. McCurdy.....	Columbus .....	\$3,000
Cashier .....	Martha Fulton .....	Columbus .....	1,800
Chief Clerk.....	C. A. Orrison.....	Columbus .....	1,800
Clerk .....	John Gunderson .....	Columbus .....	1,560
Clerk .....	C. A. Geyer.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Clerk .....	J. S. Kilbery.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Florence Kennedy .....	Columbus .....	1,080
Typist .....	Esther Roberts .....	Lima .....	420
Typist .....	Bessie Hook .....	Columbus .....	960
Typist .....	C. L. Barker.....	Columbus .....	900
Inspector .....	C. J. Vance.....	Taylorville .....	1,200
Janitor and Messenger....	Ollie Johnson .....	Columbus .....	780

NOTE — All employees except the Registrar are under the Classified Service.



## Division of Vital Statistics.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
State Registrar .....	E. W. Monger.....	Greenville .....	\$2,000
Chief Inspector.....	T. A. Weis.....	Dayton .....	1,500
Statistician .....	J. C. Plummer.....	Peebles .....	1,500
Clerk .....	O. L. Brodrick.....	Upper Sandusky....	1,500
Clerk .....	Cora R. Stutz.....	Upper Sandusky....	900
Clerk .....	Grace Norris .....	Newark .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Harriet Toller .....	Marietta .....	900
Clerk .....	Orrell Glass .....	Flushing .....	900
Clerk .....	Edna Thomas .....	Mt. Sterling.....	900
Clerk .....	Louis R. Bonner.....	Chillicothe .....	900
Clerk .....	Zella M. Postle.....	Columbus .....	900
Clerk .....	Zella M. Whetzel....	Jackson .....	900
Clerk .....	May C. Barr.....	Hamilton .....	840
Clerk .....	Mrs. Irene Sims.....	Columbus .....	840
Clerk .....	Florence Green .....	Newark .....	840
Clerk .....	Dorothy Schatenstein..	Columbus .....	840
Clerk .....	Margaret Hough .....	Greenville .....	840
Clerk .....	W. H. Ferguson.....	Springfield .....	900
Stenographer .....	Mattie M. Headley....	Pataskala .....	900
Stenographer .....	Carrie Evans .....	Ironton .....	900
Stenographer .....	Flora Mount .....	Columbus .....	840
Stenographer .....	Emmaline Thomas .....	Columbus .....	900
Typist .....	Wotrena Gowan.....	Ottawa .....	1,080

NOTE—All employees except the Registrar are under the Classified Service.

## DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Auditor of State.....	A. V. Donahey.....	Tuscarawas Co.....	\$6,500
Deputy Auditor .....	W. E. Baker.....	Seneca Co.....	3,000
Chief Clerk .....	V. H. Mowls.....	Tuscarawas Co.....	2,400
*Deputy School Land Supervisor .....	E. L. Hyneman.....	Franklin Co.....	2,500
*Secretary .....	Merlin Brenneman ...	Allen Co.....	1,800
*Statistician .....	I. W. Tannehill.....	Morgan Co.....	2,000
*Supervising Examiner...	John A. Bliss.....	Franklin Co.....	3,000
System Examiner.....	J. H. Kauffman.....	Stark Co.....	2,800
*Examiner .....	J. E. Harper.....	Jackson .....	2,100
*Examiner .....	F. M. Hoopengartner..	Tuscarawas Co.....	1,800
*Examining Auditor.....	C. A. Seiple.....	Defiance Co.....	2,100
*Examining Auditor.....	J. F. Cunningham.....	Montgomery Co.....	1,800
*Examining Auditor.....	A. B. Dawson.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
*Assistant Examiner.....	L. F. Hopp.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
*Assistant Examiner.....	Jos. F. Hogan.....	Jackson Co.....	1,600
Assistant Examiner.....	Jas. E. Brick.....	Tuscarawas Co.....	1,400
*Bookkeeper .....	G. L. Coffinberry.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	2,400
*Bookkeeper .....	Geo. W. Taylor.....	Franklin Co.....	1,950
*Bookkeeper .....	Lida Judge .....	Franklin Co.....	1,260
*Clerk .....	E. H. Blair.....	Brown Co.....	1,950
*Clerk .....	M. C. Morrison.....	Summit Co.....	1,500
*Clerk .....	Orrin Henry .....	Wood Co.....	1,500
*Examiner .....	C. R. Randles.....	Coshocton Co.....	1,800
*Clerk .....	L. E. Smart.....	Licking Co.....	1,400
*Clerk .....	John C. Donahey.....	Tuscarawas Co.....	1,500
*Clerk .....	Mattie S. Oldham.....	Muskingum Co.....	840
*Clerk .....	B. F. Stewart.....	Huron Co.....	1,000
*Stenographer .....	Gertrude Jones .....	Tuscarawas Co.....	1,080
*Stenographer .....	Anna Crossin-Connor.	Jackson Co.....	1,200
*Stenographer .....	Gertrude Colborn ...	Franklin .....	960
*Typist .....	Jane J. Harris.....	Franklin .....	960
*Janitor and Mailing Clerk.	C. L. Hughes.....	Franklin .....	640

\* Classified Civil Service.

## Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Deputy Inspector and Supervisor .....	Moses Blau .....	Hamilton Co.....	Per Year. \$2,500
Deputy Inspector and Supervisor .....	E. N. Halbedel.....	Wyandot Co.....	2,500 Per Month.
*Statistician .....	H. R. Campbell.....	Delaware .....	150
*Chief Clerk.....	H. S. Brown.....	Wood Co.....	150
*Stenographer-Clerk .....	Lela Leeth .....	Paulding Co.....	100
*Stenographer .....	Florence Ruble .....	Fairfield Co.....	100
*Clerk .....	A. D. Anthony.....	Franklin Co.....	115
*Clerk .....	E. J. Yantis.....	Franklin Co.....	95
*Janitor .....	Chas. Hughes .....	Franklin .....	30
*Typist .....	Harriet Kumler .....	Franklin Co.....	90
*Typist .....	Elizabeth Bayha .....	Franklin Co.....	90
*Typist .....	Elizabeth McCready ..	Union Co.....	90
*Typist .....	Esther Edmonson .....	Champaign Co.....	90
*Typist .....	Belva Knox .....	Franklin Co.....	90
*Typist .....	Lou K. Hurst.....	Franklin Co.....	90

\*Classified Civil Service.

NOTE—In addition to the above there are fifty-two Inspectors who work throughout the state on a per diem basis, viz.: \$5.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per day and R. R. fare. They are paid only for days they work.

## TREASURER OF STATE.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
State Treasurer.....	Chester E. Bryan.....	Madison .....	\$6,500
Cashier .....	William J. Hiler.....	Muskingum .....	3,400
Chief Clerk.....	Orris E. Duff.....	Madison .....	2,400
Bond Clerk.....	Wm. D. Morrissey.....	Madison .....	1,800
*Assistant Bond Clerk.....	Pierre R. Barthalow...	Franklin .....	1,140
*Bookkeeper .....	Cyril S. Gladden.....	Belmont .....	2,100
Bookkeeper .....	Benjamin Nicholson...	Hamilton .....	1,800
*Insurance Bookkeeper.....	Roscoe R. Aukerman...	Harrison .....	1,740
*Tax Clerk.....	Clarence F. Pickett...	Belmont .....	1,500
*Insurance Clerk.....	Floyd M. Perkins.....	Franklin .....	1,380
Correspondence Clerk.....	Theresa R. Coughlin...	Champaign .....	1,200
*Messenger and Janitor....	Weir C. Taylor.....	Madison .....	780
*Night Watchman.....	Sherman J. Gregory...	Clark .....	900
*Night Watchman.....	Gail Johnson.....	Licking .....	900

\*Classified Civil Service.

## BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
President .....	D. S. Creamer, Dem..	Columbus .....	\$4,000
Member .....	I. S. Guthery, Dem...	LaRue .....	4,000
Member .....	H. S. Riddle, Rep...	Columbus .....	4,000
Member .....	Dr. H. S. Reinhart....	Columbus .....	4,000
Fiscal-Supervisor Sec'y....	Harry Maddy .....	Gallipolis .....	3,600
Purchasing Agent.....	I. V. Lyons.....	Columbus .....	5,000
Chief Agriculturist.....	Charles McIntire .....	Troy .....	2,500
Horticulturist .....	S. W. Moore.....	Columbus .....	2,500
Assist. Supt. Construction.	S. R. Whittaker.....	Dayton .....	1,500
Mech. Engineer.....	J. B. Youngblood....	Cleveland .....	2,500
Engineer .....	H. A. Seabright.....	Columbus .....	3,000
Engineer .....	George Kadel .....	Linden .....	1,800
Engineer .....	H. T. Roderick.....	Columbus .....	960
Bookkeeper .....	C. C. Stevenson.....	Columbus .....	1,500
Bookkeeper .....	Henry O'Brien .....	Linden .....	1,500
Bookkeeper .....	K. D. Poorman.....	Paulding .....	1,380
Bookkeeper .....	Ruth Hunter .....	Columbus .....	960
Clerk .....	Emil Koop .....	Jackson .....	1,680
Clerk .....	W. T. Gordon.....	Beaver .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Helen Atwill .....	Paulding .....	840
Clerk .....	Sol. Rosenfeld .....	Youngstown .....	900
Clerk-Stenographer .....	L. K. Rowley.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	B. M. Danford.....	Caldwell .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Clara Gracey .....	Cincinnati .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Ella M. Seal.....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Inez Vanschoyck .....	Hilliards .....	840
Stenographer .....	Olive Hall .....	Philo .....	960
Stenographer .....	Grace Stark .....	Columbus .....	1,008
Stenographer .....	Mary McCaffery .....	Columbus .....	1,008
Telephone Operator.....	Daisy Franklin.....	Columbus .....	660

NOTE—All employees except the fiscal-supervisor-secretary are under the classified civil service.



## THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO.

## Executive.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
*Member of Commission...	J. D. Clark.....	Dayton .....	\$5,000
*Member of Commission...	T. J. Duffy.....	Columbiana Co.....	5,000
*Member of Commission...	H. L. Eliot.....	Delaware Co.....	4,000
*Secretary .....	Robert S. Hayes.....	Montgomery Co....	3,000
*Assist. Secretary.....	Lloyd D. Teeters.....	Ross Co.....	1,800
Grade 1 Bookkeeper.....	Martin J. Duffy.....	Jefferson Co.....	2,200
Grade 3 Bookkeeper.....	H. W. Benson.....	Morrow Co.....	1,500
Grade 3 Bookkeeper.....	Mary Murnan .....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 1 Clerk.....	Carrie C. Goodrich....	Wyandot Co.....	1,680
Grade 1 Clerk.....	Anton F. Ruhl.....	Franklin Co.....	1,560
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Harold Sites .....	Ashland Co.....	1,200
	Clara Darm (substituting for Harold Sites who is on a leave of absence)...	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	George Linthicum .....	Columbiana Co.....	1,020
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Lawrence M. Huston..	Noble Co.....	1,020
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Lloyd C. Masters.....	Franklin Co.....	600
Clerk .....	Hazel Looker .....	Franklin Co.....	660
*Librarian .....	Arthur Schwartz .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 1 Telephone Operator .....	Gertrude Slatzer .....	Franklin Co.....	660
Grade 2 Stenographer.....	Olive Shurtz .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Stenographer.....	Inez Morrow .....	Highland Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Stenographer.....	Lola F. Overly .....	Knox Co.....	1,080
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Helen Downey .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 2 Stenographer.....	Nellie Moore .....	Muskingum Co.....	1,200
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Norah Hegler .....	Hamilton Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Hazel Fawcett .....	Cuyahoga Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Louise Rein .....	Montgomery Co....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Edward Madden .....	Lucas Co.....	840
Grade 2 Examiner of Compensation Claims.....	F. M. Secrest.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Grade 2 Examiner of Compensation Claims.....	J. J. Mulvihill.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,800
Grade 2 Examiner of Compensation Claims.....	Wilbur C. Doerr.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,800
Grade 2 Examiner of Compensation Claims.....	Arnold S. Althoff.....	Montgomery Co....	1,800
Grade 3 Examiner of Compensation Claims.....	Mary Harding .....	Hamilton Co.....	1,200

## Workmen's Compensation.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Auditor .....	Harry W. Putnam....	Champaign Co.....	\$2,400
Payroll Auditor.....	John E. Burns.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	Thomas H. Mugavin..	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	Gretner A. Small.....	Butler Co.....	1,500

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — Continued.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Payroll Auditor.....	Harry C. Baker.....	Pickaway Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	John S. Brooks.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	Herman Hautzen- roeder .....	Richland Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	John G. Rasing.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	John W. Hickey.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	John E. Schrantz.....	Stark Co.....	1,500
Payroll Auditor.....	John O'Connell .....	Hamilton Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	John S. Kirk.....	Paulding Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	Jos. W. Wickham.....	Franklin Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	Willard A. Sherer....	Lucas Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	Judson Vincent .....	Knox Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	A. F. White .....	Hocking Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	John P. Maloney.....	Franklin Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	Michael Fox .....	Franklin Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	J. Walter Rarick.....	Perry Co.....	1,350
Payroll Auditor.....	Oliver Burgett .....	Allen Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	Frank H. Ridley.....	Lucas Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	Edward P. Keating....	Lorain Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	J. A. Downs .....	Harrison Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	Charles Mulligan .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	Charles Hetrick .....	Crawford Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	Wm. A. Anderson.....	Licking Co.....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	James B. Arnett.....	Montgomery Co....	1,200
Payroll Auditor.....	John H. Lamneck.....	Tuscarawas Co....	1,200
Actuary .....	Emile E. Watson.....	Franklin Co.....	4,000
Assist. Actuary.....	H. D. Bangert.....	Franklin Co.....	2,200
Codifier .....	C. F. Ames, Jr.....	Summit Co.....	1,200
Rating Actuary.....	P. F. Casey.....	Muskingum Co....	2,000
Grade 4 Statistician.....	Caroline Chrisman ..	Franklin Co.....	1,600
Grade 4 Statistician.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	1,000
Grade 4 Statistician.....	Florence Naile .....	Franklin Co.....	1,000
Grade 4 Statistician.....	Fannie C. Turner.....	Franklin Co.....	1,000
Director of Claims.....	Harry H. Hamm.....	Ross Co.....	2,400
Deputy Director of Claims.	R. R. Zurmehly.....	Allen Co.....	2,000
Reviewer of Claims.....	Nicholas G. White....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Reviewer of Claims.....	Charles C. Becker.....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Reviewer of Claims.....	C. J. Wardlow.....	Ashtabula Co.....	1,500
Claims Examiner.....	Harry C. Wylie.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Claims Examiner.....	Andrew Voll .....	Muskingum Co....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Margaret Davis .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Rose Murray .....	Madison Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Nelle Slatzer .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Walter H. Christy.....	Marion Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	R. T. Curl.....	Champaign Co....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	H. E. McCollister.....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	James I. Fogarty.....	Logan Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Sarah Hedrick .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Frances Donohoe .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Claims Examiner.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	1,200
Claim Referee.....	P. J. Monahan.....	Marion Co.....	2,000
Claim Referee.....	J. D. Miller.....	Warren Co.....	2,000
Claim Referee.....	Stanley S. Stewart....	Hamilton Co.....	2,000
Claim Investigator.....	Pearl T. Zimmerman..	Hardin Co.....	1,500
Claim Investigator.....	A. L. McKee.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,500
Claim Investigator.....	J. J. Shaffer.....	Madison Co.....	1,200

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — Continued.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Claim Investigator.....	Martin Mueller .....	Lorain Co.....	1,200
Claim Investigator.....	Anne C. McCormick..	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Claim Investigator.....	Frank G. Hornbeck...	Ross Co.....	1,200
Claim Investigator.....	S. G. Clendenning....	Coshocton Co.....	1,200
Chief Medical Examiner...	W. H. White.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	3,500
1st. Assist. Med. Examiner.	H. H. Emerson.....	Preble Co.....	2,500
2d Assist. Med. Examiner.	T. R. Fletcher.....	Gallia Co.....	1,800
3d Assist. Med. Examiner.	W. R. Moore.....	Vinton Co.....	1,800
4th Assist. Med. Examiner.	H. H. Dorr.....	Noble Co.....	1,800
Special Med. Examiner....	Wm. F. Bay.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Special Med. Examiner....	W. E. Lloyd.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Special Med. Examiner....	D. W. Collison.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Grade 4 Bookkeeper.....	Mayme McNamar ....	Licking Co.....	1,000
Grade 4 Bookkeeper.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	960
Grade 1 Clerk.....	L. J. O'Brien.....	Franklin Co.....	1,560
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Charles Beck .....	Hocking Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Clerk.....	May Blankenship ....	Ross Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Mary Corbett .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Evan Evans .....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Ross Johnson .....	Fairfield Co.....	1,260
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Rudolph King .....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Thos. K. Lewis.....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	G. B. Lybarger.....	Wyandot Co.....	1,140
	E. A. Walters (Substituting for G. B. Lybarger who is on a leave of absence)..	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	N. R. Carter.....	Allen Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	W. K. Merriman.....	Gallia Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Homer Ruh .....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Harry Rebrassier ....	Stark Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Edwin L. Schooler....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Matt Sherman .....	Auglaize Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Annita Warner .....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Grade 2 Clerk.....	John A. Will.....	Franklin Co.....	1,260
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Forest Wilson .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Grade 3 Clerk.....	E. P. Arbaugh.....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Lucile Wickham .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Helen Bergman .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Lennetta Bornhauser..	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Laura Brentlinger ....	Knox Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Claire Bates .....	Ross Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Nellie Carson .....	Champaign Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Hope Christy .....	Muskingum .....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Madge Keyser .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Philip Goldslager ....	Franklin Co.....	840
	Florence Schenk (substituting for P. Goldslager who is on a leave of absence....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Charles R. Gress (on leave of absence, no one substituting) ...	Franklin Co.....	960
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Chester A. Miller.....	Franklin Co.....	840

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — Continued.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Zelmah Henry .....	Pickaway Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Hazel Kirk .....	Muskingum Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Flossie Klemm .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Helen McFarland .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Grace Myers .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Herman Quecke .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Helen Ruhl .....	Franklin Co.....	960
Grade 3 Clerk.....	C. J. Schimmel.....	Franklin Co.....	1,000
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Mary Work .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Lyda Tracy .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Dolly Sandridge .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Edward Conway .....	Montgomery Co....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Robt. C. Schroth .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Hallie G. Morse.....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Wm. E. Ferguson.....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Anna Bell .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Mildred Kilbourne....	Franklin Co.....	750
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Fay McCoy .....	Franklin Co.....	750
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Cecelia Schlaecter .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Marcellene Swearingen	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Maggie Tharp .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Wanda Haine.....	Franklin Co.....	720
Grade 4 Clerk.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	720
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Harry G. Wilgus.....	Logan Co.....	840
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Patti Norris .....	Brown Co.....	1,080
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Lillian Barnes .....	Fayette Co.....	1,080
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Mary Herlihy .....	Ross Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Estella Iles .....	Hocking Co.....	1,080
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Roxanna Leasure .....	Ross Co.....	1,080
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	900
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Minnie Nachmanovitz..	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Elsie Schneider .....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Frances Shonk .....	Fairfield Co.....	1,080
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Lydia R. Beach.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Alma Biedermann .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Ethel M. Brooks.....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Blanche Smithson .....	Washington Co....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Nora Corbett .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 2 Stenographer....	Mildred Durbin .....	Knox Co.....	1 200
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Virginia Glass .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	1,050
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Mary Kirk .....	Muskingum Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Bertha Nelson .....	Coshocton Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Loretta Fitzsimmons..	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Marquerite Comerford..	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Beulah Shannon .....	Madison Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Catherine Cornell .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Helen Silberbert .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Katherine Walker .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer....	Lucile Moriarity .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Expert Stenographer....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	1,200
Grade 1 Typist.....	Harry V. Kuppinger..	Licking Co.....	960
Grade 1 Typist.....	Rose Mooney .....	Madison Co.....	960
Grade 1 Typist.....	Anna Smith .....	Pickaway Co.....	960
Grade 1 Typist.....	Grace M. Kinnison....	Franklin Co.....	1,080



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Grade 1 Typist.....	Edward Rundio .....	Franklin Co.....	1,000
Grade 1 Typist.....	Katherine Wolfel .....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Grade 2 Typist.....	Myrtle Burnsides .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Helen Bush .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Lucy Caldwell .....	Noble Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Irene Close .....	Holmes Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Paul Coppel .....	Ross Co.....	1,150
Grade 2 Typist.....	Ethel Guerin .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Florence P. Hogan....	Meigs Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Florence Layton .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Miles McLeod .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Winifred Malone .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Lou Mauk .....	Perry Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Florence Miesse .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Anna Murphy .....	Clinton Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Anna Bell Murphy....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Anna Park .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Medora C. Pearson....	Brown Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Meryl Sheetz .....	Morgan Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Olive Smith .....	Delaware Co.....	840
Grade 2 Typist.....	Grace Cunningham ..	Franklin Co.....	840
Claim Sheet Clerk.....	Cora Dupler .....	Hocking Co.....	960
Claim Sheet Clerk.....	Chas. Harbison .....	Franklin Co.....	960

## Investigation and Statistics.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Statistician.....	Geo. F. Miles.....	Franklin Co.....	\$3,000
Assist. Statistician.....	Chas. H. Mayhugh....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
	Wilbur Maxwell (substituting for C. H. Mayhugh who is on a leave of absence).	Licking Co.....	1,800
Statistical Clerk.....	Carrie Reid .....	Preble Co.....	1,200
Special Investigator.....	Ralph E. Maxwell....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Special Investigator.....	C. O. Brooke (substituting for W. Maxwell).....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Special Investigator.....	J. Ed. Daily.....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Special Investigator.....	John W. Dye.....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Supt. Cleveland Employment Office.....	Chas. F. Arndt.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Supt. Toledo Emp. Ofs....	Harry G. Wagner....	Lucas Co.....	1,500
Supt. Columbus Emp. Ofs.	Will F. Hauck.....	Franklin Co.....	1,650
Supt. Cincinnati Emp. Ofs.	Robert E. Rice.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,650
Supt. Dayton Emp. Ofs....	Euæene A. Mead.....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Supt. Akron Emp. Ofs....	Walter S. Jenkins....	Summit Co.....	1,500
Supt. Youngstown Emp. Ofs. ....	W. C. Simcox.....	Mahoning Co.....	1,500
Asst. Supt. Youngstown...	H. R. Weller .....	Mahoning Co.....	1,000

## INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Asst. Supt. Cleveland.....	Bertram E. Binckley..	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,500
Asst. Supt. Cincinnati.....	Harry Vanden Enyden	Hamilton Co.....	1,200
Placement Secretary.....	Rachael Gallagher ....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,000
Director of Women's Work	Margaret Maxon ....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
Assistant .....	Lydia Tinker.....	Franklin Co.....	840
Assistant .....	Lurene Gillalan ....	Franklin Co.....	660
Clerk Akron Emp. Ofs.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	780
Clerk Cincinnati.....	Margaret Fulton ....	Franklin Co.....	780
Clerk Cleveland.....	Mary McCarthy .....	Cuyahoga Co.....	900
Clerk Cleveland.....	Harry Smola .....	Cuyahoga Co.....	750
Clerk Columbus.....	Abe Schullman .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Clerk Columbus.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	780
Clerk Dayton.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	900
Clerk Toledo.....	Stephan Frankowski..	Lucas Co.....	780
Clerk Toledo.....	James Daley .....	Lucas Co.....	720
Clerk Cleveland.....	Agnes Stevenson.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	750
Clerk Cleveland.....	Irene Kaul .....	Cuyahoga Co.....	750
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Vacancy (while C. O. Brooke is substitut- ing for W. Max- well.) .....		
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Elizabeth Long .....	Vacancy .....	840
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Wm. R. Norris .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Lenora Prentice .....	Montgomery Co....	1,080
Grade 2 Stenographer.....	Edna Sheffler .....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Celine Garney .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Florence Kinnison....	Athens Co.....	1,080
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Cordelia Smith .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Ethel Wolfel .....	Franklin Co.....	840

## Workshops and Factories.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Deputy.....	Thos. P. Kearns.....	Montgomery Co....	\$3,000
Assist. Chief Deputy.....	John Q. Adams.....	Montgomery Co....	2,500
Deputy .....	Joseph P. Callahan....	Coshocton Co.....	2,000
Director of Safety.....	Victor T. Noonan....	Franklin Co.....	3,000
Deputy Safety Director...	Fred Lange .....	Mahoning Co.....	2,000
Deputy Safety Director...	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	2,000
Deputy Safety Director...	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	2,000
Deputy Safety Director...	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	2,000
Deputy Safety Director...	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	2,000
Deputy Safety Director...	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	2,000
District Deputy.....	A. J. Larkin.....	Lucas Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Frank X. Felsinger....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Geo. P. Rentschler....	Butler Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Thomas Hosty .....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Philip Gaukel .....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	A. A. Wormwood.....	Sandusky Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	W. D. Calhoun.....	Clark Co.....	1,500

## WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
District Deputy.....	W. S. Kelsey.....	Brown Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Thomas Donkin.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Alfred Bates.....	Lorain Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Emmett L. Crider.....	Knox Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Harry Irwin.....	Stark Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Frank T. Christian.....	Summit Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	D. M. Rusk.....	Morgan Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	W. H. Ebersbach.....	Meigs Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	E. S. Schlegel.....	Mahoning Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	L. W. Sayre.....	Guernsey Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	J. G. Hagan.....	Miami Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	J. Warren Hyser.....	Muskingum Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Eugene Franck.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	J. N. Tracy.....	Clark Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Vacancy.....	Vacancy.....	1,500
Lady Visitor.....	Bessie L. Corwin.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Lauretta Bean.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Ethel Ruhl.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Gertrude S. Weaver.....	Knox Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Ada A. T. Fox.....	Allen Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Anna C. Shaffer.....	Auglaize Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Edna V. Tanner.....	Union Co.....	1,200
Lady Visitor.....	Blanche E. Cadot.....	Washington Co.....	1,200
High Explosive Inspector..	John H. Cliff.....	Lorain Co.....	1,500
Grade 1 Clerk.....	Joseph W. Herrold.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Clerk.....	Helen Owrey.....	Lawrence Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Pauline Nichols.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Jessie Mowry.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Nona Gerlach.....	Erie Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Genevieve Murray.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Clayre Rodebaugh.....	Franklin Co.....	840

## Mining Department.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Deputy.....	L. D. Devore.....	Belmont Co.....	3,000
District Deputy.....	Dan C. Jones.....	Jackson Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	James Dugan.....	Hocking Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	John T. Cox.....	Athens Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Elmer Sagle.....	Muskingum Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	E. W. Smith.....	Guernsey Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Samuel James.....	Carroll Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Evan Lewis.....	Stark Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Lot Jenkins.....	Belmont Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Frank P. Corey.....	Belmont Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Thos. P. Williams.....	Belmont Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Wm. B. Milgate.....	Perry Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Thomas G. Reese.....	Columbiana Co.....	1,800
Oil and Gas Well In- spector.....	Kenner McConnell.....	Washington Co.....	1,200

## MINING DEPARTMENT — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Caretaker Mine Rescue Car .....	Hilas F. McCauley ....	Guernsey Co.....	1,200
Grade 1 Clerk.....	Mary Kincaid .....	Franklin Co.....	1,560
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Hazel Sims .....	Butler Co.....	1,000
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Elma Griggs .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	Bessie Jones .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Grade 2 Typist.....	Eulalia McCaffrey ....	Crawford Co.....	900

## Examiners Engineers.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Deputy .....	Joseph McCue .....	Franklin Co.....	\$3,000
Asst. Chief Deputy.....	Thomas R. Archer ....	Monroe Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Frank Wm. Nesbitt....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Edward J. Hurley.....	Lucas Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Stanley Cherrington...	Franklin Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	August Deschler .....	Ross Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	W. W. Hailstone.....	Mahoning Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	E. H. Harman.....	Muskingum Co....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Otto M. Elzemann....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	H. E. Cecil.....	Miami Co.....	1,500
District Deputy.....	O. M. Patterson.....	Stark Co.....	1,500
Grade 2 Clerk.....	Ray W. Davis.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Russell L. Blaney....	Franklin Co.....	1,000

## Boiler Inspection Department.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Deputy.....	Vacancy .....	Vacancy .....	\$3,000
Assist. Deputy.....	Chas. J. Murdock.....	Muskingum Co....	2,000
District Deputy.....	Frank C. Anderson....	Gallia Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	H. F. W. Stehmeyer...	Muskingum Co....	1,800
District Deputy.....	C. O. Myers.....	Ross Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	C. W. Watson.....	Lucas Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Wm. S. Masters.....	Stark Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	J. W. Montgomery....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	M. T. Benner.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
District Deputy.....	Chas. Stephan .....	Lucas Co.....	1,800
Grade 4 Bookkeeper.....	Fred Radford .....	Meigs Co.....	1,200
Grade 1 Clerk.....	Chas. J. Manney.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Grade 3 Clerk.....	Nellie Bray .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Grade 3 Stenographer.....	F. W. Cherrington....	Franklin Co.....	900



## BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Grade 1 Typist.....	Clyde H. Kearns..... Alice M. Goodwin (Substituting for Clyde Kearns who is on a leave of absence) .....	Muskingum Co.....	1,200
Grade 2 Typist.....	Stanley Shisler .....	Muskingum Co..... Franklin Co.....	1,200 1,200

## Division of Steam Engineers.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief Deputy.....	Joseph McCue .....	Columbus .....	\$3,000
Assist. Chief Deputy.....	Thomas R. Archer....	Woodsfield .....	1,800
Chief Clerk.....	Ray W. Davis.....	Columbus .....	1,500
Record Clerk.....	R. L. Blaney.....	Columbus .....	1,000
District Deputy.....	F. W. Nesbitt.....	Cleveland .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	E. J. Hurley.....	Toledo .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Stanley Cherrington...	Columbus .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	August Deschler .....	Chillicothe .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	W. W. Hailstone.....	Youngstown .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	E. H. Harman.....	Zanesville .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	O. M. Elzemann.....	Cincinnati .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	Clarence Chambers....	Wapakoneta .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	H. E. Cecil.....	Dayton .....	1,500
District Deputy.....	O. M. Patterson.....	Canton .....	1,500

NOTE — All these employees are in the Classified Service.

## THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner .....	C. C. Marshall, Chair- man .....	Shelby Co.....	\$4,500
Commissioner .....	B. W. Waltemire.....	Hancock Co.....	4,500
Commissioner .....	B. M. Clendenning.....	Hamilton Co.....	4,500
Secretary .....	H. L. Goodbread.....	Wyandot Co.....	3,000
Attorney .....	C. A. Radcliffe.....	Fairfield Co.....	4,000
Supt. Rates and Service...	D. E. Butler.....	Lucas Co.....	4,000
Auditor and Statistician...	E. H. Hanna.....	Athens Co.....	3,000
Chief Engineer.....	L. G. White.....	Franklin Co.....	4,500
Telephone Expert.....	T. E. Green.....	Franklin Co.....	3,000
Gas Expert.....	C. V. Critchfield.....	Knox Co.....	3,000
Chief Inspector.....	J. B. Dugan.....	Hardin Co.....	3,000
Inspector .....	O. F. McJunkin.....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Inspector .....	C. C. Thorpe.....	Mahoning Co.....	1,500
Inspector .....	W. F. Packard.....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Inspector .....	H. M. Evans.....	Licking Co.....	1,500
Inspector .....	T. H. Burke.....	Huron Co.....	1,500
Emergency Inspector.....	L. C. Smith.....	Franklin Co.....	2,000
Pass. Traffic Inspector.....	R. A. Soules.....	Franklin Co.....	2,000
Investigator of Securities..	G. C. Maxwell.....	Hamilton Co.....	2,500
Assist. Telephone Expert...	C. B. Forrest.....	Meigs Co.....	2,100
Assist. Telephone Expert...	E. W. Lutz.....	Pickaway Co.....	2,100
Engine and Boiler In- spector .....	M. J. Heffernan.....	Clark Co.....	2,160
Inspector Auto. Couplers...	S. H. Lashley.....	Jefferson Co.....	1,500
Electrical Inspector.....	F. H. Talbot.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,620
Assistant Secretary.....	D. S. Archer.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Tariff Clerk.....	C. M. Byrne.....	Muskingum Co....	1,560
Clerk .....	C. J. Randall.....	Franklin Co.....	1,560
Tariff Clerk.....	M. R. Weltner.....	Hocking Co.....	1,380
File Clerk.....	R. M. Snetzer.....	Franklin Co.....	1,140
Docket and Index Clerk...	L. E. Carlisle.....	Highland Co.....	1,500
Journal and Record Clerk...	C. M. Carmichael.....	Franklin Co.....	1,400
Stenographer .....	Rose G. Stone.....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Stenographer .....	C. W. Culp.....	Muskingum Co....	1,080
Stenographer .....	C. M. Barbee.....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Appraisal Stenographer...	Raymond L. Fahey...	Clark Co.....	1,080
Appraisal Stenographer...	O. T. Neal.....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
Telephone Operator.....	C. E. Peitsmeyer.....	Franklin Co.....	720
Appraisal Engineer.....	W. T. Jenks.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	W. R. L. Dwyer.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	B. T. Van Voorhis...	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	C. H. Bushfield.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	A. N. Cope.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	O. F. Foster.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	E. L. Huston.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	T. R. Martin.....	Muskingum Co....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	J. L. Merrill.....	Mahoning Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	Wm. G. Mullin.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	T. D. Pierce.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	W. F. O'Gara.....	Fairfield Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	H. P. N. Dole.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	John F. Clifton.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	J. A. Lillv.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	Geo. Martin .....	Lorain Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	L. A. Roberg.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,800

## THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Appraisal Engineer.....	Geo. B. Williams.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	L. W. Dankel.....	Montgomery Co....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	W. B. Connor.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	H. H. Saltz.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Engineer.....	W. E. Stump.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Appraisal Clerk.....	H. O. Nippert.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Appraisal Clerk.....	O. P. Amann.....	Shelby Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	H. T. Garrett.....	Franklin Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	J. L. Van Riper.....	Shelby Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	A. W. Underwood....	Highland Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	L. C. Rose.....	Franklin Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	W. A. Woods.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	Jno. F. Gregg.....	Morgan Co.....	1,380
Appraisal Clerk.....	G. S. Fink.....	Franklin Co.....	1,380
Appraisal Clerk.....	J. T. Weaver.....	Clermont Co.....	1,380
Appraisal Clerk.....	K. R. Meredith.....	Washington Co....	1,380
Appraisal Clerk.....	Geo. S. Schilder.....	Ross Co.....	1,380
Appraisal Clerk.....	Jno. O. Jenkins.....	Franklin Co.....	1,450
Appraisal Clerk.....	C. T. Moon.....	Franklin Co.....	1,450

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TAX COMMISSION OF OHIO.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Position.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Robert D. Alexander.....	Commissioner .....	Chillicothe .....	\$4,000
F. E. Munn.....	Commissioner .....	Bowling Green....	4,000
A. B. Peckinpough.....	Commissioner .....	Wooster .....	5,000
George L. Gableman.....	Secretary .....	Portsmouth .....	3,000
E. W. Warnick.....	Auditor .....	Columbus .....	3,600
Emerson Campbell.....	Special Accountant...	St. Clairsville....	3,000
S. E. Forney.....	Corp'n. Accountant...	Canal Dover.....	2,700
C. S. Putnam.....	Special Examiner....	Conneaut .....	3,000
W. H. Mylander.....	Special Examiner....	Oak Harbor.....	2,400
M. M. Thompson.....	Special Examiner....	Kenton .....	2,400
F. B. McCabe.....	Accountant .....	Columbus .....	2,200
Jos. F. Tebben.....	Accountant .....	Celina .....	2,200
W. G. McKnight.....	Accountant .....	Ironton .....	1,700
Cornelia Skinner.....	Accountant .....	Chillicothe .....	1,200
Nellie Campbell.....	Stenographer .....	Columbus .....	1,200
Rhea Stepler.....	Stenographer .....	Kenton .....	1,200
Rena Swickheimer.....	Stenographer .....	Delaware .....	1,200
Blanche Foster.....	Typist .....	Caldwell .....	1,200
Lenore Joyce.....	Stenographer .....	Columbus .....	1,080

## DEPARTMENT OF BANKS AND BANKING.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
†Superintendent .....	Philip C. Berg.....	Highland .....	\$5,000
†Asst. Superintendent.....	Elmer J. Obendorfer..	Mahoning .....	3,000
†Chief Examiner.....	John H. Lange.....	Scioto .....	3,000
*Attorney-Examiner .....	J. M. Elliott.....	Columbiana .....	3,000
*Examiner .....	George Walters.....	Scioto .....	3,000
*Examiner .....	T. C. Maher.....	Darke .....	2,600
*Examiner .....	H. C. Lucas.....	Clinton .....	2,500
*Examiner .....	Ira J. Fulton.....	Gallia .....	2,500
*Examiner .....	D. A. Filler.....	Franklin .....	2,500
*Examiner .....	John D. Bainer.....	Union .....	2,500
*Examiner .....	D. J. Schurr.....	Madison .....	2,500
*Examiner .....	H. M. Sims.....	Franklin .....	2,400
*Examiner .....	L. G. Tatman.....	Scioto .....	2,300
*Examiner .....	Clyde Sharp.....	Hardin .....	2,200
*Examiner .....	A. T. Falconer.....	Columbiana .....	2,250
*Asst. Examiner.....	A. W. Pleister.....	Morrow .....	1,200
*Asst. Examiner.....	C. C. Morgan.....	Morgan .....	1,200
†Asst. Examiner.....	Ralph J. Romer.....	Mercer .....	1,200
†Confidential Secretary.....	Sara B. Danaher.....	Hardin .....	1,500
†Bookkeeper .....	H. J. McTeague.....	Perry .....	1,260
*Statistician .....	Maude McClure.....	Highland .....	1,260
*Clerk-Stenographer .....	Olive Mullen.....	Henry .....	1,200
*Clerk-Stenographer .....	Alice L. Carruthers...	Scioto .....	1,080

† Unclassified Service.

\* Classified Service.

## DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Position	Name	County	Salary
Inspector .....	James A. Devine.....	Ross .....	\$3,600
Deputy Inspector.....	Paul B. Kemper.....	Franklin .....	2,000
Assistant Deputy.....	Ed. J. Stone.....	Lorain .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	E. H. McArthur.....	Franklin .....	1,800
*Assistant Examiner.....	Warren L. Hartsock...	Clark .....	1,500
Correspondence Clerk....	Patti E. Dempsey.....	Franklin .....	1,200
*Clerk .....	Floyd L. Smith.....	Franklin .....	1,200
*Examiner .....	Charles L. Allen.....	Marion .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	Frank Arighi.....	Portage .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	Fred D. Baker.....	Delaware .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	E. C. Fitzgerald.....	Lucas .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	I. Ben Grause.....	Hamilton .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	P. B. Johnston.....	Montgomery .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	Maurice Kessler.....	Miami .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	Frank H. Kronauge...	Montgomery .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	Nicholas Risch.....	Hamilton .....	1,800
*Examiner .....	Frank F. McGuire.....	Van Wert.....	1,800
*Examiner .....	E. O. Barnet.....	Preble .....	1,800

\* Classified Civil Service.



## STATE LIQUOR LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chairman State Board.....	Wm. F. Mason.....	Butler Co.....	\$5,000
Member State Board.....	M. M. Rose.....	Washington Co.....	5,000
Member State Board.....	John F. Nolan.....	Jefferson Co.....	5,000
Secretary State Board.....	G. Goldsmith.....	Crawford Co.....	3,000
Chief Clerk State Board..	James K. Carlin.....	Mercer Co.....	2,000
Bookkeeper State Board..	Andrew Kirsaddon...	Brown Co.....	1,500
Auditor State Board.....	C. W. Naas.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Stenographer State Board..	Louise Bickley.....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Stenographer State Board..	Harriet Schneider....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Chief Inspec. State Board..	Frank S. Evans.....	Champaign Co.....	2,000
Inspector .....	James B. Galloway....	Union Co.....	1,500
Inspector .....	Will D. Jones.....	Ross Co.....	1,500
Inspector .....	John W. Penniston....	Pike Co.....	1,500
Inspector .....	Chas. F. Ellis.....	Wyandot Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Chas. H. Kellstadt....	Franklin Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Carl Metta.....	Crawford Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Harry B. Thomas.....	Erie Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	A. J. Tubaugh.....	Monroe Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Geo. W. White.....	Tuscarawas Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Jos. Bierhalter.....	Franklin Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Charles Dee.....	Marion Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Jos. Hershey.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Chas. Jacobi.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Robert C. Lemon.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Oliver Lehman.....	Montgomery Co....	1,300
Inspector .....	Thos. Lennehan.....	Butler Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Chas. F. Roman.....	Montgomery Co....	1,300
Inspector .....	Jesse Pochard.....	Butler Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Stanley Slowinski....	Lucas Co.....	1,300
Inspector .....	Wm. West.....	Scioto Co.....	1,300
Messenger Janitor.....	John Parker.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Member County Board.....	T. W. Ellison.....	Adams Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Andrew J. McIntyre..	Adams Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Chas. W. Herbst.....	Allen Co.....	960
Member County Board.....	J. C. Marsh.....	Allen Co.....	960
Member County Board.....	Nathan Strauss.....	Ashland Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	T. E. Shinn.....	Ashland Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Frank Lawyer.....	Ashtabula Co.....	660
Member County Board.....	D. F. Dunlavy.....	Ashtabula Co.....	660
Member County Board.....	Frank Lowther.....	Athens Co.....	540
Member County Board.....	Wm. Sturgill.....	Athens Co.....	540
Member County Board.....	Thomas Barrington....	Auglaize Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	John F. Moser.....	Auglaize Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	Heyward Long.....	Belmont Co.....	900
Member County Board.....	Robert T. Michener....	Belmont Co.....	900
Member County Board.....	Joseph G. Heizer.....	Brown Co.....	240
Member County Board.....	Geo. F. McCorry.....	Brown Co.....	240
Member County Board.....	G. C. Morey.....	Butler Co.....	1,200
Member County Board.....	Jos. B. Billingslea....	Butler Co.....	1,200
Member County Board.....	O. H. Shepherd.....	Carroll Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Chas. H. Butler.....	Carroll Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Sherman Clark.....	Clark Co.....	960
Member County Board.....	L. Floyd Routzahn....	Clark Co.....	960
Member County Board.....	Cyrus Lochard.....	Clermont Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	Chas. Burkhardt.....	Clermont Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	Al Carlike.....	Columbiana Co.....	900
Member County Board.....	Harry M. Brokaw.....	Columbiana Co.....	900

## STATE LIQUOR LICENSING DEPARTMENT — Continued

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Member County Board.....	James B. Manner.....	Coshocton Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	R. M. Temple.....	Coshocton Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	Geo. J. Kehrer.....	Crawford Co.....	660
Member County Board.....	R. O. Perrott.....	Crawford Co.....	660
Member County Board.....	John Krause.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	4,200
Member County Board.....	Edward W. Horn.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	4,200
Member County Board.....	T. B. Miller.....	Darke Co.....	420
Member County Board.....	Z. T. Dorman.....	Darke Co.....	420
Member County Board.....	J. A. Deindoerfer, Jr.	Defiance Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	Chas. L. Deatrick.....	Defiance Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	H. M. Bing.....	Delaware Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	C. M. Leonard.....	Delaware Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	Wm. A. Ruemmele.....	Erie Co.....	720
Member County Board.....	C. B. Wilcox.....	Erie Co.....	720
Member County Board.....	Francis Reichelderfer.	Fairfield Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	Grant Griffith.....	Fairfield Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	Clark C. Doughty.....	Franklin Co.....	3,600
Member County Board.....	Conn Baker.....	Franklin Co.....	3,600
Member County Board.....	John D. Strong.....	Fulton Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	H. D. Meister.....	Fulton Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Frank S. Gates.....	Gallia Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	Samuel A. Dunbar.....	Gallia Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	L. F. Clevenger.....	Greene Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	L. H. Whiteman.....	Greene Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	Wm. Marschheuser.....	Hamilton Co.....	4,200
Member County Board.....	Edgar M. Johnson.....	Hamilton Co.....	4,200
Member County Board.....	Carl Kobe.....	Hancock Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Geo. Nemeyer.....	Hancock Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Wm. P. Bowman.....	Hardin Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	C. J. Griffith.....	Hardin Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	John Wendt.....	Henry Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	Cassius M. Stevens.....	Henry Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	W. A. Henderson.....	Hocking Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	W. H. White.....	Hocking Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	W. G. Rudy.....	Holmes Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Chas. Schindler.....	Holmes Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Frank J. Herman.....	Huron Co.....	540
Member County Board.....	Sol. M. Wolfe.....	Huron Co.....	540
Member County Board.....	John J. McKitterick.....	Jackson Co.....	420
Member County Board.....	Chas. A. Dungan.....	Jackson Co.....	420
Member County Board.....	Eugene F. Conroy.....	Jefferson Co.....	900
Member County Board.....	Herbert W. Nichols.....	Jefferson Co.....	900
Member County Board.....	Ezra Dean.....	Lawrence Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	Brook Copper.....	Lawrence Co.....	480
Member County Board.....	Oliver C. Larason.....	Licking Co.....	840
Member County Board.....	Ray Martin.....	Licking Co.....	840
Member County Board.....	George W. Dodds.....	Logan Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Frank Dowell.....	Logan Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	A. Greulich.....	Lorain Co.....	1,200
Member County Board.....	D. T. Howells.....	Lorain Co.....	1,200
Member County Board.....	Kevin O'Dwyer.....	Lucas Co.....	3,600
Member County Board.....	Herold M. Harter.....	Lucas Co.....	3,600
Member County Board.....	Horace G. Jones.....	Madison Co.....	240
Member County Board.....	Matthew A. Horen.....	Madison Co.....	240
Member County Board.....	John J. O'Connor.....	Mahoning Co.....	2,400
Member County Board.....	Joseph Owens.....	Mahoning Co.....	2,400
Member County Board.....	Richard Horn.....	Marion Co.....	660

## STATE LIQUOR LICENSING DEPARTMENT — Continued

Position.			Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Member	County	Board.....	Emery L. Nebergall...	Marion Co.....	660
Member	County	Board.....	Marcus A. Frank.....	Medina Co.....	180
Member	County	Board.....	E. J. Tiernan.....	Medina Co.....	180
Member	County	Board.....	D. F. Dye.....	Meigs Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	J. E. D. Hartinger.....	Meigs Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	Frank V. Short.....	Mercer Co.....	420
Member	County	Board.....	A. C. F. Gilberg.....	Mercer Co.....	420
Member	County	Board.....	Jos. M. Rebholz.....	Miami Co.....	540
Member	County	Board.....	Henry Kampf.....	Miami Co.....	540
Member	County	Board.....	Clem J. Rausch.....	Monroe Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	C. J. Ellis.....	Monroe Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	John C. Ely.....	Montgomery Co....	2,400
Member	County	Board.....	Lon O. Shank.....	Montgomery Co....	2,400
Member	County	Board.....	Jos. R. Downs.....	Muskingum Co....	840
Member	County	Board.....	Walter E. Gunion.....	Muskingum Co....	840
Member	County	Board.....	E. L. Robinson.....	Ottawa Co.....	480
Member	County	Board.....	H. L. Hammond.....	Ottawa Co.....	480
Member	County	Board.....	Frank Young.....	Paulding Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	John R. Sauerwein.....	Paulding Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	George Wetzel.....	Perry Co.....	480
Member	County	Board.....	J. W. Nichols.....	Perry Co.....	480
Member	County	Board.....	E. J. Leist.....	Pickaway Co.....	360
Member	County	Board.....	Lewis Dresbach.....	Pickaway Co.....	360
Member	County	Board.....	Lloyd F. Gehres.....	Pike Co.....	180
Member	County	Board.....	S. H. Hamilton.....	Pike Co.....	180
Member	County	Board.....	Edward Johns.....	Preble Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	James A. Knox.....	Preble Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	Frank Gmeiner.....	Putnam Co.....	360
Member	County	Board.....	C. W. Fogle.....	Putnam Co.....	360
Member	County	Board.....	Henry G. Brunner.....	Richland Co.....	720
Member	County	Board.....	William H. Hahn.....	Richland Co.....	720
Member	County	Board.....	George A. Wooster.....	Ross Co.....	540
Member	County	Board.....	Henry C. Brandle.....	Ross Co.....	540
Member	County	Board.....	Joseph Hunt.....	Sandusky Co.....	540
Member	County	Board.....	Charles Waggoner.....	Sandusky Co.....	540
Member	County	Board.....	David Stahler.....	Scioto Co.....	720
Member	County	Board.....	P. W. Young.....	Scioto Co.....	720
Member	County	Board.....	Ralph Sugrue.....	Seneca Co.....	720
Member	County	Board.....	Walter C. Rhorbacher.....	Seneca Co.....	720
Member	County	Board.....	H. D. Ruese.....	Shelby Co.....	360
Member	County	Board.....	Fred J. Russell.....	Shelby Co.....	360
Member	County	Board.....	Fred W. Witter.....	Stark Co.....	1,920
Member	County	Board.....	Frank Marburger.....	Stark Co.....	1,920
Member	County	Board.....	Edw. C. Shondel.....	Summit Co.....	1,920
Member	County	Board.....	Howard C. Spicer.....	Summit Co.....	1,920
Member	County	Board.....	John S. Naylor.....	Trumbull Co.....	420
Member	County	Board.....	John X. Wadsworth.....	Trumbull Co.....	420
Member	County	Board.....	S. B. McGuire.....	Tuscarawas Co....	720
Member	County	Board.....	W. G. Nickels.....	Tuscarawas Co....	720
Member	County	Board.....	D. J. Jenkins.....	Union Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	Bruce B. Gaumer.....	Union Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	Dennis Steele.....	Vinton Co.....	180
Member	County	Board.....	Henry Sockel.....	Vinton Co.....	180
Member	County	Board.....	Arthur Hamilton.....	Warren Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	M. J. Hutchinson.....	Warren Co.....	240
Member	County	Board.....	James M. Harper.....	Washington Co....	540
Member	County	Board.....	C. C. Middleswart.....	Washington Co....	540

## STATE LIQUOR LICENSING DEPARTMENT — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Member County Board.....	H. H. Barrett.....	Wayne Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	F. E. Wolf.....	Wayne Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	B. B. Doughton.....	Williams Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Zack Smith .....	Williams Co.....	180
Member County Board.....	Elmer Nelson.....	Wood Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	James G. Lehman.....	Wood Co.....	360
Member County Board.....	Louis Fleck .....	Wyandot Co.....	300
Member County Board.....	Alton Gregg .....	Wyandot Co.....	300
Sec'y. Cuyahoga Co. Board.	A. J. Kennel.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	2,400
Sec'y. Franklin Co. Board.	John L. Garber.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Sec'y. Hamilton Co. Board.	Frank H. Thill.....	Hamilton Co.....	2,100
Sec'y. Lucas Co. Board....	Sherman Lott .....	Lucas Co.....	1,920
Sec'y. Mahoning Co. Board.	John Radcliffe .....	Mahoning Co.....	1,200
Sec'y. Montgomery Co. Bd.	Daniel H. Huffman...	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Sec'y. Stark Co. Board....	Wm. R. Thom.....	Stark Co.....	900
Sec'y. Summit Co. Board...	Vern I. Whorley.....	Summit Co.....	900
Stenographer Butler Co...	Helen Milders .....	Butler Co.....	600
Clk. Steno. Cuyahoga Bd...	Gertrude M. Tighe...	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,300
Clerk. Steno. Franklin Bd.	Wm. H. Howard.....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Steno. Hamilton Co. Bd....	Margaret A. Daly.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,200
Inspector Clerk Hamilton Co. Board.....	Charles G. Lusch.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,300
Chief Clk. Lucas Co. Bd...	Austin D. Gibbons....	Hamilton Co.....	1,200
Steno. Montgomery Co. Bd.	F. M. McClosky.....	Montgomery Co....	600

## THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner .....	Randolph W. Walton..	Columbus .....	\$4,000
Commissioner .....	George Ewing .....	Lancaster .....	4,000
Secretary .....	K. McKinley .....	Columbus .....	3,000
Examiner .....	O. M. Bailey.....	St. Johns.....	1,800
Examiner .....	P. E. Kilgore.....	Lima .....	1,800
Examiner .....	E. E. Baker.....	Athens .....	1,800
Examiner .....	G. W. Finch.....	Martins Ferry....	1,800
Efficiency Examiner.....	M. W. Fawcett.....	Urbana .....	2,000
Clerk .....	F. H. McCormick....	Columbus .....	1,560
Clerk .....	F. H. Summers....	Columbus .....	1,200
Clerk .....	E. E. Snowball.....	Syracuse .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Jessie B. Darydimple..	Steubenville .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Corinne Sharp .....	Columbus .....	900
Clerk .....	Alide Athey .....	Columbus .....	900
Clerk .....	Margaret Huffman...	Columbus .....	900
Clerk .....	Anna Burkley .....	Columbus .....	900
Clerk .....	Harry Sandusky.....	Columbus .....	900
Publicity Clerk.....	C. W. Rife.....	Columbus .....	720
Stenographer .....	Leonora Kelly .....	Columbus .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Rose McCormick.....	Findlay .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Mona Thomas.....	Columbus .....	840
Stenographer .....	Clara A. Stiles.....	Columbus .....	840

NOTE—All employees are under the Classified Civil Service, the Commissioners being the only exceptions.



## OHIO INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Superintendent .....	W. H. Tomlinson.....	Montgomery Co....	\$4,500
Deputy Supt. ....	F. B. Patrick.....	Champaign Co....	3,000
Actuary .....	*W. A. Robinson.....	Franklin Co.....	3,250
Chief Examiner.....	*J. W. Harsha.....	Franklin Co.....	2,500
Warden .....	*J. W. Thompson.....	Marion Co.....	2,100
Examiner .....	*Paul Bainter .....	Muskingum Co....	1,800
Examiner .....	*Geo. W. Hassenier...	Auglaize Co.....	1,800
Assist. Examiner. ....	*M. L. Van Meter.....	Putnam Co.....	1,500
Assist. Examiner.....	*Thos. W. Kirby.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Assist. Examiner.....	*E. V. Moore.....	Shelby Co.....	1,500
Assist. Examiner.....	*W. W. Wolford.....	Morrow Co.....	1,500
Assist. Actuary.....	*D. K. Chenoweth.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Assist. Actuary.....	*Edgar Baumgardner..	Champaign Co....	1,200
Bookkeeper .....	*W. C. Lawrence.....	Van Wert.....	1,980
Clerk Grade II.....	*P. C. Given.....	Wayne Co.....	1,800
License Clerk.....	*A. R. Wulff.....	Montgomery Co....	1,620
Clerk .....	*Myrl Hosler.....	Madison Co.....	1,260
Clerk .....	Stella Makley .....	Auglaize Co.....	1,560
Stenographer .....	*Hazel Bailey McGinley	Richland Co.....	1,080
Stenographer .....	*Alicia Carroll.....	Franklin Co.....	840
Statistician .....	*W. E. Campbell.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500

\* Those being in classified service.

## OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
President Ex-Officio.....	Gov. James M. Cox...	Montgomery .....	.....
Member .....	R. C. Burton.....	Muskingum .....	Expenses
Member .....	H. H. McFadden.....	Jefferson .....	"
Member .....	Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D.	Montgomery .....	"
Member .....	Miss Lucy B. Buell...	Lake .....	"
Member .....	Mrs. Pauline Steinem.	Lucas .....	"
Member .....	J. O. White.....	Hamilton .....	"
Member .....	W. H. Stoutt.....	Tuscarawas .....	"
Member .....	John G. Price.....	Franklin .....	"

## Executive Department.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Secretary .....	H. H. Shirer.....	Seneca .....	\$3,000
*Stenographer .....	Laura Ortman.....	Franklin .....	900

**Support Department.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
*Agent .....	J. D. Holmes.....	Mahoning .....	\$1,800
*Asst. Agent.....	Fred W. Evans.....	Franklin .....	1,500
*Asst. Agent.....	S. E. Snepp.....	Montgomery .....	1,500
*Asst. Agent.....	J. W. Stephenson....	Jefferson .....	1,500
*Clerk .....	Thos. S. Vaughn.....	Franklin .....	1,200
*Stenographer .....	Alice M. Guisinger...	Franklin .....	900
Stenographer .....	Lucile Lauderbaugh...	Franklin .....	840

**DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner .....	Patrick A. Berry.....	Mt. Vernon.....	\$4,000
Deputy Commissioner.....	S. J. Black.....	Upper Sandusky....	3,000
Stenographer .....	Bess Allen .....	Dayton .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Ruth K. Hunter.....	Columbus .....	840
Bookkeeper .....	Peter Albeitz .....	Columbus .....	1,800
Chief Examiner.....	A. L. Stewart.....	Columbus .....	2,700
Examiner .....	Thomas Moore .....	Ashland .....	2,000
Examiner .....	W. E. Baker.....	Cincinnati .....	1,800
Examiner .....	P. V. Mulvey.....	Zanesville .....	1,500
Examiner .....	Harry J. Farrell.....	Xenia .....	2,200
Examiner .....	C. E. Berridge.....	Ironton .....	2,200
Examiner .....	Michael Cahill .....	Eaton .....	1,800
(Chattel Loan Division)			
Chief Examiner.....	*Jas. E. Campbell, Jr...	Columbus .....	2,500
Examiner .....	Hamilton Deweese ...	Cincinnati .....	1,800
Examiner .....	George Leist .....	Beaver .....	1,500
Stenographer .....	Esther Edwards .....	Portsmouth .....	840

\* Now in France, a Captain in U. S. Army.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Adjutant General.....	Roy E. Layton.....	Auglaize Co.....	\$3,500
Assist. Adjt. General.....	John E. Gimperling, Jr.	Montgomery Co....	2,000
Assist. Q. M. General.....	John S. Shetler.....	Franklin Co.....	2,000
Bookkeeper .....	Joseph H. Nicholas....	Hamilton Co.....	1,860
Chief Clerk .....	John J. Saslavsky.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,600
Roster Clerk.....	Edward P. Lawlor.....	Morgan Co.....	1,200
War Record Clerk.....	Joseph Bishop .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Commission Clerk.....	John C. Volka.....	Madison Co.....	1,200
Q. M. Clerk.....	John M. Bingham.....	Allen Co.....	1,200
Q. M. Clerk.....	Peter W. Wey.....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Bond Clerk.....	Vyle F. Nangle.....	Perry Co.....	1 200
Stenographer .....	Helen Makley .....	Auglaize Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Harry B. Huston.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Index Clerk.....	Bess Newbrough .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Messenger .....	Thomas Howard .....	Franklin Co.....	840

## State House and Grounds.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Supt. of Laborers.....	Louis H. Wells.....	Hardin Co.....	\$1,000
Laborer .....	Thomas Toben .....	Hamilton Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Samuel Paxton .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Laborer .....	James Fealey .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Christ Zimer .....	Summit Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Joseph Jenkins .....	Highland Co.....	900
Laborer .....	George Wilson .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Laborer .....	John Amann .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Edward Banks .....	Ross Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Luke Welsh .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Jacob Lang .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Laborer .....	Thomas Durlinger ..	Franklin Co.....	900
Night Policeman.....	David Wheeler .....	Noble Co.....	800
Night Policeman.....	T. J. Collins.....	Clark Co.....	800
Visitors Attendant.....	John W. Laird.....	Jackson Co.....	720
Visitors Attendant.....	H. C. Stratton.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	720
Day Policeman.....	I. W. Leidigh.....	Licking Co.....	720
Day Policeman.....	Frank Root .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Carpenter .....	George Kneeland .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Engineer .....	Michael J. Riley.....	Franklin Co.....	1,400
Engineer .....	Lee Howard .....	Jackson Co.....	900
Engineer .....	William Donley .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Fireman .....	J. W. Leonard.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Fireman .....	Addison Miller .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Fireman .....	John Gaffney .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Elevator Attendant.....	William Colgan .....	Franklin Co.....	840
Elevator Attendant.....	Charles McGuire .....	Franklin Co.....	840

## State Arsenal.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Supt. of State Arsenal.....	George P. Zwerner.....	Union Co.....	\$1,800
Clerk of State Arsenal.....	J. Edmondson .....	Franklin Co.....	960
Machinist .....	Phillip Coleman .....	Union Co.....	1,200
Stockkeeper .....	Max L. Zwerner.....	Franklin Co.....	975
Laborer .....	George McDonald ....	Franklin Co.....	975
Laborer .....	Oscar Teets .....	Union Co.....	975
Laborer .....	Thomas Hardman ....	Licking Co.....	975
Laborer .....	John Brixner .....	Franklin Co.....	975

## Wyandotte Building

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Engineer .....	F. P. Hammond.....	Franklin Co.....	\$1,300
Assist. Engineer.....	Albert Thatcher .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Head Janitor.....	Robert Connelly .....	Franklin Co.....	900
Night Watchman.....	John Faris .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Elevator Attendant.....	Elwood Taylor .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Elevator Attendant.....	Robert Craig .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Elevator Attendant.....	Charles Pate .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Janitor .....	William Minor .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Janitor .....	Joseph Heir .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Janitor .....	Euly Wadkins .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Janitor .....	Augustus Murray ....	Franklin Co.....	720
Janitor .....	Harry Toben .....	Hamilton Co.....	720

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE LIBRARY.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner .....	Lank B. Smith.....	Crawford Co.....	.....
Commissioner .....	Merritt C. Speidel....	Miami Co.....	.....
Commissioner .....	Clayton A. McCleary..	Franklin Co.....	.....
Librarian .....	J. H. Newman.....	Miami Co.....	\$3,000
Assist. Librarian.....	Alice Boardman .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Secretary .....	Esther S. Ingram.....	Franklin Co.....	900
Document Clerk.....	James R. Hale.....	Franklin Co.....	1,100
1st Library Assist.....	Mary E. Morris.....	Franklin Co.....	1,080
2nd Library Assist.....	Emily Colwell .....	Licking Co.....	960
3rd Library Assist.....	Margaret Fullerton ..	Fayette Co.....	960
4th Library Assist.....	Jean I. Donaldson....	Franklin Co.....	900
5th Library Assist.....	A. C. Sands.....	Franklin Co.....	840
6th Library Assist.....	Anna Noble .....	Greene Co.....	840
7th Library Assist.....	Jane Harris .....	Franklin Co.....	840
8th Library Assist.....	William Rickman ....	Franklin Co.....	720
Stenographer .....	Louise Buchwalter ....	Franklin Co.....	720
Messenger .....	Alfred Worsham .....	Miami Co.....	900



**Traveling Library Department.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Superintendent .....	Nettie K. Gravett.....	Fairfield Co.....	\$1,200
1st Library Assist.....	Bertha Krauss .....	Putnam Co.....	900
2nd Library Assist.....	Agnes V. Clarke.....	Franklin Co.....	900
3rd Library Assist.....	Jennie Z. Cornman....	Franklin Co.....	900
4th Library Assist.....	John Wilson .....	Franklin Co.....	840
5th Library Assist.....	Ruth Lechner .....	Franklin Co.....	720
Stenographer .....	Clara MacMillan .....	Franklin Co.....	780
Janitor .....	Clyde Rickman .....	Franklin Co.....	600

**Organization Department.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Organizer .....	J. Howard Dice.....	Franklin Co.....	\$1,500
Field Assistant.....	Amy Allen .....	Miami Co.....	1,200
Office Assistant.....	(Mrs.) Eliz. Throck- morton .....	Ross Co.....	720

## THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Member .....	I. S. Myers.....	Akron .....	
Member .....	D. R. Aklin.....	Perrysburg .....	
Member .....	R. D. Williamson.....	Xenia .....	
Member .....	J. W. Kirgan.....	Cincinnati .....	
Member .....	Foster Houston .....	South Charleston..	
Member .....	G. B. Warner.....	Wellington .....	
Member .....	Charles Hallen .....	Washington C. H..	
Member .....	William Stroop .....	Dayton .....	
Member .....	C. F. Heyman.....	Huron .....	
Member .....	Homer C. Price.....	Newark .....	
Secretary .....	N. E. Shaw.....	Columbus .....	\$4,000
Chief Assistant.....	E. V. Walborn.....	Van Wert.....	2,600
Supt. Fair Ground.....	R. E. Betz.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Deputy Inspector of Fer- tilizers .....	Valerias Weber .....	Wauseon .....	1,200
Deputy Inspector of Fer- tilizers .....	Paul C. Laux.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Deputy Inspector of Fer- tilizers .....	Frank Copper .....	Columbus .....	1,200
Chief Inspector.....	E. C. Cotter.....	Elyria .....	3,000
Nurseries and Orchards —			
Deputy of Same.....	F. D. Heckathorn.....	Kenton .....	1,400
Chief Deputy of Same...	H. J. Speaker.....	Sandusky .....	1,500
Deputy of Same.....	E. J. Hoddy.....	Columbus .....	1,400
Deputy of Same.....	W. E. Evans.....	Painesville .....	1,400
Deputy of Same.....	E. W. Mendenhall.....	Columbus .....	1,400
Deputy of Same.....	R. S. McKay.....	Owensville .....	1,400
Deputy of Same.....	H. E. Evans.....	West Liberty.....	1,400
Deputy of Same.....	Richard Faxon .....	Elyria .....	1,400
Deputy of Same.....	C. H. Waid.....	Wauseon .....	1,300
State Veterinarian.....	T. A. Burnett.....	Davton .....	3,200
Assist. Veterinarian.....	D. C. Hyde.....	Sullivan .....	1,600
Pathologist .....	B. H. Edgington.....	Mt. Sterling.....	2,400
Assist. Pathologist.....	E. W. Porter.....	Republic .....	1,600
Bacteriologist .....	Alvin Broerman .....	New Bremen .....	1,500
Chief Field Veterinarian...	George H. Pierce.....	Ashville .....	1,600
Field Veterinarian.....	D. J. Frame.....	Newcomerstown ..	1,500
Field Veterinarian.....	D. M. Sweinhart.....	Somerset .....	1,400
Field Veterinarian.....	G. S. Mechling.....	Glenford .....	1,400
Field Veterinarian.....	H. W. Feldwisch.....	St. Marys.....	1,400
Field Veterinarian.....	E. F. Moriarity.....	Sabina .....	1,000
Field Veterinarian.....	A. E. Zimmer.....	Williamsburg .....	1,400
Field Veterinarian.....	George Smith .....	West Unity.....	1,400
Field Veterinarian.....	Earl F. Long .....	Kenton .....	1,400
Field Veterinarian.....	E. F. Stoner.....	New Berlin.....	1,320
Field Veterinarian.....	E. P. Maxwell.....	Kingston .....	1,320
Field Veterinarian.....	L. H. Smith.....	Ashtabula .....	1,320
Field Veterinarian.....	A. E. Fogle.....	Columbus .....	1,320
Field Veterinarian.....	H. G. Bond.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Local Veterinarian.....	Frank Rigdon .....	Cincinnati .....	1,800
Laborer Serum Plant.....	Arthur Allen .....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Laborer Serum Plant.....	Thomas Wertman .....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Laborer Serum Plant.....	Darle J. Donavan.....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Laborer Serum Plant.....	Grover Johnson .....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Laborer Serum Plant.....	John Parkinson .....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Laborer Serum Plant.....	Ira Oldham .....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Laborer Serum Plant.....	John Detwiller .....	Reynoldsburg .....	720
Bookkeeper .....	Cora Dale .....	Gallipolis .....	1,380

## THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE — Concluded.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Clerk .....	Thomas O'Mara .....	Van Wert.....	1,400
Clerk .....	E. J. Filbin.....	Columbus .....	1,400
Clerk .....	Homer Butterfield .....	West Union.....	1,080
Clerk .....	I. N. Stroud.....	Columbus .....	840
Clerk .....	Clyde E. Smith.....	Athens .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Margaret Hayes .....	Athens .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Eleanor Critchfield .....	Columbus .....	1,200
Stenographer .....	Nellie Wienman .....	Columbus .....	1,080
Stenographer .....	Mary Boyd .....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Gussie Bryant .....	Reynoldsbury .....	900
Stenographer .....	Mary Williams .....	Zanesville .....	840
Telephone Operator.....	Louise Giffin .....	Columbus .....	720
Typist .....	Bruce Henderson .....	Reynoldsbury .....	900
Typist .....	Mabel B. Hayes.....	Columbus .....	900
Typist .....	Kathryn Boydan .....	Columbus .....	840
Clerk .....	W. M. Welch.....	Cadiz .....	1,080
Clerk .....	W. R. Bosson.....	Columbus .....	900

NOTE — Excepting the Secretary all employees are under the Classified Service.

## Dairy and Food Division.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief of Division.....	T. C. Gault.....	Fernwood .....	\$2,000
Chief Inspector Weights and Measures.....	Samuel Lindsey .....	Circleville .....	1,500
Inspector W. and M.....	J. M. Mote.....	Arcanum .....	1,200
Dairy Inspector.....	Harry E. Meslich.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Dairy Inspector.....	W. C. Gear.....	Upper Sandusky....	1,200
Dairy Inspector.....	D. B. Wagner.....	Kenmore .....	1,200
Dairy Inspector.....	Jacob Slaughter .....	Coshocton .....	1,200
Dairy Inspector.....	R. M. Black.....	Freeport .....	1,200
Drug Inspector.....	A. G. Snow.....	Paulding .....	1,200
Drug Inspector.....	Frank E. Bauer .....	Cincinnati .....	1,200
Drug Inspector.....	E. B. Barnes.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Drug Inspector.....	M. M. Shaffer.....	Cardington .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	Harry Kalthoff .....	Cincinnati .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	L. W. Stewart.....	Port Jefferson.....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	Edwin James .....	Glen Roy .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	Frank A. Fisher.....	Canal Fulton.....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	Earl F. VanDyke.....	Clarksburg .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	A. B. Davis.....	Defiance .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	George Overmeyer .....	Fremont .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	Frank Pierce.....	Elyria .....	1,200
Food Inspector.....	M. J. Dotter.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Cannery Inspector.....	G. L. Bingham.....	Lima .....	1,200
Narcotic Inspector.....	Thos. W. Robinson....	Columbus .....	1,200
Narcotic Inspector.....	J. R. Timberman.....	Lockland .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Annie C. Hoge.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Edith M. Carpenter....	Athens .....	900
Stenographer .....	Vernon Sheppard .....	Columbus .....	1,000
Messenger-Clerk .....	Frank Strapp .....	Columbus .....	600

NOTE — All except the Chief of Division are under the Classified Service.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Superintendent .....	John I. Miller.....	Van Wert.....	\$4,000
Assist. Supt.....	E. F. Kinnear.....	Columbus .....	2,500
Secretary .....	W. J. Huske.....	Wellston .....	2,000
Engineer .....	E. E. Booton.....	Patriot .....	2,400
Engineer .....	Harry E. Whitlock.....	Piqua .....	1,800
Engineer .....	Amos H. Sawyer.....	Piqua .....	1,500
Stenographer .....	Nova C. Smith.....	Portsmouth .....	900
Stenographer-Clerk .....	Ida M. Noble.....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Florence M. Smith.....	Columbus .....	900
Foreman .....	Charles Hatch .....	Akron .....	1,500
Foreman .....	William Kelley .....	South Park.....	1,200
Foreman .....	G. A. Marquardt.....	Millersport .....	1,200
Foreman .....	R. D. Burns.....	Dayton .....	1,200
Foreman .....	W. J. Alexander.....	Delphos .....	900
Foreman .....	John Moore .....	Canal Fulton.....	720
Patrolman .....	Jos. Connaughton .....	Hamilton .....	1,200
Civil Engineer.....	F. A. Farley.....	Cincinnati .....	1,800
Policeman .....	B. B. Oyler.....	Buckeye Lake.....	900
Policeman .....	W. M. Hiltabidle.....	Akron .....	720
Policeman .....	George Schwartz .....	St. Marys.....	600
Foreman .....	Frank Dickerson .....	St. Marys.....	1,200
Janitor .....	C. H. Hughes.....	Columbus .....	840

NOTE—All except the three designated are under Classified Civil Service.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Superintendent .....	F. B. Pearson.....	Columbus .....	\$4,000
Assist. Supt.....	Vernon M. Riegel.....	Marion .....	2,500
Examining Clerk.....	T. H. Winters.....	Columbus .....	2,000
Chief Clerk.....	C. H. Teach.....	Columbus .....	2,000
Statistician .....	H. D. Swygert.....	Columbus .....	1,800
Clerk .....	Rex Lam .....	Columbus .....	840
Stenographer .....	Ethel M. Althoff.....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Norma Rolling .....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Otilla E. Kotz.....	Columbus .....	840
Stenographer .....	Vera E. Robertson.....	Columbus .....	840
High School Inspector.....	C. E. Oliver.....	East Palestine.....	2,000
High School Inspector.....	C. F. Warner.....	Bellaire .....	2,000
Half Time H. S. Inspector.	George W. Twiss.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Half Time H. S. Inspector.	F. C. Landsittel.....	Athens .....	1,000
Half Time H. S. Inspector.	H. S. Elby.....	Kent .....	1,000
Half Time H. S. Inspector.	W. F. Shaw.....	Bowling Green.....	1,000
Half Time H. S. Inspector.	W. H. Wiley.....	Oxford .....	1,000
Half Time H. S. Inspector.	George M. Morris.....	Columbus .....	1,000

NOTE—All employes excepting the Superintendent, Asst. Supt. and Chief Clerk are under the Classified Service.



## STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
President .....	Edward Voss, Jr.....	Cincinnati .....	
Vice President.....	D. D. Neal.....	Gallipolis .....	
Treasurer .....	A. L. Flandermeyer...	Cleveland .....	
Member .....	F. H. King.....	Delphos .....	
Member .....	F. D. Christian.....	Sidney .....	
Secretary .....	M. N. Ford.....	Columbus .....	\$2,000
Stenographer .....	Helen Hough .....	Columbus .....	840
Inspector .....	H. A. Mohler.....	Van Wert.....	1,200
Entrance Examiner.....	E. B. Hawes.....	Columbus .....	

NOTE—Members and Entrance Examiner receive \$5.00 per diem and expenses.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Supervisor .....	W. A. Eylar.....	Georgetown .....	\$2,000
Clerk .....	E. O. Lease.....	Batavia .....	1,800
Supt. Bindery Dept.....	C. L. Althoff.....	Dayton .....	1,800
Steno. Bookkeeper .....	Bessie E. Ringler.....	Mt. Vernon.....	900
Forelady .....	Anna McKee .....	Columbus .....	720
Ruler .....	Louis Wohlfurth.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Ruler .....	George Schwenlin.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Stamper .....	C. H. Williams.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Machinist .....	John W. Todd.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Book Bindery Forwarder...	J. T. Pickett.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Edition Forwarder.....	Cleon Miller.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	George H. Clum.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	B. A. Grigsby.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	Elmer Elsey .....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	E. T. King.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	Fred S. Schwartz.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	John A. Lynn.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Edition Forwarder.....	T. J. Solon.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Finisher .....	C. S. Landen.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Edition Finisher.....	W. L. Davis.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Messenger .....	F. L. Nixon.....	Columbus .....	1,000
Job Forwarder.....	Alois Fasching.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Elevator Operator.....	John B. Gaffin.....	Columbus .....	720
Janitor .....	A. C. Alvord.....	Columbus .....	720
Operator .....	C. M. Selegue.....	Columbus .....	980

NOTE—The bindery department carries 15 workers, mostly deaf mutes, whose average earnings are \$560 annually. The employes are under the Classified Civil Service.

**OHIO SENATE.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Clerk .....	W. S. Pealer.....	Mansfield .....	\$3,000
Assistant Clerk.....	M. S. Schlesinger.....	Columbus .....	1,800
Recording Clerk.....	Margaret Green .....	Coshocton .....	1 800
Custodian .....	James Grotty .....	Galion .....	1,800
Janitor .....	Patrick Callin .....	Selina .....	840

NOTE—This does not include employes on duty during legislative sessions, as these employes are paid per diem.

**STATE MEDICAL BOARD.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Member .....	J. H. J. Upham, M. D.	Columbus .....	.....
Member .....	J. K. Scudder, M. D...	Cincinnati .....	.....
Member .....	S. M. Sherman, M. D..	Columbus .....	.....
Member .....	L. E. Siemon, M. D...	Cleveland .....	.....
Member .....	Lee Humphrey, M. D.	Malta .....	.....
Member .....	B. R. McClellan, M. D.	Xenia .....	.....
Member .....	C. E. Sawyer, M. D...	Marion .....	.....
Secretary .....	H. M. Platter, M. D...	Columbus .....	\$1,800
Entrance Examiner.....	K. D. Swartzel, M. S.	Columbus .....	1 200
Chief Examiner of Nurses.	Harriet L. P. Friend...	Dayton .....	1,800
Clerk .....	Emma E. Headley....	Columbus .....	1,200
Clerk .....	Irene M. Conners.....	Columbus .....	1,020
Stenographer .....	Hazel B. Ecker.....	Gallipolis .....	1,080

NOTE—Members receive \$10 per diem and expenses when serving.

**LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.**

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Director .....	J. H. Newman.....	Columbus .....	.....
Assistant Director.....	George A. Edge.....	Columbus .....	\$1,500
Librarian .....	Esther Helen Burns...	Columbus .....	1,020
Stenographer .....	Clara Hack .....	Columbus .....	1,020

NOTE—The number of employes is temporarily increased during legislative sessions. The employes are exempt from Civil Service. The Director is the State Librarian and receives no salary as director.

## STATE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
President .....	Michael E. Miskall....	East Liverpool.....	
Secretary .....	Charles F. Campbell...	Columbus .....	
Member .....	Edward G. Pease.....	Dayton .....	
Member .....	Charles H. Parkin.....	Cleveland .....	
Member .....	Murray Seasingood...	Cincinnati .....	
Member .....	W. H. Snyder, M. D....	Toledo .....	
Executive Secretary.....	Francis S. Reed.....	Columbus .....	\$2,500
Clerk .....	Blanche K. Rhodes....	Westerville .....	1,000
Supt Women's Work.....	Mrs. Vesta D. Logan.	Columbus .....	900
Blind Home Teacher.....	*Helen Lapp .....	Cleveland .....	420
Blind Home Teacher.....	*Mahala Livingstone...	Lima .....	420
Blind Home Teacher.....	*Mary J. Millsop.....	Youngstown .....	420
Blind Home Teacher.....	*Edna Ramsey.....	Wellston .....	420
Blind Home Teacher.....	*Angie Kelly.....	Columbus .....	420
Blind Home Teacher.....	Mrs. Nora Cameron....	Barberton .....	420
Field Worker.....	Clara L. Shaffer.....	Scott .....	1,000
Supt. of Inspectors.....	V. Lota Lorimer.....	Cleveland .....	1,500
Inspector .....	Alice M. Greene.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Inspector .....	Mabel Green .....	Columbus .....	1,140
Inspector .....	Sylvia Patterson.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Inspector .....	Mrs. Elizabeth August.	Cleveland .....	1,140
Inspector .....	Winifred Simpson....	Cleveland .....	900
Inspector .....	Teresa Adams.....	Toledo .....	900
Traveling Saleswoman....	Nellie D. Russell.....	Columbus .....	900
Bookkeeper .....	Margaret Ebentz.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Bookkeeper Clerk .....	F. O. B. Miller.....	Columbus .....	840
Clerk .....	Carrie C. Beymer.....	Columbus .....	660
Stock Clerk.....	Minnie D. Emmert....	Columbus .....	780
Telegraph Operator Clerk..	*Hattie E. Jones.....	Columbus .....	600
Saleswoman .....	Irene Barnette .....	Columbus .....	625
Saleswoman .....	Margaret McMorris...	Dayton .....	520
Saleswoman .....	Mrs. Emma Heckman.	Youngstown .....	520
Saleswoman .....	Mrs. A. L. Smith.....	Cleveland .....	520
Saleswoman .....	Mrs. Margaret Up- springer .....	Akron .....	520
Saleswoman .....	Lucy Brokaw.....	Columbus .....	520
Stenographer .....	Lelia Hager .....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Mina Kennedy .....	Columbus .....	900
Clerk .....	Florence Starkey.....	Columbus .....	625
Ship Foreman in Broom Factory .....	Martin DeChant.....	Columbus .....	940

\* These are blind.

NOTE—All employes except the Executive Secretary are under Civil Service. The Secretary is Superintendent of the State School for the Blind. The expenses of teachers and saleswomen traveling are paid by the state. Employes of the broom factory are not listed above.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Fire Marshal.....	T. Alfred Fleming....	Cuyahoga Co.....	\$3,000
First Deputy.....	J. P. Hershberger, Jr..	Fairfield Co.....	1,800
First Deputy.....	E. C. Sizer.....	Montgomery Co....	1,500
Second Deputy.....	Madge P. Sprague....	Miami Co.....	1,800
Chief Clerk.....	Tom Doreen .....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,800
Chief Inspector.....	E. L. Donovan.....	Pike Co.....	1,800
Assistant .....	John Manley .....	Lucas Co.....	1,500
Assistant .....	George Schloss .....	Hamilton Co.....	1,500
Assistant .....	W. R. Douglass.....	Franklin Co.....	1,800
Electrician .....	W. S. Carlisle.....	Franklin Co.....	1,500
Assistant .....	George W. McBee....	Franklin Co.....	1,400
Assistant .....	J. A. Anderson.....	Holmes Co.....	1,350
Assistant .....	T. Arthur Barrett....	Allen Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	R. H. Siekmann.....	Hamilton Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Benj. Meyer .....	Hamilton Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	P. J. F. Tumney.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Michael J. Faflik.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Edw. Gostkowski.....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	R. V. Kennedy.....	Hancock Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	B. F. Zuber.....	Paulding Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	S. E. Hartman.....	Trumbull Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	J. W. Feiock.....	Monroe Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	D. V. Thurness.....	Hocking Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	John Devanney .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Frank Bouska .....	Cuyahoga Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	W. F. Mitchell.....	Crawford Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	G. K. Monroe.....	Shelby Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	M. C. Eldredge.....	Geauga Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	J. B. Pemberton.....	Clinton Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	George Leonard .....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	John Baird.....	Licking Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	C. P. Haas.....	Sandusky Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Luther Mull .....	Fairfield Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	A. C. Ewing.....	Hancock Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Val. Stokely .....	Darke Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Albert Heinrici .....	Clermont Co.....	1,200
Assistant .....	Wm. H. Swift.....	Franklin Co.....	1,200
Statistician .....	J. E. Swearingen.....	Champaign Co.....	1,200
Clerk .....	A. J. Stafford.....	Ashland Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Maude Morrow .....	Seneca Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Iona Hufnagel.....	Crawford Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Jessie W. Canfield....	Summit Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Katharine Linneen....	Hamilton Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Dorothy Tettelbach....	Cuyahoga Co.....	900
Stenographer .....	Mary Manley.....	Lucas Co.....	840
Stenographer .....	Ethel Meyer.....	Montgomery Co....	840
Stenographer .....	Gertrude Ehrhardt....	Preble Co.....	840
Stenographer .....	Ruth H. Moon.....	Clinton Co.....	840



## STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
Advisory Board Member...	D. S. Humphrey.....	Cleveland .....	.....
Advisory Board Member...	D. H. Kirwan.....	Wapakoneta .....	.....
Advisory Board Member...	A. R. McCulloch.....	Cambridge .....	.....
Advisory Board Member...	John W. Aull.....	Dayton .....	.....
Commissioner .....	Clinton Cowen.....	Cincinnati .....	\$4,000
Deputy Commissioner.....	A. H. Hinkle.....	Marion .....	3,000
Deputy Commissioner.....	J. R. Chamberlain.....	Columbus .....	3,000
Deputy Commissioner.....	H. D. Brunning.....	Columbus .....	3,000
Chief Clerk.....	H. L. Hastings.....	Columbus .....	2,000
Secretary .....	M. L. Freeman.....	Cincinnati .....	2,000
Requisition Clerk.....	C. W. Singer.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Chemist .....	Shreve Clark .....	Akron .....	1,500
Testing Engineer.....	A. S. Rea.....	Bellefontaine .....	2,100
Testing Engineer.....	Howard Lovering.....	Mt. Vernon.....	1,500
Testing Engineer.....	A. B. Braden.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Testing Engineer.....	D. W. Seitz.....	Ottawa .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	Howard Lersch.....	Elyria .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	John W. Graham.....	Dayton .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	T. T. Richards.....	Ravenna .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	Walter G. Smith.....	Batavia .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	Robert W. Waid.....	Columbus .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	Eugene W. Davis.....	Columbus .....	2,160
Testing Engineer.....	E. C. Blosser.....	Zanesville .....	2,160
Testing Engineer.....	J. R. Burkey.....	Lancaster .....	2,400
Testing Engineer.....	G. R. Logan.....	Conneaut .....	2,160
Testing Engineer.....	W. S. Hindman.....	Columbus .....	2,160
Testing Engineer.....	D. O. Stone.....	Columbus .....	1,920
Testing Engineer.....	R. F. Farrell.....	Martins Ferry.....	1,920
Testing Engineer.....	W. C. Fawcett.....	Defiance .....	1,920
Testing Engineer.....	Harry J. Kirk.....	Columbus .....	1,900
Testing Engineer.....	H. S. Perry.....	Columbus .....	1,440
Testing Engineer.....	Charles Ward .....	Columbus .....	1,620
Testing Engineer.....	E. G. Campbell.....	Columbus .....	1,620
Testing Engineer.....	Arch W. Smith.....	Columbus .....	1,800
Testing Engineer.....	R. M. Lee.....	Bowling Green.....	1,440
Bookkeeper .....	Margaret Judge .....	Columbus .....	1,500
Bookkeeper .....	Freda Butenschoen...	Columbus .....	960
Clerk .....	R. C. Watts.....	Cleveland .....	1,650
Clerk .....	Hazel E. Neal.....	Columbus .....	1,140
Clerk .....	Leopold Faustino.....	Columbus .....	1,200
Clerk .....	John W. Bray.....	Columbus .....	600
Stenographer .....	Bess Peck .....	Columbus .....	1,080
Stenographer .....	Irene McKinson .....	Toledo .....	900
Stenographer .....	G. M. Howells.....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Daisy Smith.....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Florence Davis .....	Columbus .....	900
Stenographer .....	Mary F. Rowan.....	Columbus .....	840
Stenographer .....	Maud McAuliff .....	Columbus .....	840
Typist .....	Zora P. Johnson.....	Lima .....	840
Mechanician .....	Charles Johnson.....	Columbus .....	1,000

NOTE—All employees except the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Chief Clerk and Secretary are under Classified Civil Service. The Advisory Board members draw no pay aside from expenses.

## STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
State Inspector.....	Charles L. Resch.....	Franklin .....	\$3,500
Chief Clerk.....	Adam H. Luckhaupt..	Franklin .....	1,500
Deputy Inspector.....	Sylvanus Walter.....	Fulton	Deputy in- spect- ors receive salaries rang- ing from 700 to 1200 dollars per year.
Deputy Inspector.....	E. W. Costello.....	Defiance	
Deputy Inspector.....	C. I. Moore.....	Putnam	
Deputy Inspector.....	Thomas R. Ketcham..	Mercer	
Deputy Inspector.....	Samuel Stutz.....	Darke	
Deputy Inspector.....	M. W. Haffner.....	Montgomery	
Deputy Inspector.....	Edward Martz.....	Butler	
Deputy Inspector.....	Wm. J. Devanney.....	Hamilton	
Deputy Inspector.....	Wm. A. Harlow.....	Hamilton	
Deputy Inspector.....	Joseph Miller.....	Highland	
Deputy Inspector.....	A. A. Graeber.....	Clark	
Deputy Inspector.....	James M. Fletcher....	Greene	
Deputy Inspector.....	T. D. Adams.....	Seneca	
Deputy Inspector.....	M. J. Garvey.....	Lucas	
Deputy Inspector.....	M. W. Kelleher.....	Lucas	
Deputy Inspector.....	Daniel Mischler.....	Erie	
Deputy Inspector.....	R. S. Brown.....	Medina	
Deputy Inspector.....	Charles McDermott...	Richland	
Deputy Inspector.....	George L. Sherwood...	Delaware	
Deputy Inspector.....	S. M. Nelson.....	Hardin	
Deputy Inspector.....	Wm. R. Griffin.....	Franklin	
Deputy Inspector.....	George A. Schauseil...	Pike	
Deputy Inspector.....	Charles J. Hess.....	Meigs	
Deputy Inspector.....	Jacob J. Orlett.....	Scioto	
Deputy Inspector.....	Joseph W. Ucker.....	Hocking	
Deputy Inspector.....	John W. Holden.....	Perry	
Deputy Inspector.....	Wm. M. Banning.....	Knox	
Deputy Inspector.....	Jacob Leopold.....	Summit	
Deputy Inspector.....	E. J. Ott.....	Cuyahoga	
Deputy Inspector.....	William Amidon.....	Cuyahogo	
Deputy Inspector.....	O. E. Conn.....	Cuyahogo	
Deputy Inspector.....	Alfred Humphrey.....	Ashtabula	
Deputy Inspector.....	M. F. Gearon.....	Mahoning	
Deputy Inspector.....	W. T. Ferrall.....	Carroll	
Deputy Inspector.....	R. A. Fitzgerald.....	Portage	
Deputy Inspector.....	James F. Milar.....	Tuscarawas	
Deputy Inspector.....	E. O. Zimmerman.....	Jefferson	
Deputy Inspector.....	M. W. Gribble.....	Belmont	
Deputy Inspector.....	Charles Pluchel.....	Stark	
Deputy Inspector.....	W. Emmet Lee.....	Wayne	
Deputy Inspector.....	Wm. L. Bolin.....	Muskingum	
Deputy Inspector.....	Clyde Latchaw.....	Washington	

All employees in Unclassified Service.

## CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
*Director .....	C. V. Williams.....	Trenton, N. J.....	\$2,700
*Asst. Director.....	† Esther Eaton.....	Franklin .....	1,500
*Visitor .....	Harry H. Howett.....	Darke .....	1,500
*Visitor .....	P. E. Kilgore.....	Allen .....	1,500
*Visitor .....	† C. H. Bogart.....	Auglaize .....	1,500
*Visitor .....	Anna Marie Crouse...	Hamilton .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	Helen Richardson...	Franklin .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	Mary Irene Atkinson..	Sandusky .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	Gertrude H. Tran-		
	seau, M. D.....	Franklin .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	Bertha J. Schulze...	Cuyahoga .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	† Caroline T. Benham..	Franklin .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	Ethel F. Huffman....	Franklin .....	1,200
*Visitor .....	Belle Greve.....	Cuyahoga .....	1,200
*Stenographer .....	Charlotte Schuster....	Franklin .....	900
*Stenographer .....	Julia Tracy.....	Franklin .....	900
*Stenographer .....	Agnes McIntyre.....	Franklin .....	900
*Stenographer .....	Anna Marie Booton...	Franklin .....	840
*Stenographer .....	Audrey L. Slemmons..	Franklin .....	840
*Stenographer .....	Mary F. Rowan.....	Franklin .....	840

## Receiving Home.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Salary.
*Matron .....	Frances Graham.....	Franklin .....	720
*Housekeeper .....	Beulah Welsh.....	Franklin .....	480

\* Classified Civil Service.

† Absent on leave for war service.

## COMMISSIONER OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
Commissioner .....	Henry C. Gray.....	Butler .....	\$2,500
Chief Clerk.....	Norma Baumgartner..	Franklin .....	720
Stenographer .....	Agnes Hogan.....	Franklin .....	720
Notary Public.....	George W. Hamilton..	Franklin .....	420

## THE OHIO BOARD OF CENSORS.

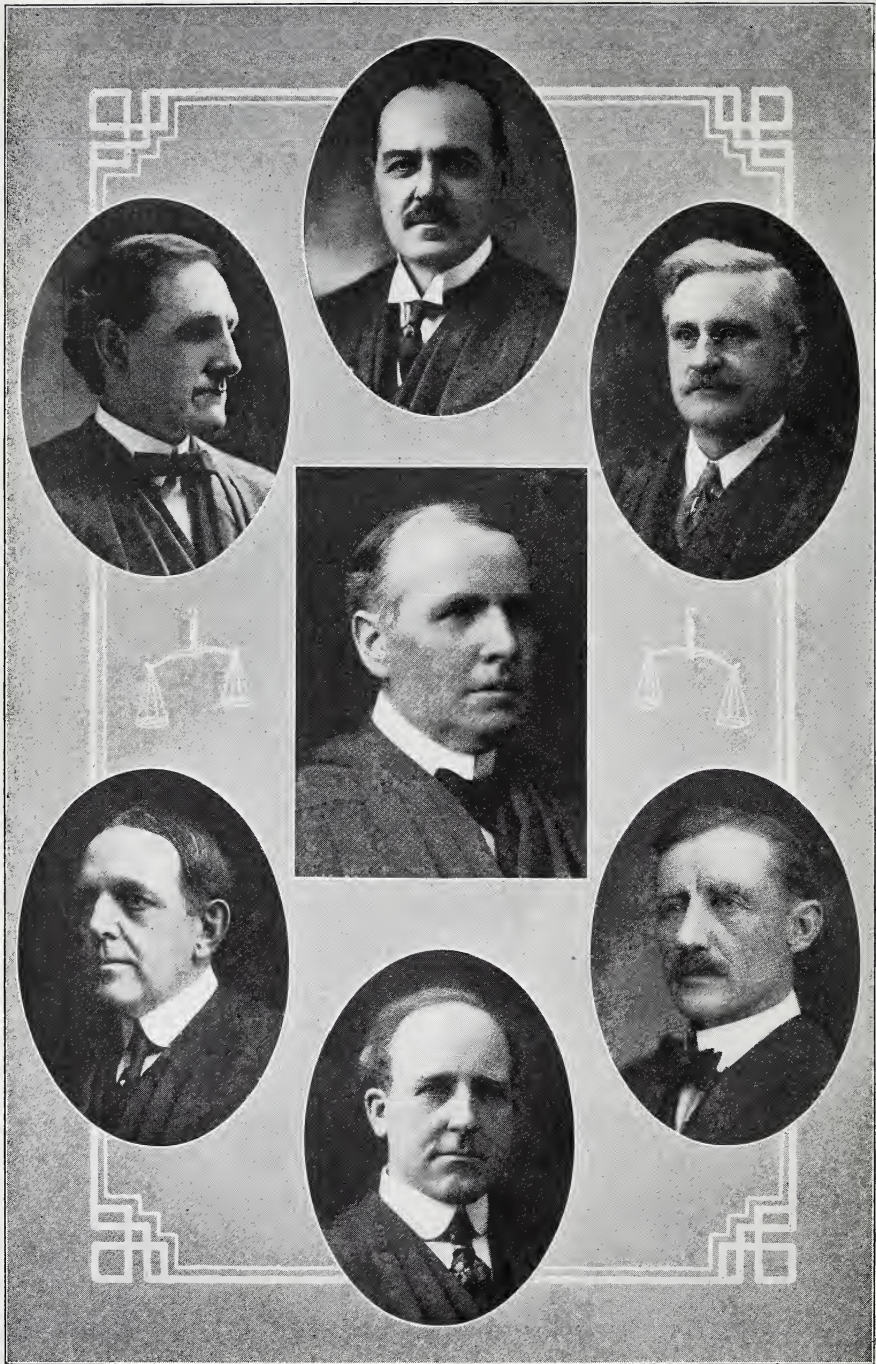
Position.	Name of Incumbent.	County.	Salary.
Member (Chairman).....	Maude Murray Miller..		
	ler .....	Franklin .....	\$1,500
Member .....	Chas. G. Williams.....	Coshocton .....	1,500
Member .....	Maurice S. Hague.....	Franklin .....	1,500
*Grade 2 Clerk (Chief Clerk) .....	Mary M. Barchard....	Franklin .....	1,200
*Grade 3 Clerk.....	Esther McFadden....	Franklin .....	900
*Grade 3 Stenographer....	Mrs. F. S. Raper.....	Franklin .....	840
*Grade 3 Stenographer....	Laura M. Gooley.....	Franklin .....	840
*Grade 2 Typist.....	Margaret Hohman....	Franklin .....	840
*Grade 3 Clerk.....	Paul A. Funk.....	Coshocton .....	900
*Operator .....	Fred Hartwick.....	Franklin .....	800
*Operator .....	Walter Miles.....	Franklin .....	800

\* Classified Civil Service.





# SUPREME COURT OF OHIO



JUDGE JAMES G. JOHNSON.

JUDGE OSCAR W.  
NEWMAN.

JUDGE R. M. WANNA-  
MAKER.

HON. HUGH L. NICHOLS,  
Chief Justice.

JUDGE EDWARD S.  
MATTHIAS.

JUDGE MAURICE M.  
DONAHUE.

JUDGE THOMAS A. JONES.

## **THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE OHIO SUPREME COURT, HUGH L. NICHOLS**

When the new law authorizing the appointment of a chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court went into effect in 1913 Governor Cox chose for the high place Hon. Hugh L. Nichols of Batavia, and no happier or more appropriate selection could have been made. At the general election which followed in November, 1914, Justice Nichols was chosen by the people over John C. Madden, Progressive, who received 189,693 votes, and Frank Taggart, Republican, who received 328,547 votes. Mr. Nichols, as the Democratic candidate, received 345,218 votes, and a plurality of 16,671 votes over Mr. Taggart. A complete biographical sketch of Chief Justice Nichols can be found in volume one of this work, when he was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

## **HON. JAMES GRANVILLE JOHNSON**

### **Member of the Ohio Supreme Court**

was born at Springfield, O., December 3d, 1858. Son of James Johnson and Catherine (Eby) Johnson. Finished his education at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., receiving the Degree A. B., 1878. Married Miss Blanche Obenhane December 4, 1888. Admitted to Bar October, 1880. Elected mayor of Springfield, serving in that capacity from 1895 to 1898. Nominated and elected as a Democrat a member of the Ohio Supreme Court in 1911 and re-elected in 1916 for the second six year term.

## **HON. MAURICE H. DONAHUE**

### **Member of the Ohio Supreme Court**

The life career of Maurice H. Donahue to date is a worthy example for all aspiring and poor young men in Ohio. Mr. Donahue was born on a farm in Perry County, Ohio, May 10th, 1864. His parents were poor and the boy was compelled to work hard on the farm and in stone quarries and the coal mines while very young. He attended the public schools however much as he could and fitted himself for a teacher at the age of 16. After studying the higher branches under

private instruction Mr. Donahue at the age of 19 became superintendent of the public schools at Corning, Ohio.

He studied law, was admitted to the Bar October 21, 1885, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Perry County in 1887 and re-elected in 1890. Elected Circuit Court Judge in the 5th Ohio Circuit 1900 and re-elected in 1906. Elected to the Supreme Court in 1910 and re-elected in 1916.

Judge Donahue was married to Miss Martina Johnson of Perry County in the year 1889. Two daughters have been born of this union, one dying in infancy, the other Miss Zita Donahue now 21 years old and a student at the Technician Medical College, O. S. U.

### HON. OSCAR WILLIAM NEWMAN

A Judge of the Supreme Court, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, a son of George O. and Clay Moore Newman, daughter of Col. Oscar F. Moore. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Kenyon College, O., which institution conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1916. He was married to Charl Thompson, daughter of the late Judge A. C. Thompson of the U. S. District Court, June 19, 1894, and has one child, Katherine Leslie, wife of Lieut. Paul V. Kellogg, 57th Infantry, U. S. Army. Mr. Newman was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court in November, 1912, for the term of six years ending December 31, 1918.

### HON. R. M. WANAMAKER

#### Member of the Supreme Court of Ohio

Was born August 2, 1866, on a farm in Jackson Township, Mahoning County, Ohio. He attended the district schools and a brief term at Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. Taught four years in the country schools and four years in city schools, the last three years as principal of the West Side Schools, Lima, Ohio. He was married to Miss Fannie J. Snow, at Ada, Ohio, in 1889. A daughter, now Mrs. Ernest C. Schwan, of Akron, Ohio, and Lieut. Walter B. Wannamaker, of Columbus, Ohio, are the issue of said marriage. Admitted to the Bar in March, 1893. Began the practice of law as a junior partner of W. E. Young at Akron, Ohio, October 1, 1893. Elected Prosecuting Attorney of Summit County in 1895 for a term of three years and re-elected in 1898. Elected to the Common Pleas bench of Summit County



in 1905 and re-elected in 1910. Elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, in 1912. Author of "The Voice of Lincoln," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

### HON. EDWARD S. MATTHIAS

Of the Ohio Supreme Court was born in Gilboa, Putnam County, Ohio, April 6, 1873, his parents being Dr. Albert C. Matthias and Eleanor Harris Matthias.

After availing himself of the opportunities of the local schools he entered the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, where his attendance alternated with teaching school in Putnam County until his graduation in the class of 1893. Soon thereafter he entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1895 and immediately opened an office in Van Wert, where the following year he was elected City Solicitor on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected two years later.

When war was declared against Spain in April, 1898, he entered the service as Captain in the Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and commanded Company D of that Regiment, the Van Wert company, until the organization was mustered out of the service February 10, 1899. On returning to Van Wert Captain Matthias became associated with Henry V. Blachly, now Judge of the court of common pleas, and in that relation continued the practice of law until his election in 1904 to the Common Pleas bench of the Third Subdivision of the Third Judicial District, consisting then of Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, Williams and Fulton counties. He was re-elected in 1910 and served until January 1st, 1915, when he assumed the duties of the Supreme Bench to which he had been elected in November, 1914.

Judge Matthias is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Van Wert, Ohio, and is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies and the K. of P. and Elk Lodges of that city.

He was united in marriage in 1898 with Miss Mary F. Crouch of Warren, Ohio, and they have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters.

### HON. THOMAS A. JONES

of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born at Oak Hill on March 4, 1859. Both of his parents were of Welsh lineage, coming from Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1837. His grandfather who emigrated in that year, later became the chief factor in the manufacture of charcoal iron in Southern Ohio, having been instrumental in the erection and operation of the Jefferson furnace, long famous in the iron history of that region.

His father is Mr. Eben Jones, now a resident of Jackson, Ohio, who was also an iron manufacturer and coal operator in that vicinity. His mother's maiden name was Miss Ann Williams of Newark, Ohio.

While his father served his country in the Civil War the subject of this sketch resided with his grandfather on a farm in the vicinity of Oak Hill. His common school education was obtained in the rural schools of Jackson county. Upon the removal of the family to Jackson, Ohio, in 1873, he entered the schools of that city and completed his grammar and high school education there, and as one of the first graduates graduating from the Jackson high school in 1876. In 1877 he matriculated at the Ohio University at Athens, graduating from that college in June, 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Some years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by that institution. During his collegiate career he was selected early in 1880 as the Athenian society orator for the university society contest, and later in that year represented the university as orator in the State Inter-collegiate contest. After his graduation from the university he taught a country school for the period of one year, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1883.

On June 30, 1886, he was married to Miss Grace U. Hoyt of Athens, Ohio. He has four children living, Mr. Thomas H. Jones, an attorney at law at Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Katherine Jones Cockley, Mrs. Grace Hoyt Mosier, both residing at Cleveland and the youngest child Mr. Eben Hoyt Jones a second Lieutenant now serving at an Artillery school somewhere in France.

In 1885 Judge Jones was appointed Mayor of Jackson by the council of that city, and in 1887 was elected to that office.

In 1883 upon his admission to the bar he became a member of the law firm of Tripp & Jones, composed of the younger Tripp and himself, and a few years later he became attached to the law firm of Tripp, Jones & Phillips, that firm being composed of the elder Judge Tripp, Daniel Phillips and himself. He severed his connection with this firm in 1891 and continued the practice alone until his election in 1900 to the Circuit Bench of the 4th Circuit of Ohio. In 1906 he was re-elected to the Circuit Bench and again re-elected in 1912 as a member of the Court of Appeals for the same circuit, when he ran ahead of his party ticket in that circuit by approximately 15,000 votes. In 1914 he became a candidate, and was elected as a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Judge Jones is the only resident of Jackson county that has ever served either on the appellate court or Supreme Court of the state.

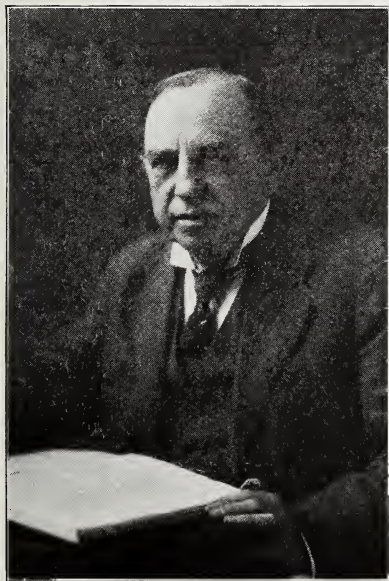
In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He is also a member of the various Masonic bodies. For many years he was Captain of the local home Camp of Sons of Veterans, and was instrumental in installing several other camps in that locality.

In 1917 after this country became involved in war with Germany the Governor of the state appointed him as one of the members of the State Commission for inspection of Ohio troops located at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. He is also a member of the local district committee in charge of the enlistment of British and Canadian subjects residing in this country.

His present term of office as Judge of the Supreme Court will expire January 1st, 1921.

### EMILIUS OVIATT RANDALL,

#### Ohio Supreme Court Reporter



The distinguished gentleman who has for so many years filled the position of Supreme Court Reporter in Ohio is much better known to the world at large as one who is gifted with fine literary attainments and rare eloquence as a public speaker upon almost any subject.

His great versatility as lawyer, author and historian and his rare philosophic temperament combine to make him invaluable to his friends and the general public whenever he is called upon for advice or public service. Mr. Randall was born at Richfield, Ohio, Oct. 28th, 1850, the son of David A and Harriet O. Randall, and the family were descended from revolutionary stock, on both

sides, E. O. Randall having three grandfathers who participated in the War for Independence. Emilius O. Randall received his education in the public schools, being a graduate of Columbus High School, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Cornell University, and Ohio State University, receiving many college degrees. He was admitted to the bar

by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1890, and was Professor of Law at Ohio State University, 1893-1909. Mr. Randall was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court in 1895. He is author of many books on archaeology and history and joint author of a history of Ohio, five volumes (Century Co., New York). Mr. Randall was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Coy, October 28th, 1874.

**FRANK E. McKEAN,**  
Clerk of Supreme Court



First term (elected) February 6th, 1911, to February 2nd, 1913.

Second term (elected) February 3rd, 1913, to February 1st, 1915.

NOTE. On February 11th, 1913, the General Assembly amended Section 1500 General Code providing for the appointment of the Clerk of Supreme Court by the Supreme Court. Mr. McKean continued to serve as Clerk by virtue of his election until July 1st, 1916, when he was appointed by the Court for a term of two years.

NOTE. A complete biography of Mr. McKean can be seen in volume 1 of this work.



**SEBA H. MILLER,**  
**Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court**

Seba H. Miller was born July 2nd, 1879, at Farmersville, in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. His father James Carlton Miller was a native of the State of Maryland, having removed to Ohio in 1864 at the age of 14. His mother was Cordelia Catherine Swartsel before her marriage to his father; her grandfather Abram Swartsel was one of the first settlers of Montgomery County, and the first in Jackson Township, having removed from Pennsylvania.

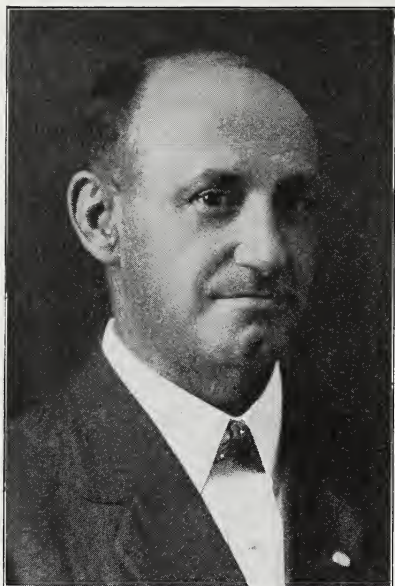
Mr. Miller received public school and high school education at Farmersville, and was graduated from Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in June, 1901; he then took a course in shorthand writing at Willis Business University in Springfield and studied law at home and in the offices of Summers & Beard, John L. Plummer and Frank M. Krapp of that city, where he was employed as stenographer.

Admitted to the Bar June 27, 1905, and practiced law being associated with Senator Plummer and Mr. Krapp, until April 1, 1907, when he was appointed stenographer in office of Clerk of Supreme Court by Joseph G. Obermeyre. On March 11, 1908, Mr. Miller was appointed Second Deputy Clerk by Clerk Obermeyre and served as such under him and also under Clerks John S. McNutt and Frank E. McKean, until October 1st, 1911, when he was appointed First Deputy Clerk by Mr. McKean, which position he now holds.

Mr. Miller was married May 10, 1900, to Alta E. Day, of Farmersville, Ohio, and has three children, Ralph aged 16, Gwendolyn aged 14 and Carlton, aged 12.

NOTE—Mr. Floyd Atwill also a Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court is recorded with a full biography on page 535 of volume 1 of this history.

**EDWARD ANTRIM,**  
**Supreme Court Librarian**



The Marshal and Librarian of the Ohio Supreme Court since 1913 is Edward Antrim who was born at West Elkton, Preble County, Ohio, November 5th, 1866. His father Benjamin Antrim (now dead) was a native of Preble County, Ohio, and he was a veteran of the American Civil War.

Edward Antrim was educated in the public schools and he was for more than a decade connected with the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts of Butler County, Ohio. During the 61st and 62d Congresses Mr. Antrim was employed in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was appointed Marshal and Librarian by the Supreme Court

of Ohio in 1913.

On July 31st, 1895, Mr. Antrim was joined in marriage with Miss Dora Brunner of Hamilton, Ohio, and they are blessed with six children, five daughters and a son.



## SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR:

employed at the State Capitol Building as Guards and Visitors' Attendants in 1918



Sitting Left to Right:—

JOHN REED, Co. C, 174th O. V. I., Age 74 years—CAPTAIN L. H. WELLS, Supt. Capitol Grounds, Co. F, 1st O. V. C., Age 74 years—JOHN W. LAIRD, Co. K, 36th O. V. I., Age 73 years—J. W. LEDIGH, Co. C, 64th O. V. I., Age 78 years—FRANCIS M. ROOR, Co. F, 2nd Battalion, 18th U. S. A., Co. C, 10th O. V. C., Age 75 years.

Standing Left to Right:—

ROBERT POWLSON, Co. B, 122nd O. V. I., Age 75 years—G. H. MCGUIRE, Co. G, 103rd O. V. I., Age 75 years—BENJAMIN F. THURSTON, U. S. Navy, first enlistment, and Co. H, 20th Maine Infantry, Age 72 years—H. C. STRATTON, Co. F, 110th O. V. I., Age 71 years.



## THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

To the man of today who lived through the trying period of the American Civil War and was witness to the stirring scenes of that lamentable conflict between the North and South during the years 1861-1865, when he again sees the best young blood of the nation responding to the call to arms in order to preserve human liberty throughout the world, the sight which has so often greeted our eyes, of the old veterans with fife and drum and flags flying, escorting the young and gallant recruits on to camp and battlefield brings the solemn yet glorious thought that a government made up of such men can never be made to submit to any brutal attack against civilization. As the eyes of the brave old veterans grow dimmer and their steps more faltering a grateful republic will continue to cherish their brave deeds of patriotism in the dark days of the Civil War.

The group picture shown on the opposite page consists entirely of soldiers of the American Civil War, employed at the State Capitol Building as guards and visitors' attendants in 1918.

## CHAPTER I

### Governor Cox Again Nominated and Elected in 1916

**I**N the presidential year of 1916 the Democratic party in Ohio again chose Governor Cox for its standard bearer in the gubernatorial contest he being nominated at the popular primary in August without opposition. At the election which was held November 7th the total vote cast for governor was 1,174,057, Governor Cox receiving 568,216, Frank B. Willis, Republican, 561,602, Tom Clifford, Socialist, 36,908, and John H. Dickason, Prohibition candidate, 7,347. The plurality for Governor Cox was 6,616.

The second inaugural of Governor Cox took place on the second Monday in January, 1917, and almost on the threshold of his administration war was declared by the United States against the aggressions of Germany. In response to the call of President Wilson for volunteers and the mobilization of the National Guard Governor Cox immediately responded with all his energies and with such effect that Ohio proudly stands erect among the first of the states to furnish a full volunteer army division of her best sons for the defense of world democracy. Other war activities have taken practically all of the Governor's time since war was declared in 1917, and a great work in support of the general government at Washington has been accomplished by the Ohio Branch Council of National Defense. A number of most distinguished citizens and business men of Ohio, and one lady member comprises the board and their work will be appreciated by those who live in the future. Governor Cox is active chairman of the board.

## CHAPTER II

### Message of Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, to the Eighty-Second General Assembly

*To the General Assembly:*

WITH the beginning of the new constitutional regime four years ago, and while facing the responsibilities imposed at that time, I made this official observation:

"It requires considerable faith in the righteousness of a cause to turn face from the old order of things, mindful that the policies of government about to be adopted involve the hopes and aspirations — the happiness and general welfare of five million human souls. But history tells us that while we can profit immeasurably by the experience of the past, every government that has endured kept its face toward the sunrise and not the sunset of civilization. We reverence the works of our fathers, and seek to prove the worthy sons of worthy sires, by making as great development in our time as they made in theirs. Ours is not the creed of the cynic, looking with scorn upon the institutions of yesterday. Civilization is simply a relay race, and unless we take it up with the freshness of spirit with which our fathers began it, the generation is in a condition of certain decay."

That was the controlling thought then as it is now, because in theory it was based upon the philosophy and justice of government and in practice, the laws passed pursuant to that policy have proved both efficient and humane. Let me impress upon you, however, with most respectful emphasis, that progress is made by two distinct stages and if results are to justify the basic principle, there must be two objectives: First, the drafting of the laws with such forethought as the finite mind possesses, and second, the most vigilant and sympathetic administration of them. Newly cleared ground is more susceptible of rank undergrowth than either the forest or the tilled soil, and in this biennial period when your responsibilities and mine are in common, we must, in order to approach the maximum possibilities for the general good, hold to the fundamentals upon which the new legislation was based, and go no further in this session than to provide for accruing necessities. Unrestrained theory would soon turn the thought of the state to reaction, and the public estimate would be that we were con-

trolled more by caprice than constructive capacity. The laws that came from the new constitution four years ago, have stood the test of time, and they have successfully run the gauntlet of sustained, insidious and artful opposition. They are structurally sound, and we should be sure that the revision made is but the logical adjustment of an unaltered principle to changing conditions.

Of first importance is the proposal to strengthen the workmen's compensation law, and I most earnestly recommend the adoption of the initiated bill on that subject. When the law was passed, it was desired to displace liability insurance with a plan of guaranteed compensation to injured workmen and dependents, without recourse to law.

Liability insurance, in its very essence, is opposed, if not repugnant to the principle of compensation. The former gave very uncertain relief to the toiling masses—the latter assures immediate relief. We do not go beyond the unquestioned truth in the statement that the conditions of social unrest, of impatience with, if not a resentful feeling toward the courts, and glaring injustices in every community where there was located shop, mill or mine, grew out of the practices of liability insurance. The amendment now recommended simply carries into effect, by letter, the spirit of the statute. Let us in entire fairness recount the detailed opposition that was made to the workmen's compensation bill by the liability insurance companies when it was on hearing before the joint committees of the two houses:

First: It was contended that the administrative cost to the state would be one million dollars or more. In the year 1916, with an unprecedented industrial activity, the expense has been less than three hundred thousand dollars.

Second: It was urged that the liability companies could carry on the work better than the state because they were trained in it, and the state was not. The answer to this is that the liability companies had never engaged in the compensation business, while the industrial commission had experience, as a matter of fact, under the voluntary compensation law. Developments have so thoroughly demonstrated the fallacy of these two claims that they are no longer maintained.

Third: A very ingenious propaganda was established, and has been continued for the purpose of playing upon the fear and apprehension of the employer by painting the mirage of probable lawsuits.

When the measure was first drawn the insurance companies sent representatives to chambers of commerce and trades bodies generally, and pointed out to them that the state plan of workmen's compensation did not give them full protection, while insurance with the liability companies did. This theory was based upon the constitutional provision



that suit could be brought against the employer of labor, either by the injured or the dependent, if the accident resulted from the willful act of the employer, or the violation of the safety laws of the state.

Now let us analyze that feature: Every consideration of public policy suggests that no one shall be insured against the consequences of an unlawful act. No man whose conscience tells him the difference between right and wrong will contend differently. That is the moral view of it, at least. What the legal and constitutional aspect is, the supreme court will decide. If it should hold that the practice is not offensive to the constitution, it is a reasonable certainty that public desire and insistence will lead to an amendment to the constitution. I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the ultimate policy, established, if need be, by constitutional change, will bar any system, either through insurance or otherwise, from protecting man, or corporation, that commits an act, declared plainly by statute to be illegal. Therefore, in my judgment, at least, it is safe to assume that the state plan of insurance will give the maximum protection under the constitution, and no one can do more. In order to ascertain whether this will contribute to more than very sporadic litigation, or justifies any alarm by the employer, we need not speculate as to the future. The answer is found from the experience of the past. Since the adoption of the law there have been 300,000 industrial accidents, and only seventeen suits have been brought against employers who paid into the state insurance fund. Exclusive of the McWeeney case, which occurred under what is now an abrogated law, there was but one single verdict rendered by the court against the employer in the list of seventeen, and that was for two thousand dollars. Five cases were settled out of court, four were decided in favor of the employer, one was dismissed by the employe, one was dismissed by the court, and four are still pending. More than one thousand firms carry their own insurance under state consent, and against these institutions but five suits have been brought. Against the employers who have reinsured with the liability insurance companies, eight suits have been instituted, making a total of thirty lawsuits from all sources. These figures are produced from the official records of the Industrial Commission.

Nor are we dependent in our guidance on what has occurred within the state, but can look to the much wider experience of England. In 1908 the National Association of Manufacturers appointed a committee to investigate the question of preventing accidents and providing industrial relief. Ferdinand C. Schwedtman and James A. Emery were designated as counsel for the association to visit Europe and study every phase of the matter. Their report took the form of a book, and is

known as "Accident Prevention and Relief." It was published in 1911 by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America. There is this difference between the Ohio law and the British act. In our state if the employe resorts to the courts, he has no further right under the compensation law. Relief must be entirely through litigation. In England, the workman can prosecute his claim under the common law, and if he fails in the action brought, he can ask the judge immediately to assess his claim if valid, under the compensation act. In such event, the court in its discretion can deduct a part or all of the award to meet the costs incurred in the defeated proceeding at law, and yet, with the encouragement to litigation which the British act gives, there is a constant diminution in the number of suits brought. The report in question summarizes this phase of the matter as follows:

"That workmen are content to accept the certainties of the compensation act as against the speculative possibilities of recovery under the employers' liability act, seems evident from the fact that in 1909 there were but 204 actions brought under that statute as against 260 in 1908, 343 in 1907, and 476 in 1906."

Having been associated with the drafting of the compulsory act in Ohio, and with its initial administration, I know full well that the first objectives in mind were, guaranteed compensations, prevention as far as possible of all legal contention between labor and capital, and such co-ordination in the administration of this law and the safety laws as would bring about a decrease in the number of accidents. In order to discourage litigation, it was not only provided that the employe lost his right under the compensation law if he went to the courts, under the common law, but in the event of his so doing, the employer had restored to him two of the old common law defenses. In this precaution we went just as far as the constitution permitted, and no one will deny that the limitations in that organic instrument are justified. If the initiated amendment is adopted then the employers of labor must either come under the state fund, or avail themselves of the provisions of section twenty-three and carry their own insurance, after giving satisfactory bond that accidents will be reported as they occur, and that payments will be made under the schedules prescribed. They will have no right, however, to re-insure with liability companies. Section twenty-three was carried into the law with the full knowledge and consent of every interest friendly to it. A number of large corporations which maintain their own hospitals and give first aid to the injured workman asked that this personal relation be not disturbed. It was so obviously calculated to promote better feeling between labor and capital that it was accepted.

Reports from the industrial commission show that the liability companies now insure barely five per cent of the workmen of the state. Every year the percentage runs against them in such measure as to indicate that practically all employers who do not desire to carry their own insurance prefer to come in under the state fund. It is well to make comparison of premium costs assessed by the state fund and by liability companies. In the state of New York, where liability insurance is given wide latitude under the compensation law, official statistics which have never been challenged show that at least thirty per cent of their premiums go for expenses and profits. In Ohio the state premiums are less than seven per cent and yet an actuarial survey shows that the rates are not sufficient for the liability companies, operating under the supervision of the New York Insurance Department to carry a profit—in fact, a loss is shown. If there were no state insurance in Ohio, and liability companies, under the supervision of the Industrial Commission were carrying the business at the rates charged in New York, then the yearly cost to our employers, instead of being \$5,500,000, would be \$9,167,000. In other words, the present law is saving our industries three and two-thirds million dollars annually. The opposition to the further strengthening of the law has published broadcast a statement that this proposed enactment is the forerunner of the state government going into the life and fire insurance business. The plan of holding compensation entirely apart from the participation of liability insurance companies is not based in the slightest degree on the doctrine of government ownership, as that term is generally understood. There is this very marked difference in the conduct of insurance companies. Life and fire concerns regard the prompt and satisfactory adjustment of losses as a distinct asset in policy, while the liability companies made peculiar appeal to a part of their clientele at least, in the old days, by the artful manner in which they evaded any payment whatsoever. The argument was advanced when the compulsory act was passed, that the matter of adjusting industrial losses would become a political detail, and result in inefficient service and excessive cost. Experience thoroughly disproves that and you need not be reminded that an attempt has been made to carry this sacred function of government into the political activities of the day by the very agencies that ascribed this tendency to others. At no time in all the history of Ohio, if my power of observation possesses any accuracy, has any special interest ever expended so much money and effort as the liability insurance companies in an attempt to perpetuate administrative policies favorable to their designs. The time has now come to stop commercializing industrial tragedy. Neither practical nor moral consideration can support it. The manufacturer does not want

it, the laboring people protest against it, and it is repugnant to the public conscience. A co-operation with the injured—a trusteeship for the widow and orphan must be maintained, and it is too holy a trust to be transferred to any business enterprise. If the general assembly writes this strengthening and protecting provision into the workmen's compensation law of Ohio, it will not only respond to the call of five million toilers within our confines, but make a contribution to government and society that will be an inspiration to other commonwealths where the battle is not yet won. Able counsel are agreed that the amendment is constitutionally sound, and that it will put an end to serious legal opposition to the Ohio act.

There has been criticism of the rural school law but it comes largely from misunderstanding. Rarely was there a more exhaustive, intelligent and painstaking survey of any subject than that made before the drafting of the Ohio code. It affords the opportunity for almost complete transformation of rural conditions, and gives communities the chance to educate the youth in their own townships under facilities equal to those enjoyed in the cities. Wherever it has been tested with an environment of sympathetic understanding, it has brought joy to the household and exalted the function of government. You will pardon the personal reference to the close application which I brought to the subject when the law was passed, and the investigation that I have made in a large majority of the counties since then, for the purpose of observing at first hand the actual local conditions. Nothing could be more reactionary than to so change this law as to impair its fundamental principle. It may be that experience suggests alterations in detail, but they should not go beyond that. Most of the things complained of are not the fault of the law, but of the counties and townships that fail to give that vigilant attention to local educational matters which would render abuses by local school officials impossible. The facility is inherent in the law itself to meet either delinquency or excess. Oversupervision has been corrected in many counties, and it can be in all. Any law designed for a great service, and sound and ambitious in its plan must have, if it succeeds, the most awakened co-operation of every interest involved, and the school law touches every home in the country side. When the code was molded into form the whole underlying theory was not only to give unprecedented opportunity for education to the rural youth, but to tie its administration close to the citizen right of the parent. Our people must realize that the maximum of local authority, perforce exacts more than the minimum of local vigilance. There need be no fear as to the final outcome. Ohio will not step backward in education. The structure that has been builded will be blessed by every community that is privileged to have a physical demonstration of it.



The present financial need of cities, and some villages and rural subdivisions, is a matter that I present for your most serious thought. The Smith One Per Cent law was designed for the purpose of protecting local taxing subdivisions from excessive rates in taxation. While some who hold to the home rule principle in government believe that this was a trespass against the real principle of a democracy, there can be no question about the law's deep entrenchment in the favor of the majority of the people of the state. It was passed under the administration of Governor Harmon. Both to its form and principle, he gave much time and thought. Profound in the law, and statecraft, his sponsorship gave it a strong appeal to the favorable consideration of communities.

The law fixed the limit of taxation at ten mills, with the right to go to fifteen mills, by vote of the people. Under its operation, real estate was increased in its assessed value all over the state, and it was the hope that the arbitrary reduction in rate to not more than fifteen mills in any event, would bring large amounts of personal property to the duplicate, which had, by the almost binding force of custom and with apparent general consent, not been listed previously. If a thoroughly honest tax return were made, particularly in the cities, present emergencies would not exist, and the theory of the Smith law would be justified in the fullest sense.

It is not a cynical impulse which prompts the observation that the question of taxation, and particularly the method of assessing property for that purpose, will not be finally solved much in advance of the millennium. Government has always found it the most vexatious problem, and doubtless it always will.

The cities are growing more rapidly in population than anyone ever believed they would, and modern public service has so promoted the improved surroundings and safety of the home as to bring about a sustained insistence for its extension and in many instances, regardless of increased cost through taxation.

We must be reminded, however, that large office buildings have been constructed and real estate has been improved in amounts aggregating millions of dollars, largely because of the guarantee of a fixed limit in the tax rate, and the reasons for this are obvious. Leases are made for a given term of years, while the tax rate fluctuates, and without a limit being fixed, the proper return on investment might be easily dissipated. This subject enters so vitally, therefore, into the growth and stability of local conditions, that the principle of the Smith law should not be impaired, and yet if we adhere blindly to it as a fetich, the action withheld in a desire to preserve the law, may lead to its destruction, so that we must approach its consideration with the idea

of strengthening it, by adjustment to conditions that could not have been foreseen when the law was written. While it may seem a contradiction that the lifting of the limitation may vitalize the law itself, still, on reflection, the theory seems sound. There are certain pioneer fundamentals in government that necessarily so over-shadow more recent policies as to speak an arbitrary command. Common honesty presupposes the payment of every debt incurred by local subdivisions through honorable transaction, and in a number of municipalities, it is impossible now to provide within the limitation of fifteen mills, for both the payment of accruing bonded debts, and simple governmental necessities. Time will correct the present archaic and illogical system of listing property for taxation. Public opinion on this as on other subjects will be automatically moulded by plain demonstration of fact and fallacy. Until the change is made, however, it may be necessary to give some elasticity to the Smith law.

The Eightieth General Assembly authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the financial condition of local government, and to see whether it was possible, either by a new plan of distribution of revenues as between the state and local subdivisions, or by a constructive change in the law, to provide for the very emergencies described. The same general assembly also reduced the state tax levy, and under this reduction the state is hardly able to surrender any of its revenues, and continue to match disbursements with receipts. In this connection, it is well to remember that the expenses of the state government last year, for the first time in a long while, exceeded its income. Certainly the relief needed cannot be afforded in this way. The committee on investigation already referred to, has expended a great deal of time, the leadership in the work having been assumed by Mr. Stewart L. Tatum of Springfield, whose service has been of such higher order and so patriotically rendered as to call for this acknowledgment. It is his judgment that the safest step lies in the direction of taking the sinking fund and interest charge out of the first ten mills in the limitation. Obviously the exception from the five mills making up the difference between the ten and fifteen mills is not recommended because that relates to improvements authorized by a vote of the people. If the sinking fund and interest expense are lifted out of the first ten mills, it should only be done by local option. If necessity for it exists, it ought to be voiced by the people themselves through their suffrage right.

It might be well, also, to supplement this plan if it meets with your adoption, with an added check on the issuance of bonds. The Longworth act is a wise measure, and the necessity of restraint in turning out bond issues has been rendered plain by the abuses of the past. A

provision such as the Smith law carrying arbitrary features is oftentimes necessary to bring the hour of reflection and inventory. Only through its enactment, apparently, has the public been brought to a measurable understanding, of the unfortunate laxity in the past, in the issuance of bonds. That detail was so unbusinesslike and so unfair to the succeeding generation, as to make its long continuance seem almost incredible. Long time bonds were issued for purely temporary improvements. Inevitably they fell upon a time and generation that did not profit by the service provided for. Bonds are being paid that were issued for projects long ago out of existence.

The agricultural affairs of the state need some attention legislatively. They are entitled, by virtue of changes that have been made from one plan to another in the last few years, to a stable policy. The agricultural commission act as passed by the Eightieth General Assembly was intended primarily to remove duplication in service and bring about a co-ordination of endeavor by the several departments. While it was changed by the Eighty-first General Assembly, in keeping with the ruling administrative thought at that time, of decentralization, duplication in work was not restored. Legislative change should not be made from the mere impulse of pride in authorship. Whatever of good there is in the present plan, should be preserved, and the alterations that are necessary should be made with the least disturbance possible. Pursuant to that sentiment, I recommend that the title of Secretary to the Agricultural Board be changed to that of Secretary of Agriculture. The board serves without compensation, and the secretary is the administrative officer in fact, and as such should have a more commanding status, with the board behind him in an advisory capacity. In every successful business heads of departments are permitted to work out details, unhampered. Any other plan is entirely inconsistent with the exaction from their superiors of definite result. Either the board or the secretary of agriculture must be the active unit, responsive to almost daily requirements, and in view of the unremunerative service rendered by the board, and the small amount of time that it gives to the task, it is illogical to entirely subordinate the responsible man on the job to the board which meets only at intervals. A plan should be adjusted, however, which will not only enable the board to render valuable advisory and co-operative service, but give it the power also to apply certain checks and control. In addition to this, the heads of the respective branches of agriculture ought to be tied together by a co-ordinative policy that cannot but be efficient. I would recommend, therefore, that the governor, the secretary of agriculture, the dean of the College of Agriculture, and the director of the experimental station be formed into

an agricultural council, and that meetings be held at least monthly for the purpose of avoiding duplication, and promoting harmony of action between the educational, scientific, and purely administrative departments devoted to the subject of agriculture. This will entail no financial cost.

A uniform system of accounting should be established for the state board of agriculture. The state fair is a useful institution. Efficient service is very often overlooked if the system of financial accounting is careless. It might be a very wise precaution to provide that the auditor of state apply this requirement to the affairs of the state fair.

The State Grange, after a careful inquiry into the subject of markets and marketing, has recommended that a bureau charged with the promotion of a system of mutually helpful exchange between the producer and consumer, be joined to the department of agriculture. This has been so successfully tried in Europe as to render the application of the device here more than an experiment. I concur in this suggestion, and submit it for your consideration.

Attention should be directed to the election laws. They need both revision and recodification. They are a confused jumble of legislative piece-work covering a period of twenty-five years. Whenever occasion seemed to suggest statutory change, a law was passed to meet that immediate requirement, without regard to legislation upon similar subjects, and with no idea of co-ordination. Eight sections deal with the need of apportioning and defraying the expense of election between the various units of government. The state auditor, Mr. Donahey, reports that the bureau of accounting is without definite information as to whether the boards of elections are making a proper distribution of these expenses because the provisions of the statute are both contradictory and unintelligible. There are at least five different forms for submitting different questions to the vote of the people. The machinery of elections is very expensive. It costs about a million dollars a year to exercise our right of suffrage. The board of elections makes expenditures without restraint, being limited by neither appropriation nor budget. It would seem quite unnecessary to elaborate upon the unsafety of this practice.

Students of the subject suggest that cost might be diminished by reducing the number of registration days, and making primary day a registration day, as some states have done. This would popularize the primary and insure a larger vote. The cost to candidates might be reduced by changing primary date from August to September, and thus shortening the campaign. At any rate, the election laws should be recodified with care and without unnecessary expense. It is recommended, therefore, that a legislative committee be appointed for this purpose, and



to examine also into the Massachusetts plan of voting. Its chief recommendation is that it encourages independent suffrage action, and brings a fuller understanding of the issues. It is always wise in contemplating an important change in law and custom to precede legislative act by careful survey. The executive recommendation is made pursuant to that thought.

The primary law should be changed so as to provide for the rotation of names on the ballot, and thus destroy the very unfair advantage accruing from location by alphabet. It is a very simple thing to do, and so manifestly right that there should be neither delay nor hesitation in the change.

The absence of Ohio soldiers from their homes brings to public notice the importance and propriety of passing an absent voters' law. These men have left both home and business, at probably the most prosperous time the country has ever known. Opportunity has been sacrificed to patriotism, and yet under existing election laws, the further penalty has been imposed of depriving them of their suffrage rights. There are other citizens who lose their voting privilege because their normal responsibilities and assignments carry them away from home. Society inveighs against indifference in voting and properly so, but government does not provide reasonable means, for the interested class of voters to render response to a commanding duty of citizenship. Sufficient attention has been given to this matter to warrant the assurance that the absent voting plan is entirely feasible without in any way disturbing the registration laws or promoting the opportunity for fraud. I earnestly recommend the passage of such a law.

The Eightieth General Assembly passed the Gregory act which separated the state and national tickets in the election—the purpose being to keep national and local issues apart. It was repealed by the Eighty-first General Assembly, and the old arrangement restored through the Hulswitt law. The first measure, disassociating the ballots had been recommended for years by non-partisan students of the subject, and was based upon principle. None will deny the Hulswitt act was prompted entirely by political expediency, and it should be repealed.

In the authorization of public expense, you should be mindful of economy, and surround the state departments so far as you can, with such checks and restraints as to prevent extravagance, but it should be a constructive, and not a false economy. Let us speak plainly on this subject. Government, under modern auspices is given enlarged functions. We are finding out that the government which belongs to the people can render service to them which was not attempted under the old order. The inventive and experimental genius of man has been

more generally and more intensively applied to this subject in the last decade than ever before, and in this evolutionary development provincialism is departed from, and the state is given new assignments upon the very sensible idea that the larger unit not only promotes efficiency, but economy as well. If theory amounts to anything, it must have a practical result, and what society exacts from government, it must pay for.

Coming to the concrete: There is no economy in making inadequate provision for the wards of the state, and if money were saved at the sacrifice of self-respect, the circumstance would be a reproach to the commonwealth. Our governmental unit conceived by an intelligent citizenship and builded on resource unsurpassed almost in its diversity and richness, will never claim the reverence it deserves unless in policy it is so sympathetic as to insure relief and measurable comfort for the weak and unfortunate. It is one thing to help those in unhappy plight and quite another duty to society to pursue an investigation that will supply a safe and effective direction of energy, for the purpose of providing against conditions that needlessly help to fill our institutions. The juvenile research bureau ought to be given the fullest opportunity to test its utility. Just as other states were anxiously awaiting the results in Ohio following its creation, the work was almost, if not entirely, abandoned. It should be restored.

There is no economy in the ultimate, in giving the banking department insufficient funds, because impaired regulation breeds neglect, and one bank failure may carry a loss of ten times the amount saved through unwise legislative provision.

There is nothing gained in making such paltry allowance for the inspection of building associations as to bring the work at times to an absolute stop. Public confidence in these institutions is an asset to society not to be measured by a few thousand dollars.

In the year 1914 there were 77,753 industrial accidents in Ohio. In 1916 more than twice as many, or 166,137. This increase has been occasioned in some part by our enlarged industrial activity, but the element of governmental neglect in inspection is too outstanding to be denied.

It is a great thing to provide compensation for the widow and children of those who are lost in the course of employment, but it is a greater thing to protect the life of the worker so that he may be spared. It is desirable to help the permanently disabled worker through our compensation law, but more desirable to protect him against injury in the first instance. As much as we are devoted to the benefits which flow from the workmen's compensation law, we are infinitely more interested in saving the lives and limbs of our laboring people by preventing avoidable accidents. There is a great economic loss in avoidable ac-

cidents. They not only shock our sensibilities, but impose a burden on industry. If such inspection were made more efficient, it would be possible in this constructive prevention to reduce the premium charges to the employer, and at the same time increase compensation to the injured and dependents. The allowance for death claims is not sufficient now.

In connection with the subject matter of prudent expense, we should consider the importance of strengthening our budget system. It is being adopted by other states. It has made it possible for the affairs of our government to be placed on a business basis. It opened the way for specific appropriations and it will not only effect a saving in money, but a compact budget carries with it a definite administrative plan, and the members of the Assembly serving in their representative capacity are entitled certainly to some understanding as to what is to be done, and what the cost will be.

Our people have not only endorsed the work of prison reform, begun in the state, but regarded it with pride and enthusiasm. The hope is expressed that the assembly will render such assistance to the project as will make it possible to regain the lost ground. Adequate appropriations should be made to begin the work of construction on the prison farm at London. It is unnecessary to elaborate on the great good that will come to society from this project. We have tangible results as a confirmation of the theory upon which it was originally based. Just why prison facilities are no longer availed of in making brick for the highways is not apparent. Brief time should reveal whether impediments actually exist. If they do they should be removed.

The liquor license law should be changed so as to set forward the date of issuing licenses from November to May or June, preferably. The grants come too near the election, and there is the twofold danger of intimidation being practiced on deserving licensees, and political service influencing undeserving licenses. The arm of government which forgets in the excitement of a campaign the proprieties that should rule, can hardly be regarded as a safe agency to enforce regulation, and respect for law afterward.

The Cass road law, passed by the Eighty-first General Assembly, possessing as it does, some virtues, is still full of frailties. It required very liberal legal interpretation to give it an administrative start. I understand that the department of justice has, by amendments drafted, removed both incongruity and unwise provision. I recommend the most careful attention to this very important subject because the improvement of the highways is a very definite contribution to progress.

The grateful voice of the state ought to be raised in recognition of the service rendered by our soldier on the border. It has been more

trying, probably, in some respects than the excitement and adventure of actual hostilities, and yet our boys have demeaned themselves so as to give spur to our pride and win the approbation of the federal government.

You can do no more in promoting the general welfare than by carefully conserving the state institutions of learning, and giving them ample facilities, within prudent bounds, however, to meet accumulating responsibilities.

The auditor of state, Mr. Donahey, after four years of singularly efficient service, marked by intelligent analysis of conditions, and a courageous insistence on the enactment of law, presents a number of suggestions remedial in character. I commend them to your very earnest attention.

Let me lay particular emphasis on the necessity of safeguarding the suffrage thought of the state from the dangers of corrupt influences. The sums of money expended for so-called political purposes are assuming such magnitude as to cause seemingly well-founded alarm, if not to justify the belief that the legitimate purpose of campaigning is being exceeded. Unfettered by law, this tendency might result in the waters of our free institutions being poisoned at the very base. Reduced to simple terms, the object of a campaign is to inform the voters on every subject that legitimately and germanely joins to the issues and the candidates. Any step beyond this, and any project opposed to it in motive, cannot but be regarded as dangerous. Human frailties should not be played upon by vast treasures of money advanced by men or movements whose huge disbursements can hardly be looked upon as of patriotic inspiration. It is not necessary to expend large amounts of money for the promotion of a worthy cause, and inversely, any cause or candidacy having behind it unprecedented financial support is likely to be regarded with suspicion. It may, through legislation, be necessary to restrain irresponsible organizations whose existence and activities are born of a hidden design, conceived by some interest afraid to operate in the open. I recommend that a legislative committee of investigation be appointed with the power to employ counsel, and the authority to summon persons and papers and to swear witnesses in order that it might be known just what organizations have been entering into campaign activities, and how much money they expended and collected — also the names of the contributors. This should extend also to candidates. The facts as adduced will then be a safe guide as to the necessity of strengthening the corrupt practices act, or more rigorously enforcing existing law, or both.



The commission which has recently submitted its report in favor of establishing a home for crippled children, has so apparently marked their survey with patriotic zeal, and the recommendations seem to be based on such firm conviction that you can afford to carefully weigh them. Believing the general welfare will be promoted by the establishment of such a home, I recommend its authorization.

JAMES M. COX,  
*Governor.*

## CHAPTER III

### Governor Cox Bids Farewell To Soldiers

**D**URING the first week of October, 1917, Governor Cox accompanied by Mrs. Cox, his daughter Helen, and Adjutant General Wood went to Mineola, Long Island, New York, to say farewell and Godspeed to the Ohio boys who were leaving for France. The Governor's party were escorted from New York City by staff officers of General Mann who took them by motor to the camp at Mineola.

The Governor addressed the soldiers as follows:

"So soon as it was known that orders to sail had been received by the Rainbow Division, the state that you have the honor to represent, and which is glorified by your service, desired that there might be some evidence of the interest in your comfort, your happiness, and your safety that is felt by every household back home. I have come to the very edge of the ocean to speak what is in the heart of Ohio, and I wish I possessed the power of thought and the facility of speech to express the emotions of our people.

"There have been famous regiments in the armies of the Republic—there may be many more but there has not been, nor will there be, a regiment more famous than your own. You are the first Ohio unit in all the history of our government to cross the ocean. It is a compliment to the officers and men of the Fourth Ohio to have the War Department make you a part of the Rainbow Division, and to be thrown now into the strength of the western front means that no organization is fitter than your own.

"When the history of the Fourth Ohio is written, it will not only be made up of the glorious achievement of its officers and men, but it will stand out forever because of the conspicuous honors that a combination of circumstances has brought to it. It will be recorded that for the first time in all history, a vast army is crossing the seas possessed of no desire and no lust for land or domain. Beyond question you will be ordered to the shores of France and you will bear the proud distinction of being the first to pay the debt we owe the Republic that helped our fathers to achieve their freedom.

"Of all the human emotions, none is more magnificent than gratitude. I like to recall a circumstance of Lafayette's visit in 1825 which impressively spoke the indissoluble tie between France and the United States. Jefferson had written the Declaration of Independence, and his genius had fired the soul of Virginia and the whole country. Lafayette had stirred the hearts of France into sympathetic action for the American colonists. As an old man, he came back to the land that he had helped to free. Every community that he visited proclaimed him the hero of the hour, and spoke its gratitude. In the course of his pilgrimage, he went to Monticello, and as he approached the threshold, Jefferson, with the unsteady

tread of years, met him on the front lawn, and the sons of two Republics fell into each other's arms, and mixed their tears of joy.

"The sons of France came to us in time of stress, and now you go to them, when a military autocracy threatens to pillage their land and destroy their government. What a wonderful part you play in the most wonderful of all the world dramas—the most impressive service of gratitude that history will ever write.

"You can be grateful to the Almighty that you have lived in times like these, with their boundless opportunity to render a great service to the world. You can be grateful for the governmental institutions of freedom and equal chance, and you can be grateful to stand here as representatives of a great state that has never failed to perform its part when a crisis came.

"If the achievements of Ohio were taken from the history of the Civil War, the student would hardly be interested in its context. If leadership in that struggle meant anything then we can proudly reflect upon Ohio having supplied the three great generals of our armies. You have traditions to maintain on foreign soil. You not only are a part of the great national army, but you are sons of Ohio, and in your veins courses the blood of rugged men who exalted our citizenship.

"It is a singular coincidence that history repeats itself in military formation. You are brigaded again with the famous 69th New York regiment. In the Civil War, the Fourth Ohio, and the 69th New York were in the Second Army corps under the superb Hancock. Their soldiers fought and died on many famous fields, and at Gettysburg they helped to make the result of that great contest. The 69th lost more men killed in battle than any other New York regiment during the Civil War, and has kept up a continuous service from that time until now. The Fourth Ohio has not had a continuous history although it took part in the Porto Rican campaign during the Spanish-American War, and as now constituted it represents every part of the state because men have been drawn into it from every company in the Ohio National Guard.

"How happy it is to reflect upon the meaning of the scenes before us here. Side by side in this division stand the sons of men who opposed each other in sectional hate at Gettysburg, at Antietam and at Chickamauga. The new generation looks back with equal pride upon Northern bravery and Southern valor. We proudly claim as Americans the military genius of Grant and Lee, of Sherman and Johnson. What a happy day it is for the old heroes who now look down from beyond the skies, and see this Union of the states—a brotherhood that will last as long as time itself.

"We, of the finite mind, know not what is before you. It is not necessary in proof of your patriotism, nor of your heroism, to overdraw what lies ahead, and there is no desire to minimize the possibilities. War has its grim realities. You know its meaning better than I. God alone knows what part you may have to play. We know, however, that any task imposed by your nation's order will be done with zeal and bravery. We have no fears about your conduct. We know that the bayonet of no Ohio soldier will be disgraced by the blood of a woman or of a child. We believe in your chivalry as well as your bravery. Your going makes us sad but proud. I will carry home to the hills and valleys of your fair state, the picture of your resolute and happy faces as you turn toward the sea. We will pray for your safety and your comfort. We will ask that the warmth of sun temper the blasts of winter, and that the stars of night shine out to you as the vigilant sentinels of our love. Godspeed you boys, and when you come back as part of the world's great victorious army, whether in broken or solid ranks, some one from the state will be here to speak a welcome."

## CHAPTER IV

### Ohio Sends Christmas Gifts To Soldiers

**G**OVERNOR COX when bidding goodbye to Ohio soldiers at Columbus bound for Camp Sheridan, Alabama, promised them he would be with them at Christmas if they were on American soil, and he did so according to the programme laid down in the circular letter which follows:

#### State Will Send Gifts To Ohio Boys at Camp Sheridan

Every citizen of Ohio owes a debt of gratitude to our boys who have been called to the colors. Christmas is near at hand and we will want to remember these lads with gifts of love and appreciation. Especially will we want to send gifts to our boys down at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama. Many of them will be away from home this Christmas for the first time in their lives.

These boys are in training for the greatest fighting forces that ever took the field, but after all, they are only boys, and it will be to the lasting shame of every citizen of this state, if there is a single one whose heart aches, Christmas morning because he was empty-handed, while others of his command are rejoicing over the thought that they have been remembered.

Many weeks ago, Governor Cox foresaw the danger of the mails and transportation facilities being over-burdened at Christmas time and the possibility of some of our boys at Camp Sheridan being disappointed through no fault of the folks at home. Then, too, there was the danger of difficulty in distribution of the gifts when they reached the big camp. Governor Cox believed it to be the duty of the state to see that every gift sent to the soldiers at Camp Sheridan is delivered. Realizing too, that many of these boys come from homes that can ill afford to pay large express charges, the Governor conceived this plan:

The state of Ohio will receive all gifts addressed to soldiers at Camp Sheridan and deliver them to Montgomery, supervising their distribution. Express, or parcel post charges must be prepaid to Columbus only, from Columbus they go at the state's expense.

Colonel J. E. Gimperling, Assistant Adjutant General, who is in charge of the Montgomery special has distributed several thousand shipping tags to be used in addressing packages to the boys at Camp Sheridan. These packages are now arriving at Columbus and are being prepared for shipment at the state arsenal.

All packages must be in Columbus by December 18. Shortly thereafter, they will be on their way in the special cars chartered by the state for Montgomery.

Governor and Mrs. Cox plan to be in Montgomery, Christmas day to participate in the many exercises planned for the occasion.

It will be possible for friends of the Ohio boys at Camp Sheridan to visit them Christmas time at a reduced rate. Colonel Gimperling of the Adjutant



General's office is anxious to know just how many contemplate taking the trip. Those intending to go should notify him at once.

The undertaking was a great success and not a single Ohio boy at Camp Sheridan was overlooked or neglected. Governor and Mrs. Cox went with the special train of ten cars and gave their personal attention to the proper distribution of gifts to the men.

## CHAPTER V

### Thanksgiving Proclamation by Governor Cox 1917

**O**UR fathers established the custom of a concerted giving of thanks to the Almighty, because they held firmly to the belief that He rules the things of earth, and that both blessings and reverses are dispensed by an all-wise hand for a purpose.

From the present unhappy events of the world, and our part in them, there is much for reflection. The observation that institutions born of progress are creaking at their very base because of a lofty idealism, may seem at first thought to be at fault, still it cannot be denied that the force behind the war is a protest against injustice. To hold ourselves away from this movement would be an abandonment of the principles that established and maintained our republic.

The finite mind may wonder why it is, but no advance in the conditions of man or nations is made without sacrifice. There would be no nobility to an ideal if it did not arouse the spirit to shake itself from the materialistic view, and abandon every thought save for the common good. Our fathers passed through the experience of threatened disaster, to plant human freedom on soil where God intended it should grow into an inspiration to the hopes of others.

This generation has lived in the full fruits of plenty and contentment. An unbroken peace and prosperity has developed the hard-pan of indifference. We are to be enriched in character by the awakened realization that what we have under our government is worth sacrificing for, and that we will exalt humanity by giving of our resource and strength in order that other races may know and enjoy the blessings common to us.

Our harvests are abundant—more than our needs; if we mark the difference between extravagant self-indulgence, and reasonable necessity. We have been spared from pestilence. We have the substance and the purpose to help make the world free from the germ of autocratic denial of human rights. Age and experience point to the lessons and noble unselfishness of the past, and youth resolutely comes forward to the task of the hour.

Our belief in God grows and we are grateful that in time of trial, we are an increasingly reverent people. Our virtues are aroused, and a purer-hearted citizenship will make a stouter-hearted nation.

Therefore in the better view, we should lift our hearts to a humble acknowledgment of our debt.

In compliance with law and custom, and upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, I, James M. Cox, Governor of the State of Ohio, respectfully urge that the people of the state observe Thursday, November twenty-ninth, as Thanksgiving Day, in their homes, public assemblies and places of worship. Let families come together wherever possible, and let thanks ascend to the Giver of all gifts and blessings, with the prayer that we may continue unselfishly and wholeheartedly to render the greatest service to mankind.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, in Columbus, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and seventeen.

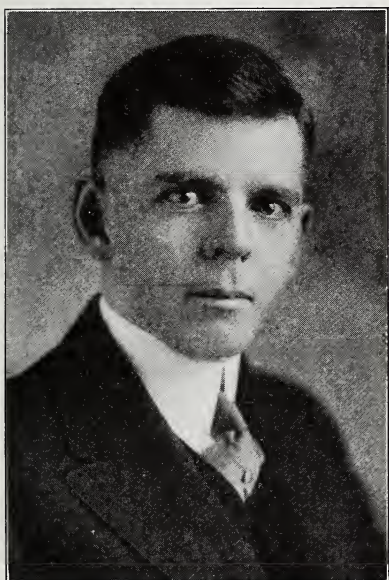
(Signed) JAMES M. COX,  
*Governor.*

WILLIAM D. FULTON,  
*Secretary of State.*



CHARLES E. MORRIS,  
Secretary to Governor James M. Cox, 1917-1918.



**ROBERT T. CREW****Executive Clerk to the Governor**

Born August 30, 1886, at Zanesville, Ohio, the son of Joshua T. and Mary W. Crew. Educated in the Zanesville public schools and later took two years' law preparatory course in classics at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. Entered newspaper work on the Zanesville Signal in 1908, and from 1910 to 1912 was the assistant city editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Citizen. On April 1st, 1912, became private secretary to Congressman George White of Marietta. In 1916, entered Ohio State University law college to complete law course started at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1916. Practiced law thereafter in

Zanesville. Appointed Executive Clerk to Governor Cox July 1, 1917.

Mr. Crew resigned his position as Executive Clerk in July, 1918, and joined the Central Officers' Training Camp for Field Artillery at Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky.

His successor as Executive Clerk is Grover Cleveland Maxwell, a young attorney from Cincinnati, O., formerly with the legal department of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

WILLIAM T. DONALDSON,  
State Budget Commissioner



Since the year 1914 Ohio has been perfecting a State Budget system until now it can be said there is every protection assured to the Treasury as well as to all legitimate claimants. The gentleman who occupies the responsible post of Budget Commissioner, William T. Donaldson is specially qualified for the place by his education and experience. Mr. Donaldson was born on a farm in Steuben County, New York, April 25th, 1882. His father Henry Donaldson was also born in New York. The son William was educated in the public schools, Alfred Academy, Alfred, N. Y., and Alfred University, graduating with the degree A. B. in 1908.

He also attended the University of

Wisconsin, taking a scientific course in Political Science, more particularly Budgets and Legislation, graduating with the degree A. M. In the year 1914 Mr. W. O. Heffernan Ohio's first Budget Commissioner appointed Mr. Donaldson his deputy, which place was held by Mr. Donaldson until he was appointed Commissioner by Governor Cox in March, 1917.

Ohio has never had any satisfactory system for the consideration of claims until a bill was passed by the 82d General Assembly, creating a "Sundry Claims Board" and provides that said board shall investigate all claims against the state and submit written statement of facts together with its recommendations to the Finance Committee, the purpose being to make it easy and inexpensive for legitimate claimants to get their money, and at the same time protect the State Treasury. Ohio is the first state to adopt this idea of providing a simple and inexpensive method for disposing of claims against the state.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL LAYTON



In the year 1917 at the beginning of the great war for human liberty, and in which tremendous cataclysm Ohio is playing so prominent a part the Ohio National Guard was in splendid condition for the start against the "Huns". When the call was made by the Federal government for mobilization of the different state forces, and for volunteers, Governor Cox immediately responded in such fashion that the proud Buckeye State was ready in a few weeks with a full Division of volunteers for the support of freedom throughout the world. During the mobilization of the Ohio National Guard General George H. Wood was in direct command, and he continued as Adjutant

General until in 1918 he was appointed a Colonel in active service with the U. S. army in France. This left a vacancy which was filled by Governor Cox in the appointment of Roy Everett Layton.

Adjutant General Layton was born at Wakaponeta, Auglaize County, Ohio, July 23d, 1873, son of Hon. Fernando C. Layton who was for three terms Congressman from the fourth Ohio district, and is now Common Pleas Judge.

The son Roy was educated in the public schools at Wapakoneta and he graduated from High School in 1899. He attended Ohio State University taking the Literary Course graduating in 1895 with the degree B. of A. and he graduated from the law course in 1897 with the degree LL. B.

Mr. Layton practiced law at Wapakoneta meanwhile serving as second Lieutenant Co. L, 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war being mustered out as captain. He was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio by Governor Cox July 22d, 1918.

On April 30th, 1914, Mr. Layton was joined in marriage with Miss Anna Myers of Oakwood, Paulding County, Ohio.



# OHIO BRANCH COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE



1. Governor James M. Cox, Chairman. 2. Hon. James E. Campbell. 3. Dr. W. O. Thompson. 4. Mr. B. H. Kroger. 5. Mr. Paul L. Feiss. 6. Mr. James P. Feiser. 7. Mr. S. P. Bush. 8. Hon. M. R. Denver. 9. Mr. Thomas J. Donnelly. 10. Mr. H. S. Firestone. 11. Hon. Daniel J. Ryan. 12. Mr. James W. Faulkner. 13. Hon. David Tod. 14. Col. H. E. Talbott. 15. Mr. C. M. Eikenberry. 16. Mr. W. W. Thornton. 17. Mr. Joseph R. Nutt.



# OHIO BRANCH COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE



1. Mr. Fred C. Croxton, Vice-Chairman. 2. Gen. J. Warren Keifer. 3. Mr. S. O. Richardson. 4. Mr. W. G. Stone. 5. Mr. M. J. Caples. 6. Mr. L. J. Baber. 7. Mr. Frank P. Donnenwirth. 8. Mr. J. V. B. Scarborough. 9. Mr. John Moore. 10. Dr. C. E. Sawyer. 11. Mr. Frank E. Myers. 12. Mr. J. L. Morrill, Secretary. 13. Miss Belle Sherwin. 14. Mr. John P. Frey. 15. Mr. A. A. Augustus. 16. Mr. John J. Quinlivan. 17. Mr. James Wilson.

## THE OHIO BRANCH COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

### ORGANIZATION.

The Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was created on Friday, June 1, 1917, by appointment of Governor James M. Cox, chairman.

Its announced purpose was: To mobilize Ohio's resources for war; to place the state on a war time basis—linking up with the government's war program Ohio's energies of labor, capital, finance, transportation, mining, food production and industry; and to carry out suggestions of the government expressed through the Council of National Defense or other governmental agencies.

Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, unlike Councils in some states, does not have legal status, either by act of Congress or of the State Legislature, but functions as a war cabinet advisory to the Governor, and operating through

1. Cooperation of state departments,
2. Woman's Committee throughout the state, auxiliary to the Council,
3. The corps of eighty-eight county war, food and crop commissioners, one in each county of the state,
4. Local Defense Councils and war units of various kinds, organized on local initiative in some counties and cities in Ohio,
5. The cooperative assistance of allied war agencies in the state, as, for instance, the American Red Cross, the United States Public Service Reserve, the Boys' Working Reserve, the Department of Agricultural Extension, at Ohio State University, and others.

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### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE OHIO BRANCH COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

#### 1. *Finance*—

Mr. Joseph R. Nutt.....	Cleveland
Cleveland Trust & Savings Co.	
Mr. Frank P. Donnenwirth.....	Bucyrus
Colonel H. E. Talbott.....	Dayton
Mr. David Tod.....	Youngstown

#### 2. *Food Conservation and Supply*—

C. M. Eikenberry.....	Hamilton
The Eikenberry Bros. Co.	

Dr. W. O. Thompson.....	Columbus
President Ohio State University.	
Mr. James W. Faulkner.....	Columbus
Cincinnati Enquirer, Outlook Bldg.	
Mr. B. H. Kroger.....	Cincinnati
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.	
Mr. J. V. B. Scarborough.....	Cincinnati
Mr. L. J. Taber.....	Barnesville
Mr. W. W. Thornton.....	Akron
"Akron Press."	

### 3. *Labor and Industrial Relations—*

Mr. Fred C. Croxton.....	Columbus
Chairman Labor Division, Ohio Branch	
Council of National Defense.	
Mr. S. P. Bush.....	Columbus
Pres. Buckeye Steel Castings Co.	
Mr. Thomas J. Donnelly.....	Columbus
320-21 Cols. Sav. & Trust Bldg.	
Mr. Paul L. Feiss.....	Cleveland
632 St. Clair Ave., N. W.	
Mr. H. S. Firestone.....	Akron
Manufacturer.	
Mr. John P. Frey.....	Cincinnati
Editor Iron Moulders' Journal, 707 Com-	
mmercial-Tribune Bldg.	
Mr. John J. Quinlivan.....	Toledo
First Vice President, Ohio State Federation	
of Labor, 314 Cherry St.	
Mr. D. J. Ryan.....	Columbus
General Counsel, Ohio Manufacturers' Ass'n.,	
New Hayden Bldg.	
Mr. James Wilson.....	Cincinnati
Patternmakers' League of North America,	
Second National Bank Bldg.	

### 4. *Legal—*

Hon. James E. Campbell.....	Columbus
8 E. Broad St.	
Gen. J. Warren Keifer.....	Springfield
Mr. D. J. Ryan.....	Columbus
General Counsel, Ohio Manufacturers' Ass'n.,	
New Hayden Bldg.	

### 5. *Mining —*

Mr. A. A. Augustus.....	Cleveland
Cambridge Colliery Company.	
Hon. James E. Campbell.....	Columbus
8 East Broad St.	
Gen. J. Warren Keifer.....	Springfield



Mr. John Moore.....	Columbus
President Ohio Federation of Mine Workers, Ruggery Bldg.	
Mr. W. W. Thornton.....	Akron
"Akron Press."	
Mr. David Tod.....	Youngstown

6. *Publicity* —

Mr. James W. Faulkner.....	Columbus
Cincinnati Enquirer, Outlook Bldg.	
Mr. W. W. Thornton.....	Akron

7. *Transportation* —

Mr. M. J. Caples.....	Columbus
Spahr Bldg.	
Mr. S. P. Bush.....	Columbus
Pres. Buckeye Steel Castings Co.	
Mr. James W. Faulkner.....	Columbus
Cincinnati Enquirer, Outlook Bldg.	
Mr. B. H. Kroger.....	Cincinnati
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.	
Mr. S. O. Richardson.....	Toledo
Vice-Pres. Libby Glass Co.	
Mr. W. S. Stone.....	Cleveland
President Brotherhood of Locomotive En- gineers, Engineers' Bldg.	
Colonel H. E. Talbott.....	Dayton
Mr. Frank E. Myers.....	Ashland
Implement Manufacturer.	

## WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OHIO BRANCH COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

### OFFICERS

#### *Chairman*

Mrs. George Zimmerman.....	Fremont
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#### *Acting Chairman*

Miss Belle Sherwin.....	Columbus
State House	

#### *Vice Chairmen*

Mrs. S. B. Sneath  
Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell  
Mrs. W. O. Thompson  
Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride  
Mrs. Paul Woolley  
Miss Edith Campbell



*Secretary*

Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf.....Dayton

*Treasurer*

Mrs. Clarence E. Mack

*Executive Secretary*

Miss Lucia B. Johnson

*Field Secretary*

Miss Marie H. Milliken

**FRED C. CROXTON.**

When the history of Ohio's record of the world war is written, the name of Fred C. Croxton will have a conspicuous place in practically all activities of the State in support of the Nation.

Mr. Croxton has been called "Ohio's Chief War Worker." His name, like that of Mr. Herbert Hoover, is known in every household.

As Federal Food Administrator for the State it has been his duty to carry out all food regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration. This has been his one big job. He is not, in any sense, the Food Dictator. All of his "orders" have been put out in the form of requests, accompanied by the suggestion that compliance means patriotic service. It has been his policy in all cases to secure voluntary support of all food regulations and in this policy he has been highly successful.

In the beginning of the Food Administration he secured the voluntary co-operation of all food handling trades in the States, besides securing the pledge of nearly 500,000 housewives to voluntarily comply with all requests of the Food Administration.

Mr. Croxton was one of the first State Food Administrators to adopt the policy of penalizing violators of the Food Administration by requiring violators to make a contribution to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus War Funds. This form of punishment has been most effective and has been adopted by Food Administrators in practically every State in the Union.

As Vice-chairman of the Ohio Defense Council, Mr. Croxton has had a directing hand in practically all war work in the State. When Governor Cox formed his War Cabinet at the beginning of the War, he made Mr. Croxton the active director of all war work. One of his

first task was to increase production and mobilize the labor of the State. Mr. Croxton was peculiarly fitted for this work. He was originally a farmer and knew the farmer's problems and was thoroughly conversant with labor problems and the cost of living in cities.

He spent 21 years as statistician for the Federal Bureau of Labor and Immigration, working for the Government.

When the Ohio Industrial Commission was established, a few years ago, he was brought to Columbus from Washington as chief statistician and chief mediator. In this connection he gained a thorough knowledge of industrial and labor problems in this State.

In the year 1916 he severed his connection with the Industrial Commission, to become Social Service Director for the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency. By this organization he was loaned to the State for the period of the war.

Mr. Croxton is giving 24 hours a day in the service of the State and Nation without compensation.

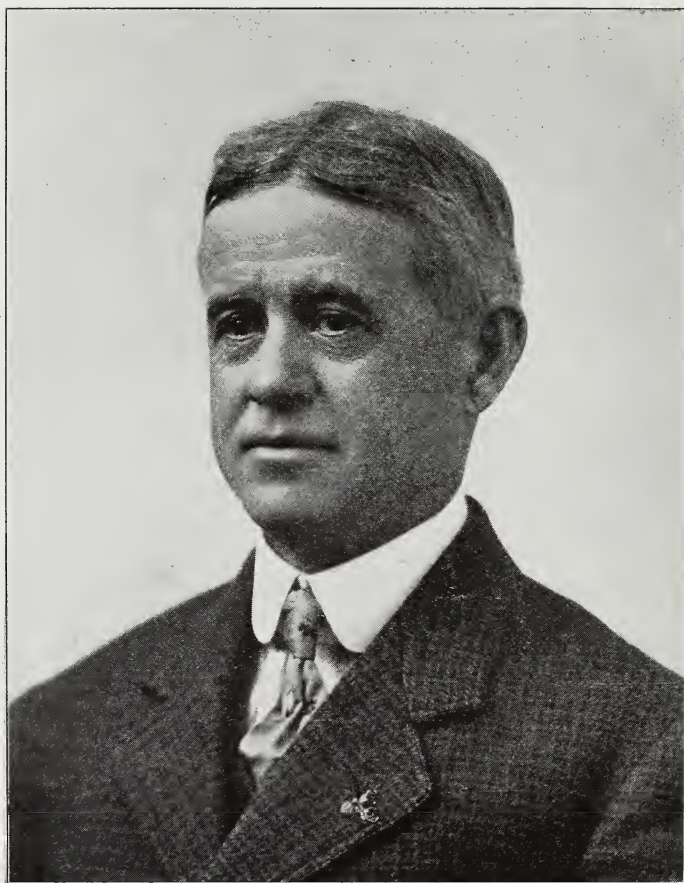
Besides being Food Administrator of the State and Active Chairman of the Ohio Branch Council of National Defense, he is also Federal Director for Ohio of the U. S. Employment Service and State Director of the U. S. Public Service Reserve. He is connected in an advisory capacity with the National Labor Administration and has recently given considerable of his time in Washington in assisting in drafting a new Nation-wide program for recruiting of labor during war time.

Like her husband, Mrs. Croxton is deeply interested in food conservation. She is chairman of the Food Conservation Committee in her Ward in Columbus and spends much time in patriotic work. The Croxtons have two sons, Frederick, 19, who is now in a military training camp for college boys at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Frank, 11 years.

### JAMES LEWIS MORRILL

There has been no more busy man about the state capitol since the Ohio Branch Council of National Defense was formed than the subject to this sketch. Mr. Morrill has been a most loyal and industrious assistant to Mr. Croxton and he is one of the young men of Ohio who is rendering even more valuable service to his country's cause than if he were in uniform at the front.

James L. Morrill was born at Marion, O., September 24, 1891. His father, Harry B. Morrill, was born at Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. The son James attended the public schools and High school at Marion and he graduated in the Arts and Journalism at Ohio State University in 1913. Mr. Morrill was married to Miss Freda Rhodes, of Marion, O., June 22, 1915. They have a son born April 28, 1916. Mr. Morrill first served as a reporter on the Cleveland Press, and he came to Columbus as a press correspondent for the "Scripps" League under the direction of Mr. C. C. Lyon who is now in France.



HON. WILLIAM D. FULTON,  
Secretary of State.



## DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of Secretary of State is of constantly increasing responsibility in Ohio and the occupant of this high post must possess fine legal ability in order to properly interpret the state election laws and to successfully administer the corporation laws of the commonwealth. The authorized increase of capital stock of domestic corporations in Ohio during the year ending June 30, 1918, was \$409,310,240. The receipts from the Division of Automobiles were \$2,160,360.96, which is an increase for the fiscal year of \$418,627.25. The operating expenses of the Automobile department for the year were \$138,883.76 and the entire 269.95.

Hon. William Duane Fulton, Secretary of State, was nominated by the Democratic party at the popular primary in 1916 and he was elected at the polls in November of that year, the vote being for Mr. Fulton 564,509; Charles A. Hildebrant, Republican, 543,873; M. J. Beery, Socialist, 38,136; Sylvan E. Fox, Prohibitionist, 6,837, Mr. Fulton's plurality being 20,636.

Hon. William D. Fulton is a native of Licking County, Ohio, where he was educated and where he has lived all his life. A more complete biography of Mr. Fulton may be found on page 583, Vol. I of this work.

**HON. THOMAS M. GREGORY,****Assistant Secretary of State**

The duties attached to the position of assistant secretary of state require good legal ability as well as a thorough knowledge of the state election laws, which in recent years have become somewhat complicated.

The present occupant of the place, Hon. Thomas M. Gregory, is thoroughly fitted by education and political experience, so his appointment by the Secretary of State, Mr. Fulton, was a wise selection.

Hon. Thomas M. Gregory was born in Wayne Township, Clermont County, Ohio, December 31, 1881. His father, Edward Gregory, was born on a farm in Hamilton County. The son, Thomas, attended the public schools of Cincinnati, the Techni-

cal School of Cincinnati and Cincinnati University, whence he graduated in 1908. He attended Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the Bar at Columbus in 1909. Entered practice of his profession at Cincinnati and was associated with Simeon M. Johnson. Mr. Gregory has ever been active in Democratic politics and he was in 1912 chosen by his party State Senator for the First Ohio District, serving in the eightieth general assembly. In his legislative capacity Mr. Gregory served as chairman of the senate committee on municipal affairs, also chairman of the Committee on Constitution Initiative and Referendum and his service to the people was of the highest order.

On September 8th, 1917, Mr. Gregory was joined in wedlock with Miss Olivia H. Moore of Cincinnati.

## OHIO BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

The first attempt to record births and deaths in Ohio was made in accordance with an act of the legislature in 1856. This act required all physicians, surgeons, and midwives to keep a register of all births and deaths at which they were in attendance. Copies of these registers were to be filed annually with the County Clerk on or before March 15th, for the year ending on March 1st. This copy was given to the various assessors, who took a census of births and deaths at the same time that they made the annual assessment of property. Copies of the assessors' records were to be filed with the Secretary of State for tabulation and report.

This act was amended by the legislature in 1867 by placing the County records in the Office of the Probate Judge, and by requiring physicians and professional midwives to file copies of their registers, quarterly instead of annually. The State records were also shifted from the Secretary of State to the Commissioner of Statistics.

Another revision was made in 1869 by which the assessors were made sole registrars of births and deaths, except in counties having a city of 150,000 people. In these counties, physicians and professional midwives were still required to keep a register. In 1893, a law was enacted which permitted Probate Judges to register births and deaths which had previously been omitted. In 1902, these various acts were repealed, and the registration of births and deaths was vested entirely in the State Board of Health. It would appear from the records that none of these acts were efficiently enforced, and at times were almost dead letters in some counties.

The present Bureau of Vital Statistics was created by an act passed in 1908, and amended in 1913 and 1915. The Bureau is a Department of the Office of the Secretary of State, and is in charge of a State Registrar who must be a physician. By this law, every township, incorporated village, and city becomes a Local Primary Registration District. These Primary Districts are conveniently grouped into Registration Districts, which are in charge of Local Registrars. In townships, the township clerk, and in villages, the village clerk becomes the Local Registrar. In cities, the Local Board of Health selects some competent person to act as Local Registrar. Physicians and midwives are required to file certificates of all births with these Local Registrars within ten

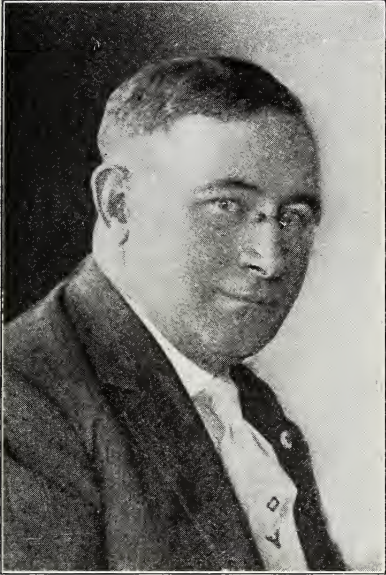
days. Undertakers must file a complete death certificate with the Local Registrar, and secure from him a burial permit before interring a body. Local Registrars are required to take copies of all certificates filed with them, and to forward the originals to the State Bureau.

The Bureau was organized by Dr. F. L. Watkins and the first records were filed Dec. 20, 1908. From the first, the records were more complete than they had been under any of the previous acts. In the fall of 1909 a test was conducted by the Federal Bureau of the Census to determine if our Death registration was complete enough to be admitted to the Federal Registration Area. The test was successful, and thus almost from the beginning our death records have been accepted by the Federal authorities. Dr. Watkins was succeeded in August, 1911, by Dr. A. C. Holland, who was in turn followed by Dr. M. W. Bland in April, 1915.

The present incumbent, Dr. J. E. Monger, assumed the duties of Registrar March 8, 1917. Dr. Monger began at once a campaign to place Ohio among the Birth Registration States. After a season of vigorous inspection, resulting in several prosecutions for violations of the statute, he felt that Ohio's birth registration was complete enough to meet the 90% test demanded by the Bureau of the Census. This test was held during the months of October and November, 1917, by the Federal inspectors, with the result that Ohio was at once admitted into the Birth Registration Area. The test showed that 93.4% of the births occurring in the state are being properly registered. This places Ohio among the foremost states in Vital Statistics, and it is now the aim of those in authority to secure for her the most accurate and complete records of births and deaths in the Union.



## STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS



John Emerson Monger was born at Connersville, Indiana, October 19th, 1877. His father Francis Marion Monger is also a native of Indiana and he moved to Greenville, O., when the son John E. was 12 years old.

The son John was educated in the public schools and High School at Greenville, O. He graduated from Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1902. He has practiced his profession at Gettysburg and Greenville, Ohio, until appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics by Secretary of State Fulton in February, 1917.

Dr. Monger was a private soldier in Co. C. 3d Ohio Vol. Infantry in the Spanish-American war.

He was married to Miss Nelle Hough of Greenville, O., in 1908 and they have two sons and a daughter.

Dr. Monger served two terms as coroner of Darke County and he has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee since June, 1917.

## REGISTRAR OF AUTOMOBILES



A most efficient and popular state official is the subject of this sketch. Wilson A. McCurdy was born in Bedford Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, January 25th, 1878. His father John McCurdy was born in the same township in 1835 and died in 1900. The family settled in Coshocton County in the year 1817.

Wilson McCurdy received his education in the district school and at West Bedford Academy, graduating therefrom in 1890. He attended Wooster University one year also Ann Arbor University, Michigan, one year. He taught school 12 years in Coshocton County and High School at Warsaw, O.

In the year 1911 Mr. McCurdy was appointed by Superintendent Frank W. Miller a school inspector which position he filled until the expiration of Mr. Miller's term of office. In January, 1917, the Secretary of State Mr. Fulton tendered the appointment of Registrar of Automobiles to Mr. McCurdy and he accepted. Mr. McCurdy has ever been an active Democrat in politics.





HON. JOSEPH MCGHEE,  
Attorney General.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The department of the Attorney General has in the last decade become more and more a department of importance in the state government, and each year the work of the Attorney General's office is becoming more voluminous. This is primarily due to the fact that the General Assembly casts upon the office of the Attorney General additional duties when it passes additional legislation.

When the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed it was made the duty of the Attorney General not only to advise the Liability Board of Awards (now the Industrial Commission) as to its power and duties, but it was likewise made his duty to see to the collection of premiums due from employers and also to enforce awards made. This has entailed upon the office of the Attorney General a vast amount of work, especially in the enforcement of the payment of awards, and also to take care of cases brought against the Industrial Commission on appeal from awards made by the Industrial Commission, and has made necessary the assignment of one of the office force exclusively to that department. The effect of making it the duty of the Attorney General to look after the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law in this state is apparent from the vast number of cases which must be handled by him throughout the year.

Furthermore, by law passed by the legislature in the year 1915, the Attorney General's Department was made the collection department for practically all claims which the state of Ohio has against various persons, firms and corporations. This work is in addition to the work that had already been entailed upon this department for the collection of delinquent corporation taxes under the so-called Willis Law.

The work of the department during the present administration has been exceptionally heavy also by reason of being the legal adviser of state departments, boards and institutions, as well as all the prosecuting attorneys of the various counties.

Due to the fact that the United States has entered into the "World War" and also due to the fact that the state of Ohio has endeavored in every way to lend aid to the federal government in its administration of affairs in the conduct of the war, the Attorney General's Department has been kept exceptionally busy in solving legal propositions pertaining to the war situation and giving advice and serving upon various

boards and committees in relation thereto. It has been a position of extreme importance during the present crisis for the reason that the laws of Ohio were based upon peace conditions and not upon conditions of war.

By reason of the vast amount of work which has been before the department there have been no idle moments for either the Attorney General or his force.

It would be impossible without going into the matter at length to state the number of important cases in which this department has participated, but suffice it to say that hardly a week passes that one of the office force is not engaged in the Supreme Court of Ohio in the argument of some case.

The following comprise the force of the Attorney General's Department:

Charles Follett.....	First Assistant Attorney General
H. Stanley McCall.....	Second Assistant Attorney General
Walter L. Connors.....	Special Counsel
Peter E. Dempsey.....	Special Counsel
William J. Ford.....	Special Counsel
Louis D. Johnson.....	Special Counsel
Russell M. Knepper.....	Special Counsel
John F. Kramer.....	Special Counsel
Clarence D. Laylin.....	Special Counsel
Al. J. Ward.....	Superintendent of Claims
James M. Schaller.....	Chief Clerk
Helen D. Bergen.....	Clerk
James D. Callahan.....	Clerk
August R. Seel.....	Clerk
K. Marie Damron.....	Stenographer
Stella Drayer.....	Stenographer
Kathryn Haughran.....	Stenographer
Hazel Kridler.....	Stenographer
Estella St. Clair.....	Stenographer
Bird White.....	Stenographer
Maurice L. Bernstein.....	Special Counsel Cleveland District
Joseph O. Eppstein.....	Special Counsel Toledo District
Simeon M. Johnson.....	Special Counsel Cincinnati District

**HON. JOSEPH McGHEE****Attorney General of Ohio**

was born at Coalton, Jackson County, Ohio, October 6th, 1872. His father, Allen McGhee, was a native of Jackson County and died there in 1898.

The son, Joseph, received his education in the public schools and at the National Normal University at Lebanon, from which institution he was graduated in 1895. He taught school for a period and then studied law with Judge James Tripp at Jackson, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1898.

In the year 1902 Mr. McGhee was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Becker of Logan, Ohio.

Mr. McGhee practiced his profession at Jackson, Ohio, until he received the appointment as First Assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Hogan, and served in that capacity until October, 1913, when he was appointed as Counsel for the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, in which capacity he served until January 11, 1915, when he retired with the outgoing administration.

Immediately after returning from his position as Counsel to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, Mr. McGhee associated himself with Mr. Frank Davis, Jr., and Mr. James I. Boulger in the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio, under the firm name of McGhee, Davis and Bolger, and continued in private practice until he was inducted into office as Attorney General of Ohio on January 8, 1917.

**CHARLES FOLLETT****First Assistant Attorney General**

Charles Follett was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3, 1875. He is the youngest son of Hon. John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who during his lifetime was prominent in state and national affairs. Charles Follett was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Washington, D. C. and the Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio, which latter institution he left at an early age to go with his mother to Europe, where he spent two and one-half years, returning to Ohio and entering Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, from which college he was graduated in the year 1896. While in college he was a member of the D. K. E. and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities. After leaving college he

entered the law school at the Cincinnati University, being graduated from there in 1899. While in the law school he was a member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. He took the state bar examination in June, 1899, and received the highest honors at such examination. After being admitted he went into the office of the firm of Follett, Kelley & Follett at Cincinnati. After the death of his father in 1902 the firm name was changed to Kelley & Follett and he continued to practice law with Mr. Kelley until he was appointed as special counsel in the Attorney General's Office by Hon. Timothy S. Hogan in February, 1911. He served as special counsel in Mr. Hogan's office until his present superior, Mr. McGhee, then first assistant, was assigned as counsel to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, leaving vacant the position of first assistant to which Mr. Follett was appointed for the balance of Mr. Hogan's term. When Hon. Edward C. Turner was inducted into office as Attorney General he continued Mr. Follett in the office as special counsel and when Hon. Joseph McGhee became Attorney General, Mr. Follett was appointed First Assistant.



Mr. Follett is a nephew of the late Hon. Charles Follett, who was one of the early judges of the Circuit Court, and also of the late Martin D. Follett, who was Judge of the Supreme Court; and a cousin of Judge Edward B. Follett and A. D. Follett of Marietta.



E. N. HALBEDEL,  
County Supervisor.

GEO. COFFINBERRY,  
Bookkeeper.

JOHN A. BLISS,  
Chief Departmental  
Examiner.

J. W. TANNEHILL,  
Statistician.

W. E. BAKER,  
Deputy Auditor.

HON. A. V. DONAHEY,  
Auditor of State.

V. H. MOWLS,  
Chief Clerk.

MOSES BLAU,  
Municipal Supervisor.

J. H. KAUFFMAN,  
Special Accountant.

L. E. HYNEMAN,  
Deputy Supervisor of  
School and Ministerial  
Lands.

H. S. BROWN,  
Chief Clerk Bureau  
of Inspection.

## HON. A. V. DONAHEY,

### Auditor of State

Grover Cleveland made famous the declaration that "Public office is a public trust" and here in Ohio there is a public official holding a place of great responsibility who has honestly endeavored to live up to that celebrated maxim.

During his incumbency of the office of Auditor of State "Vic" Donahey has won the approval of all the right thinking citizens of Ohio for his determined efforts to eliminate graft and all extravagant and unnecessary expenses of state government.

While Mr. Donahey has his critics and while he has not always been upheld in his efforts to protect the public purse yet his perfect honesty of purpose has always been apparent and thus he receives the commendation of the people.

A remarkable feature of his administration as Auditor of State by Mr. Donahey has been the retaining of four Republican assistants from former administrations who are located in the four most important rooms of his department for the purpose of giving his political opponents full opportunity to know how the office is being conducted.

Hon. A. V. Donahey was born at Westchester, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 9, 1873. His father, John C. Donahey, was born on a farm in the same township, October 13, 1845, and he is the father of two other sons of which he says he is just as proud as he is of "Vic".

A. V. Donahey received his education in the public schools and early learned the printer's trade. He was in the printing and publishing business in 1903 when he was elected county auditor and for his second term received the largest majority ever given a candidate of either political party in the history of the county. In the year 1911 Mr. Donahey was endorsed for member of the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention without making a personal campaign for the high honor receiving seven hundred more votes than his nearest competitor in a field of six aspirants.

Mr. Donahey served as a member of that Convention in 1912 with distinction to himself and credit to all the people.

In 1912 Mr. Donahey won the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Auditor of State without making a single promise and his sworn expense account was \$39.65, the smallest amount recorded for so im-



portant a campaign. In the election which followed and by reason of the split in the Republican party, Mr. Donahey received a plurality of 129,093 votes. In 1916 he was renominated and elected by a plurality of 44,876 votes. His total vote in the State was 423,237 in 1912 and 577,054 in 1916, when he received the largest plurality of any candidate on the Democratic state ticket, and the largest vote ever given a Democratic candidate for a state office in Ohio.

In the year 1897, Mr. Donahey was united in marriage with Miss Edith Sterling Harvey of Canal Dover, Ohio, and they have been blessed with eleven children, seven sons and four daughters.

The secret of the success of Mr. Donahey has been his determination to live a clean, honest life and this coupled with his natural great energy has made him what he is, namely: a strong man, mentally and morally, and one of the most efficient and popular public servants Ohio has ever known.

Mr. Donahey's chief aims as auditor of state have been to safeguard all collections and disbursements of state revenues, prevent illegal expenditures and introduce systems of accounting by which the condition of the appropriation accounts of all state departments and institutions may be known at all times. Since becoming auditor of state in 1913 he has energetically and forcefully advocated in his annual reports and through the press many fiscal reforms of great importance and benefit to the state. It is difficult for a state official, other than the governor, to secure the passage by the general assembly of a bill originating outside the law-making bodies in which no member of the legislature is personally interested. By persistent effort this handicap has been overcome by the Auditor of State in numerous instances and, while some necessary fiscal changes which he has demanded have not yet been secured, a large number of beneficial laws have been enacted as a result of his efforts. From the beginning his motto has been "Every dollar of state revenue collected must be deposited in the State Treasury promptly and all disbursements must be on a warrant of the Auditor of State."

The following laws enacted by the Eightieth, Eighty-First and Eighty-Second General Assemblies embody fiscal reforms advocated by the Auditor of State previous to their passage and many of the bills were originally drafted in the Auditor's Department. The following enactments are arranged in order of passage. It will be observed that some of the more recent laws are supplementary to acts of previous general assemblies. Today as a result of these fiscal changes the Treasurer and Auditor of State are empowered with that control of state revenues which safety demands and that the Constitution requires.



Senate Bill No. 256, by Mr. Hopple, passed April 18, 1913 — giving the Auditor of State authority through the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices to inspect and supervise the accounts and reports of all state offices, including every state educational, benevolent, penal and reformatory institution, and the accounts of every private institution or corporation receiving public money and may require such reports as he may prescribe. Under this law every state institution has been examined and these inspections of their financial transactions have resulted in reductions in the cost of maintenance of practically every state institution.

House Bill No. 304, by Mr. Etling, passed April 18, 1913 — granting the Auditor of State, as Chief Inspector, the authority to appoint experts in making investigations. It also provides for more certain and speedy prosecutions of suits to recover public money misappropriated by public officials. Under this act expert engineers have been employed to investigate defective construction of public buildings, roads, bridges, street improvements and municipal plants, with the result that a great many thousand dollars have been recovered to certain taxing districts on fraudulent and, in some cases, worthless public improvements.

Senate Bill No. 203, by Mr. Greenlund, passed April 18, 1913 — providing for license to traffic in intoxicating liquors. This bill was not introduced by request of the Auditor of State. In its original form it provided that the receipts by the State liquor licensing commission from saloons, amounting to over a half million dollars yearly, should not be placed in the state treasury but could be deposited by the commission in banks and disbursed independent of the auditor and treasurer of state. Auditor Donahey opposed this method and insisted that the receipts should be placed in the state treasury. It necessitated a strenuous fight to prevent this "private check book" plan of handling state revenues from being adopted. The newspapers of the state were used to create public sentiment and the power of proper publicity was demonstrated for Auditor Donahey succeeded in having the bill amended to require all receipts to be deposited in the state treasury. Section 46 of the Act requires that "All fees and other money received by the board shall be paid into the state treasury daily. All expenses of the board shall be paid by the treasurer of state on warrant of the auditor of state."

Senate Bill No. 30, by Mr. Dollison, passed February 16, 1914 — granting the auditor of state authority to lease unsold school lands for oil, gas and other minerals. Under this law many leases have been made and in less than three years the state has received royalties amounting to over \$100,000.00 for common school purposes. This is

a new source of revenue to the common schools, as preceding the passage of this law, the unsold school lands were being exploited by private corporations and the state did not receive a penny. As a result of these receipts for the benefit of schools, in November, 1917, for the first time in 14 years the State Sinking Fund Commission held a meeting. At this session the Commission invested \$100,000.00 in Liberty Bonds, the first occasion in the State's history when Ohio exhibited in a tangible way to the National government its appreciation of the magnificent bequest made to the state for educational purposes over a century ago.

House Bill No. 6, by Mr. Behne, passed February 2, 1914—granting the Auditor of State authority to issue a duplicate warrant where the original has been lost. Previously a lost warrant caused the loser to wait for the money to which he was entitled until the next session of the General Assembly, when appropriation was made to cover the loss.

Senate Bill No. 1, by Mr. Mooney, passed January 30, 1914—requiring every State Officer, institution, department, board and commission to deposit weekly in the State Treasury all public funds collected. Before the passage of this Act, over one million dollars annually was collected by departments and institutions in various ways and disbursed without ever being turned into the State Treasury. This Act abolished private check books in public business and provides that not a dollar of such outside receipts can be expended except on a warrant of the Auditor of State. This is one of the greatest fiscal reforms in the history of Ohio.

House Bill No. 701, General Appropriation Act, passed May 27, 1915—In this bill specific appropriations were made for individual salaries in each department and the appropriations in general were better classified than previously. This change resulted from a vigorous denunciation by the Auditor of State in his reports and through the press of the dangerous plan formerly followed of making lump sum appropriations which permitted heads of departments to squander their appropriations at will.

House Bill No. 405, by Mr. Reighard, passed April 27, 1915—providing that no executive, legislative, or judicial officer, board, commission, or employe of the State shall attend at State expense any association, conference, or convention, outside the State, unless authorized by the Emergency Board. Previous to the passage of this law, expensive junkets were common. Most officials are now paying their own expenses to these gatherings or staying at home.

Senate Bill No. 218, by Mr. Garver, passed May 5, 1915—providing that all payments into the State Treasury shall be by pay-in order

or draft of the Auditor of State. Requiring daily statements of balances by the Auditor and Treasurer of State and that cancelled warrants shall be surrendered to the Auditor of State by the Treasurer at least monthly. This law also provides that the Auditor of State shall, without previous notice, examine the State Treasury at least once each year, and as frequently as he deems necessary, and shall make an inventory of all securities held in the treasury. Under the old law the date of such examinations was fixed and the Treasurer of State was thus able to adjust his affairs and have everything prepared to make a proper showing when the auditor arrived. Examinations without notice, as now provided for, would have prevented the treasury scandals that occurred some years ago. This system absolutely safeguards the State and provides proper checks on all financial transactions by the State Treasurer.

Senate Bill No. 297, by Mr. Garver, passed May 27, 1915—providing for the collection by the State Treasurer of certain taxes and other revenues of the State upon duplicates set up by the Auditor of State. Previous to the passage of this law, millions of dollars were being collected annually by the Superintendent of Insurance, Board of Public Works, Board of Charities, and other State Departments, without any proper check on these transactions. The State Constitution requires that the Treasurer of State shall be the State's collector of revenues and this law places this duty where it constitutionally belongs and gives the Auditor of State a proper record of every claim filed for collection. This fiscal reform is so important and necessary that it is surprising that it was not made years ago.

Senate Bill No. 158, by Mr. Myers, passed May 27, 1915—providing that before any State official, board or commission shall print any report, pamphlet or bulletin at State expense, the publication must be authorized by the Printing Commission. It also provides that the Secretary of State shall publish annually a volume of Ohio General Statistics, giving a condensed report of each Department. This dispenses with a large number of separate publications. This law is curtailing needless State printing and relieving the congestion in the State House basement where useless State reports are stored. The State Printer estimates that this law has saved \$75,000.00 annually on the State's disbursements for paper, printing and binding.

House Bill No. 377, by Mr. Lustig, passed May 20, 1915—providing for the refunding of money erroneously paid into the State Treasury. Under the old law if an officer, board or commission, in determining the amount of an assessment, tax or fee, made an error and collected an amount in excess of the legal rate or made an erroneous collection, the error could not be corrected until the General Assembly

convened and appropriated the amount due. Under the new law the amount to be refunded is certified by the Department that made the over-charge to the Auditor of State who issues a warrant for the amount to be refunded.

House Bill No. 378, by Mr. Billingslea, passed March 20, 1917 — This is the Building Code relating to the construction, alteration and improvement of State Buildings. This Act requires that all architects' plans must be complete and specific and filed with the Auditor of State and prohibits any changes in such plans unless approved by the State Building Commission, consisting of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State. The State has long needed a new building code to prevent unreasonable charges for extras not included in the original plans. In the past, the State has been frequently at the mercy of some designing contractors who have taken advantage of imperfect plans and specifications and changes made in same after the contract was entered into.

House Bill No. 192, by Mr. Garver, passed March 20, 1917 — This Act provides for the better administration of the school and ministerial lands. The Auditor of State is made State Supervisor of such lands. Heretofore, the control of these lands has been in the hands of special trustees elected in the original townships. In most cases no elections were held and the schools of Ohio have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by neglect and local favoritism. The new law will insure to the schools the maximum of revenue and safeguard the interests both of the schools and the lessees.

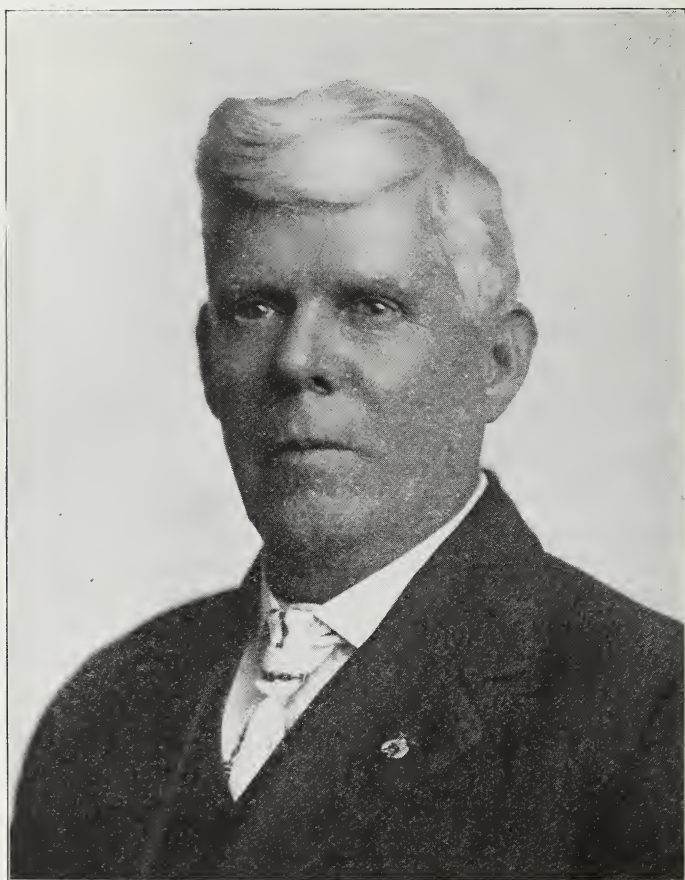
Senate Bill No. 212, by Mr. Terrell, passed March 21, 1917 — Requiring all officials and departments to furnish monthly to the Auditor of State a statement approved by the Governor showing every contract entered into or expenditure contemplated. Failure to comply renders the expenditure illegal and makes the head of the Department liable for the amount of the contract. Under the old law there was no means by which the Auditor of State could determine the amount of outstanding contracts entered into by any department. The new law will make deficiencies inexcusable and will prevent the various departments of government from making contracts in excess of their appropriations.

House Bill No. 193, by Mr. Canny, passed March 21, 1917 — To provide for a State Purchasing Department. This law puts an end to the indiscriminate purchase at retail by officials and departments of typewriters, adding machines, steel cases, furniture, rugs, etc. Under the new law, a State Purchasing Agent appointed by the Secretary of State will purchase all such supplies at wholesale under competitive bidding. Any furniture or equipment displaced or no longer needed



by a Department will be turned over to the Purchasing Agent to be furnished to another Department or sold. Not only will there be a great saving in purchases, but the reprehensible practice of selling unused machines and equipment for a fraction of their real value will now cease. It demoralizes the public service to permit extravagant purchases of office equipment. The new law will have a wholesome influence in every department in addition to saving the State thousands of dollars a year.

Senate Bill No. 115, by Mr. Cunningham, passed March 21, 1917 — Requiring that where a department fails to make collection of a claim due the state, it shall immediately be certified to the Auditor of State who shall make a record of same and transmit it to the Attorney-General for collection. When Mr. Donahey became Auditor he found a statute that had been overlooked by his predecessors that required the Auditor of State to collect all delinquent claims. He promptly notified all departments to certify all delinquent claims to him and was astonished to find over one million dollars of such claims outstanding and uncollected. Many, because of this negligence, could not be collected but he succeeded in securing payment of thousands of dollars that otherwise would have been lost to the State. He also found hundreds of thousands of dollars of unpaid claims in the hands of the Attorney-General for collection, of which the Auditor's office had no record. No matter how honest a state official may be, it is bad public policy to give him a chance to steal hundreds of thousands of dollars with no certain method of detection. The same condition applied to the auditor's collections as well as the attorney-general's. Auditor Donahey, believing that it should be no part of an auditor's duty to collect money due the state, secured the passage of the Cunningham law. At present all unpaid claims are certified under the provisions of this law to the Auditor of State and, after being recorded, are transmitted to the Attorney-General for collection, and the latter official is required to account for every dollar so certified. This method makes impossible misappropriation of all state revenues so collected.



HON. CHESTER E. BRYAN,  
Treasurer of State.

## CHESTER E. BRYAN,

### Treasurer of State

Chester E. Bryan was born October 20, 1859, at London, O. His father, Marcellus L. Bryan, was born at Batavia, Clermont County, March 23, 1829, and came to Madison County about 1858 and began the publication of the Madison County Democrat, which, upon his death, has been continued under the direction of its present owner, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bryan was educated in the London public schools from which he was graduated in 1878. He has spent his time since, except a few years in the South when a young man, in his home town, in newspaper work to which he is greatly devoted and in which he has been quite successful.

On February 25, 1886, he was married to Miss Maria Daley, of Monroe Township, Madison County, O. To this union were born the following children: Hazel, wife of Warren A. Stevens, of Columbus; Beulah Marie, deceased, wife of Godfrey Strauss, of Cincinnati; Uarda and Naomi at home.

In politics, Mr. Bryan has always been a staunch and consistent Democrat. He has served as chairman of the Madison County Democratic committee for many years and the success of the party in the county has been due largely to his political sagacity; he has served as a member of the Democratic state committee; has been a candidate at different times for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1912. He was appointed president of the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf, by Gov. Haun, which he held until the position was abolished by legislative act, in 1910.

In the election of 1916, Mr. Bryan was elected Treasurer of State, by a plurality of 23,704 and was inducted into office January 8, 1917. His administration has been characterized by a heavy increase in the funds of the State Insurance department, by an increased volume of collections from other departments and from tax collections in general.

Receipts and disbursements from the General Fund, tending to show increased business:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
1913 .....	\$12,568,508 63	\$11,652,087 38
1914 .....	13,642,383 48	13,780,762 17
*1915 .....	9,719,263 92	9,218,075 65
1916 .....	15,120,827 57	14,180,545 30
1917 .....	16,746,710 61	15,107,286 95

Receipts and disbursements from Insurance Fund (Workmen's Compensation Law) since 1913.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
1913 .....	\$1,094,213 90	\$228,230 51
	2,862,847 92	1,510,777 86
	2,893,529 58	2,339,814 33
	5,425,513 12	3,494,816 62
	8,718,223 11	4,919,035 91

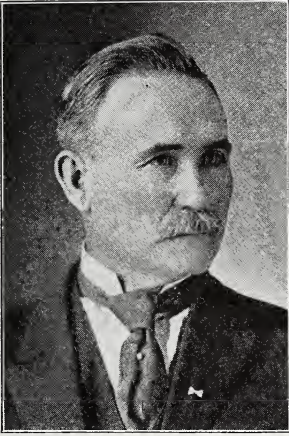
Interest on deposits of State funds:

<i>Year.</i>	
1913 .....	\$241,227 17
1914 .....	450,971 05
1915 .....	273,547 56
1916 .....	457,007 63
1917 .....	562,078 39

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\* The fiscal year was changed and this does not represent a full year.



**ORRIS E DUFF,****Chief Clerk**

Orris E. Duff, was born in Fayette County, O., March 24, 1871, was the son of William M. Duff, born near Jeffersonville, Fayette County, O., on December 25, 1840.

He received his education in the rural schools, South Solon high school, Ohio Northern University and Lima College; he taught school for twenty years with an experience in all lines of school work.

On November 30, 1894, he was married to Miss Lora L. Gossard, of Grassy Point, Madison County, to whom two sons were born. William Robert (deceased) and Edwin Brooks, now a senior in the London high school.

A believer in the principles of the Democratic party and prominent in party politics in his home county of Madison, he was the candidate of his party in 1908, for Congress, in the "Old Seventh" district against the veteran congressman, Gen. Keifer, cutting the normal Republican majority in two and paving the way for the General's retirement two years later.

He has been chosen delegate to the state conventions at different times, has been chairman of the county executive committee and was alternate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1916. He was appointed Tax Commissioner of Madison County in 1913 and held the position until April, 1915. He was appointed by Treasurer of State Bryan, Chief Clerk in his department which position he now holds.

# OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE



CHARLES H. ALLEN,  
Washington C. H.

J. L. CARLISLE,  
Greenfield, O.

FOSTER B. HOUSTON,  
South Charleston, O.

H. C. PRICE,  
Newark, O.

J. S. MYERS,  
Akron, O.

WM. STROUP, President,  
Dayton, O.

W. E. SHAW, Secretary,  
Columbus, O.

J. W. KIRGAN,  
Cincinnati, O.

D. R. ACKLIN,  
Perrysburg, O.

R. D. WILLIAMS,  
Xenia, O.

G. B. WARNER,  
Wellington, O.

## THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Ohio Department of Agriculture organized in 1846 has grown to be one of the largest departments of state government. For over half a century but little change in its organization was made or was necessary. With the rapid development and advancement in all lines of agricultural pursuits and with the additions of many new laws made necessary by constantly increasing agricultural activities, the necessity for a change in organization became apparent. Likewise the work of the State Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture has grown rapidly and some confusion as to the specific duties of the different institutions was becoming evident and considerable duplication of work was being done.

In order to remedy this condition the Eightieth General Assembly passed a law providing for an Agricultural Commission consisting of four men, one of whom should be the Dean of the Agricultural College. Under this commission were placed the activities of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension work of the College of Agriculture and the work formerly conducted by the Board of Agriculture. The same act abolished the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner, the Commission of Fish and Game and certain duties of the Board of Pharmacy all of which were made a part of the Department of Agriculture, under the Agricultural Commission.

This organization was an admirable one in many respects. It met with considerable opposition, however, before the plan became thoroughly understood and after remaining in effect two years was repealed. The Eighty-first General Assembly again separated the work of the three institutions placing them under much the same arrangement as that in existence prior to the organization of the Agricultural Commission.

A Board of Agriculture of Ohio was again created in 1915 consisting of ten members. The work of dairy and food, fish and game being retained as a part of the duties of this board.

In 1917 the organization of the department was again changed. A board of ten members was retained but the position of Secretary of Agriculture was created. He is appointed by the Board for a period of two years. The secretary is the executive officer of the department, makes all appointments, which, however, must have the approval of



the Board. He has full authority to act on many matters connected with the department which was formerly placed with the Board. The law also provides for an Agricultural Advisory Board, composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, and the Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. It is the duty of this advisory board to coordinate the work of the three state departments of agriculture, the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station in such manner as to avoid unnecessary duplication and to secure harmony and unity in these institutions along all lines of agricultural work.

Under the present arrangement the agricultural work of the state is being conducted without friction. The work and duties of the several institutions are clearly defined, duplication of effort is eliminated and the interests of the farmers and all related industries are being served to better advantage than ever before.

The State Department of Agriculture is charged with all regulatory work affecting the agricultural interests of the State, foods and drugs, narcotics, weights and measures, fish and game; conducting the state fair and with certain regulatory powers for county and independent fairs; agricultural statistics, markets and marketing.

To properly conduct this work, the department is organized into bureaus with a chief in charge of each. Under these different bureaus are employed inspectors, veterinarians, entomologists, wardens, superintendents, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, laborers, etc. constituting a regular force of nearly 200 salaried employees.

### **Bureau of Fair Administration.**

E. V. WALBORN, *Chief.*

The State Fair has grown into a vast agricultural and industrial exposition and ranks with the best state fairs in the United States. Last year there was erected a mammoth Coliseum seating over six thousand people and with an immense arena where live stock classes can be exhibited to better advantage than heretofore. Nearly four acres of concrete floors have been put down in the exhibition buildings making them more sanitary and better equipped in every respect for exhibition purposes. Additional improvements are contemplated and the plant is now one of the most complete fair grounds in the country. The thousands of people who come by automobile necessitate additional land for parking purposes and it is hoped that this can be purchased in the near future.



**Bureau of Live Stock Industry.**

DR. T. E. BURNETT, *Chief*.

The health and welfare of the live stock interests of the state are guarded and protected by the Bureau of Live Stock Industry through a large corps of trained veterinarians. A large serum institute is maintained at Reynoldsburg where hog cholera serum and virus are produced, tuberculin prepared and furnished the stockmen of the state.

**Bureau of Horticulture.**

E. C. COTTON, *Chief*.

The Bureau of Horticulture has a trained force of entomologists and fruit specialists who inspect nurseries and orchards and import nursery stock coming from abroad. Expert bee men inspect apiaries for bee diseases. This bureau is also engaged in promotional horticultural work including the supervision of the state apple show.

**Bureau of Markets and Marketing.**

V. H. DAVIS, *Chief*.

The Bureau of Markets and Marketing recently created investigate the cost of production and marketing, disseminates information concerning supply and demand, prices, commercial movement of farm products and maintain a market news service. It also has the power to make rules regulating the grading, packing and handling of all food products within the state. Promotes and encourages the organization of co-operative and other associations and organizations for the improvement of better relations and service among producers, distributors and consumers of food products. This bureau is destined to play an important part in a better distribution and marketing of farm produce.

**Bureau of Fish and Game.**

A. C. BAXTER, *Acting Chief Warden*.

The Bureau of Fish and Game has very important and heavy duties to perform in administering the fish and game laws of the state, collecting and distributing fish throughout the state and in patrolling Lake Erie and the many inland lakes under state control.

A large fish hatchery is maintained at Put-in-Bay, where over five hundred million fish eggs of different varieties are hatched an-

nually and distributed. In the last few years a number of fish hatcheries have been established throughout the state from which the streams in surrounding territory are supplied with fish. The bureau owns a fish car by means of which fish are distributed throughout the state. The bureau has also been actively engaged in the propagation and distribution of game birds with the result that many of these birds are becoming well established and plentiful in many sections of the state. A large game farm will soon be purchased where it will be possible to propagate game birds in larger quantities than has heretofore been possible.

### **Bureau of Dairy and Food.**

T. C. GAULT, *Chief*.

The Bureau of Dairy and Food has charge of the enforcement of the laws regulating dairies, canneries, food stuffs, weights and measures, the sale of narcotics and the keeping of cold storage products. A constant effort is made to keep the different establishments handling food products in a healthful and sanitary condition to prevent fraud in adulteration of food products, illegal weights and measures and the illicit use of narcotics. A large number of trained inspectors are necessary for the proper enforcement of the laws governing these things.

### **Bureau of Feeds and Fertilizer.**

E. J. HODDY, *Acting Chief*.

The Bureau of Feeds and Fertilizer plays an important part in securing the farmer against loss and fraud in the use of feed stuffs, fertilizers, agricultural lime and insecticides and fungicides. Inspections are made of all these materials, samples collected, analyses made and findings published. The work of this bureau has been so well conducted in recent years that short weights, misbranded and adulterated goods are rarely found.

Through a corps of about two thousand crop correspondents estimates on crop conditions are gathered from month to month and the public is advised of these conditions through the press and the publications of the department. Yearly statistics on farm crops, acreage, number of farm animals and other matters of agricultural interest are listed on taxation blanks and sent to this department where they are published in bulletin form.

The department publishes quarterly an official bulletin in which is given the work the department is doing from period to period and other valuable information of interest to farmers.

It is the aim of the department of agriculture to administer wisely and fairly the laws placed under its control, to protect the agricultural interests of the state and to encourage and promote the business of farming in Ohio in every possible way. No state, everything considered, possesses greater opportunities along agricultural lines than Ohio, and to do what it can to keep her in this high rank is the aim of the Department of Agriculture.

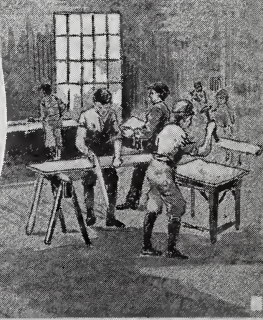
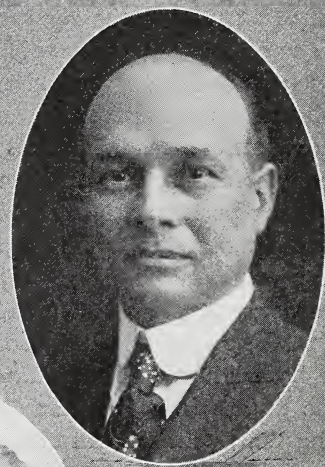
### NORMAN E. SHAW

A very important position in the Ohio state government is that of Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Shaw received his appointment as secretary by the present board, which was created by the Eighty-second General Assembly, and if a thoroughly scientific education in horticulture is the requirement of the position then no better appointment could have been made. Besides his education, Mr. Shaw has a most happy faculty of discerning and managing all the multifarious duties of his position. Norman E. Shaw was born at New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio, July 29th, 1876. His father, John C. Shaw, was born at the same place. The son, Norman, was educated in the public schools at New Richmond, Doane Academy and Denison University at Granville, O. He also attended Ohio State University, from whence he graduated in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, in 1906, with the degree B. of S. He managed the University Gardens, while attending that institution in order to earn his way through. Mr. Shaw spent two years as commercial gardener at Columbus, and at Orchards, in southern Ohio, before coming to the State Agricultural Department in 1908. He was chief of the Bureau of Horticulture during the administration of Governor Andrew Harris and continued in that position until appointed to his present position in 1917.

On September 18th, 1906, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Miss Julia Irene Snyder, of Norwalk, Ohio, and they have two daughters and a son.



# OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION



HON. D. S. CREAMER,  
*Chairman, Columbus.*

HARRY JAMES MADDY,  
*Secretary, Columbus.*

MR. H. S. RIDDLE,  
*Columbus.*

HON. I. S. GUTHERY,  
*Marion County.*

DR. H. S. REINHART,  
*Columbus.*



## THE OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Good business methods, a proper regard for the welfare of its wards, their relatives and friends and common sense judgment in management have earned for Ohio first rank among the states in the manner of conducting the affairs of benevolent and penal institutions.

This is made possible by the central board plan of management which has existed in Ohio since August, 1911, when the Ohio Board of Administration of four members superseded the separate boards of trustees or managers for each state institution.

Charged with the custody of property valued at more than \$26,-000,000, with the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000 annually, with the welfare of approximately 23,000 inmates in 20 state institutions, and directing the work of 2,923 civilian and 403 inmate employes, the Ohio Board of Administration is the most important board in the state service. Its actions and judgments affect not only the many thousands of wards of the state, but also their families.

The success of the central board is firmly established when it is said that it has proved more economical and has rendered a better service than the separate boards and that not one word of censure or breath of suspicion has been directed at the Board of Administration since it came into existence.

Clean business administration and a broad, humanitarian consideration for the welfare of unfortunates under its supervision have prevailed, to the exclusion of conditions that frequently caused much unpleasantness in the days of the independent boards.

The record of the Ohio Board of Administration is an enviable one, as is attested by the fact that other states have come to Ohio for ideas on progressive institutional management.

Under the supervision of the Board of Administration, broader, more humane and more practical methods of dealing with the blind, deaf, insane, feeble-minded, epileptic and delinquent classes have been inaugurated. Greater advancement along this line has been made in the last six and one-half years than was apparent in the preceding 25 years, due to systematic and business-like procedure. And the Board of Administration is ever laboring to effect greater improvements.

To the inmates of state hospitals for the insane, the Board, through its managing officers, affords treatment and medical attention with a

view of restoring them to normal mental condition. For those whose minds are hopelessly blighted, the Board provides a haven where the surroundings are made homelike as far as is possible in an institution.

This is also true of the epileptic and the feeble-minded.

The deaf and the blind are given mental and vocational training and the delinquents, juvenile and adult, are dealt with in a manner calculated to improve them mentally, morally and physically, that they may be restored to a normal place in society. Without resorting to sentimentality, the Board has instituted innovations in Ohio's penal and correctional institutions that make them all reformatory, rather than punitive.

In 1913 the state purchased a tract of 1,448 acres in Madison county, on which a new penitentiary, plans for which are now being prepared, will be erected. The site cost \$250,304. The tract contains some of the finest soil in Ohio, well adapted to cultivation, and under the management of the Board of Administration has been made to yield a maximum amount of garden and field products, to supplement that raised on the farms of the various institutions.

Several hundred acres of the tract were of virgin soil when acquired by the state. This has been cleared and tilled and is now rich in its yield of crops.

The Board has erected at the new prison farm large dairy barns, in which a constantly increasing herd of pure strain Holsteins, now numbering about 200, is housed, together with other farm buildings, such as horse and storage barns, piggery, ice house, implement house, poultry house, granaries, and a large dormitory to accommodate the daily average of 140 prisoners from the Ohio Penitentiary, who as trusted inmates, are assigned to the farm as laborers. At the canning plant installed at the farm, thousands of gallons of vegetables are put up and distributed to the various institutions.

Altogether the state owns and the Board controls 10,832.75 acres of land and leases 1,515.44 acres, a total of 12,348.19 acres. About 8,000 acres are tillable, and about 2,500 acres are in garden truck. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the Board's farm production aggregated \$616,068.18, which showed a profit of \$212,644.78.

An inventory of live stock shows that the state institutions have 1,400 heads of cattle, of which more than 1,000 are milch cows; 3,500 head of hogs, 299 horses, 174 mules, 20,000 chickens, 1,000 ducks and 302 turkeys.

The state institutions consume about 8,248,000 pounds of milk a year, of which amount, more than 6,000,000 pounds are produced in

state-owned dairies. As the herds are enlarged the production is being increased.

The business affairs of the Board receive the same careful consideration and attention that any firm or astute business man gives to a private enterprise. As result, the tax payers are saved thousands of dollars annually that would otherwise, in the regular course of business, go into the hands of those with whom the board deals. For instance, by the use of good business methods and prompt discount of bills, the Board's fiscal department, in 1917, saved the state \$18,421.29, or \$8,281.29 more than the aggregate of salaries of the employees of that department.

By competitive bidding, the Board is enabled to buy at a reasonable price and at the same time insure the delivery of first-class merchandise.

The state institutions are supplied largely through the Central Warehouse, the big wholesale department of the Board. The Central Warehouse is located at the Ohio Penitentiary and has a capital of \$100,000.

The purchasing agent of the Board makes all purchases for the Central Warehouse, taking advantage of the best market conditions, as well as of all cash discounts offered. Upon receipt of requisitions from the various state institutions, orders are placed with the Central Warehouse and shipments are made and billed direct to the institution placing the order. Upon receipt of goods and invoices, and with quantity, quality and price approved by the managing officer, vouchers are prepared payable to the Central Warehouse.

The prices from the Central Warehouse to the institutions are just a fraction higher than the original purchase price, so as to protect and not deplete the Central Warehouse fund.

For the year ending June 30, 1917, the Central Warehouse sales amounted to \$375,042.96. Of this amount, \$44,734.92 was for roasted coffee, the Central Warehouse buying the coffee in the green, roasting and then selling to the state institutions, thereby giving them a high grade coffee at a most moderate price.

Under the supervision of the Board, the state-use system of manufacture at the Ohio Penitentiary and the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, has resulted in the saving of large sums for the various state and county institutions and departments and the political subdivisions that are by law required to purchase prison-made commodities.

In addition to furnishing employment to prisoners in the two institutions, there are other outstanding good features of the state-use system, which superseded the contract system, abolished by the Wertz

law, passed in 1906. The dependents of the prisoners thus employed receive 90 per cent of the inmates' earnings, allowed them under the prisoner's compensation law, which to a large extent relieves the demands upon local charities; the taxpayers receive the benefits of the saving effected by the purchase of goods manufactured by the state for its own use, and the institutions and departments receive a better class of merchandise than can be bought in the open market at the same price.

The sales of manufactured products of the Ohio State Reformatory, the Ohio Penitentiary and the state brick plant, operated by penitentiary labor at Gobles, Ohio, for the year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to \$452,562.52.

The sales in the Ohio State Reformatory clothing department amounted to \$67,837.49; in the furniture department, \$41,357.20; shoe department, \$48,530.13; printing department, \$25,328.57.

Ohio Penitentiary sales were: Soap, \$42,860.75; stone quarry, \$13,128.28; mattresses, shirts and gloves, \$24,231.70; furniture (special orders), \$13,550.33; woolen mill, blankets, cloth, etc. \$46,468.79; knitting mill, underwear and hosiery, \$35,081.80.

Electric current for the five institutions located in Columbus, the state capitol and departments is furnished from the power plant at the penitentiary at the rate of two cents per K. W. In 1917, the sales of current amounted to \$35,379.63.

Three important industries are being installed at the penitentiary. One of these is for the manufacture of automobile license tags for 1919, which can be produced by the state at a cost that will mean an enormous saving, compared with the price that the state has paid private contractors. The automobile tag shop also will make metal road signs.

Another important addition at the penitentiary is a cotton mill. For several years the woolen and knitting mills at the state prison have turned out blankets, underwear, hosiery, canton flannel, etc., of an excellent quality, but it has been necessary to buy on the open market the yarns and warps entering into the making of these goods.

The scarcity and high price of yarns prompted the Board to install a modern 1140-spindle cotton mill, which will use 250,000 pounds of raw cotton a year in making yarns that will be converted into finished products. Figures compiled by the Board show that the cotton mill will pay for itself the first year of its operation.

A garbage reduction plant is being added to the prison soap factory. Garbage from the various state institutions in Columbus will



be reduced, the grease entering into the making of soaps, the residue to be used as tankage.

At Gobles, O., the Board operates a leased brick plant for the production of building and paving brick. Labor is performed by prisoners from the Ohio Penitentiary. Sales of brick made at the state plant in 1917 amounted to \$38,849.82.

The operating expenses for 1916 were \$3,712,026.90, while the same expense for 1917, owing to a constantly rising market and 962 more inmates, were \$4,612,326.00, an increase of \$900,299.10. But even with this increase, the per capita for operating expenditures for 1917 was only \$203.90, as against \$217.25 for 1911 (the last year of the separate boards of trustees and managers) which was a saving of \$13.36 per inmate, and with a population of 22,618, a total saving for the year of \$302,176.48, or a total saving in six years of \$3,006,090.30. This saving was made without lowering the efficiency of the institutions.

In the following table is set up, first, the Per Capita Cost of Conducting the Twenty State Institutions for the year 1911, the year previous to the time the Board of Administration took over the Public Institutions of the State. Against this is shown the Per Capita Cost for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, and the difference in the Per Capita Cost each year of the Board's administration, as compared with the Per Capital Cost under Boards of Trustees.

The difference each year, multiplied by the average daily population during the year, shows the saving to the State. The saving in the six years under the administration of this Board being \$3,006,090.30. This saving is shown against a constantly rising market since 1911 for all classes of supplies, materials, etc.

## SAVING.

1911 Per Capita .....	\$217 26	
1912 Per Capita .....	189 76	
	<hr/>	
	\$27 50	
1912 Population .....	20,112	
	<hr/>	
Saving .....		\$553,080 00
1911 Per Capita .....	\$217 26	
1913 Per Capita .....	193 29	
	<hr/>	
	\$23 97	
1913 Population .....	20,302	
	<hr/>	
Saving .....		\$486,638 94

1911 Per Capita .....	\$217 26	
1914 Per Capita .....	197 58	
	<hr/>	
	\$19 68	
1914 Population .....	21,026	
	<hr/>	
Saving .....		\$413,791 68
1911 Per Capita .....	\$217 26	
1915 Per Capita .....	188 46	
	<hr/>	
	\$28 80	
1915 Population .....	21,460	
	<hr/>	
Saving .....		\$618,048 00
1911 Per Capita .....	\$217 26	
1916 Per Capita .....	188 06	
	<hr/>	
	\$29 20	
1916 Population .....	21,656	
	<hr/>	
Saving .....		\$632,355 20
1911 Per Capita .....	\$217 26	
1917 Per Capita .....	*203 90	
	<hr/>	
	\$13 36	
1917 Population .....	22,618	
	<hr/>	
Saving .....		\$302,176 48
	<hr/>	
Total Saving, 6 years.....		\$3,006,090 30

The total value of food eaten during 1917 by the inmates of the state institutions was \$1,760,585.13, a per capita of \$77.84, or a day's ration per inmate of 21 cents. To give some idea as to the quantity, 627,979 pounds of beans were consumed, an average of 27.76 pounds to the inmate; 602,416 pounds of butter, a per capita of 26.63 pounds to the inmate; 29,811 barrels of flour, (about 81 barrels a day) a per capita of 1.32 barrels; 68,536 bushels of potatoes, a per capita of 3.03 bushels, 3,475,975 pounds of meat, a per capita of 153.68 pounds; 8,247,733 pounds of milk, a per capita of 364.65 pounds. Coffee is consumed at the rate of 902 pounds a day.

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\* \$203.90 — Operating Expenditures Per Capita.

28.08 — Improvement Expenditures Per Capita.

In 1917 there were consumed at the state institutions 148,771 tons of coal, at a cost of \$424,804.86.

In the same year the building program was the largest in the history of the board, the expenditures amounting to \$635,001.75, numerous buildings being erected and additions being made because of the increased population of the institutions.

The average daily population in 1913 was 20,302; in 1917, 22,618.

The inventory of state property in 1913 amounted to \$21,084,255.52, which included \$2,573,136.12 for land, and \$15,533,064.89 for buildings. The 1917 inventory shows a property valuation of \$26,325,986.16, which includes \$3,420,555.62 for lands and \$18,856,212.63 for buildings. Live stock in the 1913 inventory amounted to \$66,994.63; in 1917 \$314,094.20.

Under the provisions of the act creating the bureau of juvenile research, the Board of Administration has elected Dr. Henry Herbert Goddard as director of the bureau. Dr. Goddard for years has been director of the department of research of the Training School at Vineland, N. J., an institution of international fame for its success in dealing with delinquent and mentally retarded children.

An appropriation of \$100,000 has been made for a building to house the bureau, to be located on West Broad street, Columbus, on the land owned by the Columbus State Hospital. Plans for the building are in course of preparation.

Ohio's bureau of juvenile research is the first of its kind in the United States. Its operation is intended to be far-reaching and, carried to its fullest possibility, it will mean the permanent segregation of defectives, a dream long cherished by those who study social problems from a practical and scientific standpoint.

Under this law, juveniles will be committed direct to the Board of Administration instead of to those institutions admitting boys and girls. In the Bureau of Juvenile Research they will be detained for examination and observation. Defectives will be placed in the proper institutions and normal but delinquent children, whenever possible, will be placed in private homes, where good training and wholesome moral surroundings will develop them into good citizens.

Through the publication of a book on "The Greatest Problem of the Race—Its Own Conservation," the Board of Administration has made a worthy contribution to social service literature. The book, which was compiled and mostly written by J. W. Jones, superintendent of the State School for the Deaf, serves to convey to the reader in story form the information the public should have concerning Ohio's method of dealing with its wards and acquaints the public with the

various dangers that lurk in the social evil and in ignorance. There is no commercial enterprise behind the publication. Prompted by the enormity of the unnecessary sin, immorality and intemperance and the stupendous expense of maintaining and caring for the products of these undesirable things and with the hope of eradicating much of them, the Board had printed and distributed 50,000 copies of the book. It has gone to all parts of the United States and even to several foreign countries and has been adopted in a number of schools for class work.

In 1913, the Board of Administration consisted of the following: T. E. Davey, president; Joseph P. Shaffer, Dr. Arthur F. Shepherd and Starr Cadwallader.

On Feb. 1, 1914, Mr. Davey was reappointed to succeed himself.

Feb. 1, 1915, Mr. D. S. Creamer succeeded Mr. Shaffer and on September 16, the same year, C. C. Philbrick was appointed to succeed Mr. Cadwallader, who resigned.

Upon the expiration of Dr. Shepherd's term, Feb. 1, 1916, Dr. E. H. Rorick was appointed to fill the vacancy, and when Dr. Rorick resigned on Feb. 1, 1917, Dr. Shepherd was again made a member of the Board, but resigned June 7, 1917, being succeeded by Mr. H. S. Riddle. Mr. Philbrick resigned on Jan. 6, 1917, and was succeeded by Mr. I. S. Guthery, who was appointed on March 27, 1917.

Mr. Davey, again reappointed on Feb. 1, 1918, died Feb. 20, 1918, having served continuously since the creation of the Board of Administration.

The personnel of the Board in 1918 included Mr. Creamer, president, Mr. Riddle and Mr. Guthery, and Dr. Edward Reinhart who was appointed to succeed Mr. Davey.

The institutions under the control of the Board of Administration are:

Athens State Hospital, located one mile east of Athens. Created by act of legislature passed April 13, 1867. Opened for reception of inmates January 9, 1874. Original building constructed on the Kirkbride plan. Dr. O. O. Fordyce superintendent.

Cleveland State Hospital, located at Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland. Opened for reception of inmates March 5, 1855. Dr. Arthur G. Hyde, superintendent.

Columbus State Hospital, opened in 1838. It was originally located on the east side of Columbus in the vicinity of Broad street and Lexington avenue. This building was burned in 1868 and the institution was then removed to its present location in West Columbus. The present hospital building was at the time of its completion the largest



structure for the care of the insane in the world. It is more than a mile around its walls. Dr. W. H. Pritchard superintendent.

Dayton State Hospital, located about three miles southeast from the business section of Dayton. Was opened in 1855. The original building was on the Kirkbride plan, but a number of cottages have been added. Dr. E. A. Baber superintendent.

Lima State Hospital, located 3 miles north of Lima. Built for the custody, care and special treatment of persons who become insane while incarcerated in the Penitentiary or Reformatory; insane in other hospitals who manifest homicidal tendencies or are dangerously violent; persons accused of crime but not indicted because of insanity; persons indicted but found to be insane, and persons acquitted because of insanity. Was authorized by general assembly in 1904. First patients received July 10, 1915. Distance around buildings measured at grade line 8,150 feet—more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Dr. Charles H. Clark superintendent.

Longview Hospital for the insane, located at Carthage, suburb of Cincinnati. Was established in 1821, but did not receive state aid until 1861. The property is owned by Hamilton county, but the state pays all expenses of maintenance. Admission restricted to residents of Hamilton county. Dr. E. A. North superintendent, succeeding Dr. F. W. Harmon, resigned April 17, 1918, after 37 years service as superintendent.

Massillon State Hospital, located two miles south of Massillon. Established by act of legislature March 31, 1892. Opened for reception of patients on Sept. 6, 1898. Constructed entirely on cottage plan with 45 buildings. Dr. H. C. Eyman, superintendent.

Toledo State Hospital, located five miles south of business center of Toledo. Was opened in 1888. Built on cottage plan. Dr. G. R. Love superintendent.

Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, located one mile northeast of Galipolis. Was established in 1893, the first institution of its character in the United States. Built on cottage plan with 43 buildings. Dr. G. G. Kineon superintendent.

Institution for Feeble-Minded, located in Columbus. Was created by act of legislature in 1857 and opened in August of that year in a rented building on East Main street, Columbus, now occupied by the Home for the Friendless. Was removed to its present location on West Broad street in 1868. Maintains custodial farm at Orient, south of Columbus, where older boys are cared for. Dr. E. J. Emerick superintendent.

State School for the Blind, located in Columbus. Was opened in

1837, the first school in America for the Blind to be maintained entirely at state expense. Only children are admitted, blind adults now being cared for by the State Commission for the Blind. C. F. F. Campbell superintendent.

State School for the Deaf, located in Columbus. Opened in 1829, it being the oldest benevolent institution in Ohio. Regular course of instruction, similar to that in public schools, is supplemented by vocational training. J. W. Jones superintendent.

Ohio State Sanatorium for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage, located three miles northeast of Mt. Vernon. Constructed on the cottage plan. Was opened in 1909. Dr. S. A. Douglass superintendent.

Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, located near Sandusky, Erie county. Was opened in 1888 for admission of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are citizens of Ohio. Institution is built on the cottage plan with stone quarried on the Home grounds. There are eighteen cottages. Gen. W. R. Burnett, commandant.

Madison Home, located one mile north of Madison. Was established in 1890 by the National Women's Relief Corps and was national in character. In 1904, the Women's Relief Corps, conveyed the property to the state of Ohio. It is maintained for the wives, mothers and widows of Ohio soldiers and sailors and army nurses. O. W. Kneale superintendent.

Boys' Industrial School, located four miles south of Lancaster. Was opened in 1858. It is built on the cottage plan, with 35 buildings. Boys between ages of ten and eighteen admitted. R. U. Hastings superintendent.

Girls' Industrial School, located ten miles from Delaware. Was established by act of legislature in 1869. Is built on the cottage plan. Mrs. Margaret E. McNamara chief matron.

Ohio Penitentiary, located on West Spring street, Columbus. Original penitentiary was opened in 1815 in a building some distance south of the present prison, which was opened in 1834. About 23 acres are enclosed by wall and the average daily population is in excess of 2,000. P. E. Thomas warden.

Ohio State Reformatory, located two miles northeast of Mansfield. Was opened Sept. 17, 1896. Admits males between 16 and 30, not known to have been previously convicted, except those convicted of murder. J. A. Leonard superintendent.

Ohio Reformatory for Women, located one mile southwest of Marysville. Was opened Sept. 1, 1916, for the admission of all females over 16 years of age convicted of felony, misdemeanor or delinquency. Mrs. Louise M. Mittendorf superintendent.

**HON. DAVID S. CREAMER****Chairman State Board of Administration**

A complete biographical sketch of Mr. Creamer may be found on page 189 vol. 1 of this history, and his work on the Board of Administration is shown in the preceding article. Likewise a full personal sketch of the life of Mr. Guthery also a member of the Board of Administration will be found in its order with members of the Ohio House of Representatives in both volumes 1 and 2 of this work.

**HOWARD STERLING RIDDLE**

was born at Plain City, Ohio, July 9, 1873. His father Henry C. Riddle was born at Milford Center, Ohio. The mother's maiden was Lombard. Howard was educated in the public schools at Plain City, Ohio, and graduated as a Mechanical Engineer at Ohio State University in 1897.

He has held positions as Mechanical Engineer for the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, Diamond Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, The Northwestern Rubber Company, Liverpool, England, and Consulting Engineer with the Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Riddle married Miss Estella Conklin October 17, 1900. They have a son.

Mr. Riddle had three years' cadet training at Ohio State University and was four years in the Ohio National Guard.

**HARRY JAMES MADDY**

was born in Gallipolis, Ohio. His father, Edwin F. Maddy was born at the same place. The mother's maiden name was Mary Bayes.

The son was educated in the public schools of Gallipolis, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

He has been clerk and purses of Ohio River steamboats, bookkeeper for various firms, auditor of city of Gallipolis, treasurer of the Commercial Bank, Gallipolis, O., chief clerk of the Ohio Board of Administration and promoted to position of Fiscal Supervisor-Secretary October 1, 1917.

Mr. Maddy married Miss Syd Campbell of Charleston, W. Va., October 10, 1914. They have a daughter Ruth, born March 5, 1916.

**HON. THOMAS E. DAVEY**

One of the most valued public servants known to the people of Ohio in recent years, Hon. Thomas E. Davey, died February 20th, 1918. He was ever earnest and faithful in the discharge of his duties and he leaves behind him the reputation of a thoroughly honest man. Thomas Elliott Davey was a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he was born in 1856. His father, Thomas H. Davey, was a native of England. Mr. Davey was appointed a member of the original Ohio Board of Administration by Governor Harmon in 1911, and continued by reappointment a member until his death. In 1881 Mr. Davey was joined in marriage with Miss Ada R. Holland, of

Youngstown, Ohio, and is survived by the widow and three children, Thomas E., George S. and Mabel (Mrs. Edward McEwen).



**FRANK B. O'BLENESS**

was born at Athens, Ohio, October 28, 1881. He was educated in the Columbus schools, graduating from East High School in 1900. He was married December 24, 1902, to Miss Josephine Lang of Columbus and they have two sons, Neil, aged 13, and Ralph, aged 7.

Mr. O'Bleness was engaged in newspaper work for 12 years, beginning as a "cub" on the Columbus Citizen in 1900. In 1905 he was appointed secretary to O. B. Gould, Warden of the Ohio penitentiary, but resigned after a year's service at the prison to re-enter newspaper work, later going to Fort Smith, Arkansas, as managing editor of the Southwest American, a paper founded by William Decker, former Ohio State senator from Paulding County.

He returned to Ohio and located in Toledo, working on the Toledo Blade and subsequently joined the staff of the Associated Press. He was manager of the Associated Press bureaus in Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus, establishing the Columbus bureau in May, 1911. He resigned from the service of the Associated Press in December, 1912, and in June, 1913, again became secretary at the Ohio penitentiary, holding that position until March 1, 1918, when he was promoted and transferred to the Ohio Board of Administration as Executive Clerk.

As police, court and penitentiary reporter Mr. O'Bleness became interested in institutional work and especially that branch dealing with penal institutions, to the study of which he has added more than five years' practical experience.

# INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO



MR. J. D. CLARK,  
Dayton.

MR. T. J. DUFFY,  
Columbiana County.  
MR. ROBERT S. HAYES,  
Secretary.

MR. H. L. ELLIOT,  
Delaware County.



## THE OHIO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Ohio may be considered one of the pioneer states in workmen's compensation legislation. On May 17, 1910, an act was passed by the general assembly providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the question of employers' liability and other kindred matters, and make report of its work and findings to the general assembly at the opening of its next regular session and to include therein its recommendations for legislation providing for the speedy remedy for employes for injuries received in the course of employment. The commission was officially known as "The Employers' Liability Commission". It made a report to the general assembly at its regular session in 1911 and submitted a bill for enactment.

The first workmen's compensation law was passed on May 30, 1911. It provided for the creation and maintenance of a state insurance fund for the benefit of injured and the dependents of killed employes, such fund to be maintained by contributions from both employers and employes, the former contributing ninety per cent and the latter ten per cent of the total amount. The act was put into operation March 1, 1912. It was administered by a board of three members appointed by the Governor for definite periods, known as the "State Liability Board of Awards". This first board consisted of Wallace D. Yaple, of Chillicothe, chairman, T. J. Duffy, of East Liverpool, and Morris Woodhull, of Dayton.

The actual experience under the act of 1911, as administered by the State Liability Board of Awards, covered the period from March 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, during which period 3,937 employers employing 257,805 employes elected to operate under its provisions, paying into the state insurance fund a total of \$1,093,637.50. During the same period 16,632 claims for injury and death of employes were filed with the board.

On September 3, 1912, a constitutional amendment was adopted authorizing the enactment of a law establishing a state fund to be created by compulsory contributions thereto by employers and administered by the state. Governor James M. Cox, in his message to the general assembly, strongly advocated the enactment of a compulsory law. The general assembly responded to his suggestion and on February 26, 1913, passed an act, which, with succeeding amendments, constitutes the present compulsory workmen's compensation law in Ohio.

Subsequent to the enactment of the law, an ineffectual attempt was made to submit it to the electors of the state under the referendum provisions of the state constitution. The petition filed with the Secretary of State to secure the referendum was found to be permeated with fraud as to be in effect no petition, and that official refused to certify the act for the vote of the people at the election held in November, 1913, and his action was sustained by the Supreme Court.

In March, 1913, an act was passed creating the Industrial Commission of Ohio, which superseded the State Liability Board of Awards in its administration of the workmen's compensation act.

The membership of the Industrial Commission at that time was made up of Wallace D. Yapple, Chairman, T. J. Duffy and M. B. Hammond. Its activities were greatly enlarged so as to include the administration of all inspection laws of the state and the enforcement of the laws for the safety of persons, female and child labor laws, film censorship, etc.

The Industrial Commission now has under its direct supervision the administration of workmen's compensation, inspection of boilers, examining of steam engineers, inspection of workshops, factories and public buildings, inspection of mines, mediation of labor disputes, collections of labor statistics, collection of industrial statistics and the censorship of films.

The present Industrial Commission of Ohio is composed of T. J. Duffy, Chairman, J. D. Clark and H. L. Elliot. Robert F. Hayes is Secretary of the Commission.

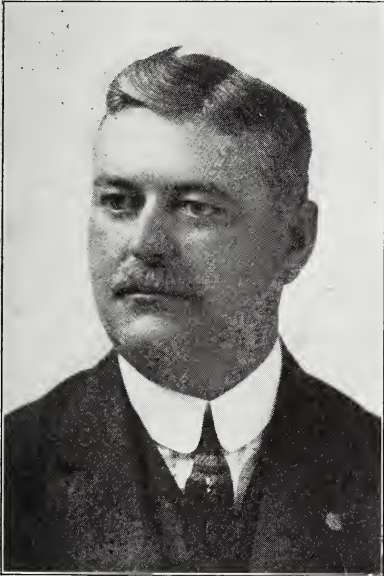
The premium income of the Ohio state insurance plan for the single year of 1917 exceeded \$9,000,000.00, it being now by far the largest carrier of workmen's compensation insurance in the United States.

The Commission during its existence has paid out approximately \$13,000,000.00 in compensation to injured and killed workmen. Up to January, 1918, 471,091 claims had been filed and passed upon. Something over 22,000 employers now have coverage under the state fund, protecting 1,500,000 workmen.

The Industrial Commission employs approximately 400 people and the cost expense of administering the work is four and one-half per cent of the premium receipts, — the lowest in the United States.



## HON. WALLACE D. YAPLE

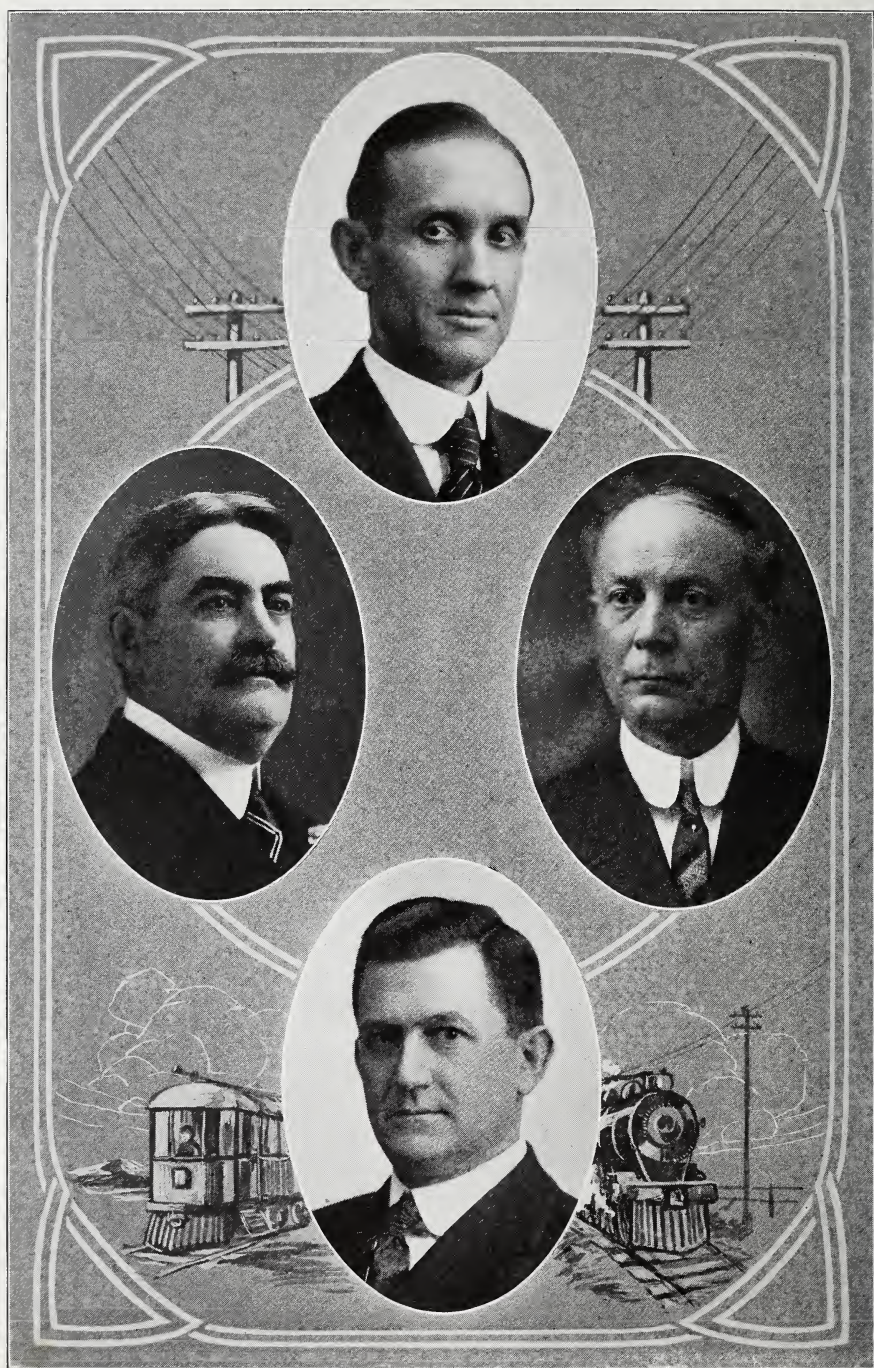


That "Death loves a shining mark" is a truism in the lives of public men in Ohio of recent years, and there have been many notable deaths of men distinguished in the service of the State. Hon. Wallace D. Yapple was one of the best known among those who have passed out of this life, but he left a fragrant memory which will permanently endure with all who knew him. "Mayor" Yapple, as he was most familiarly called by his friends, was richly endowed with the qualities which secure and hold friends in public life, but greater than these were the numberless cases of rendered aid to those who were less fortunate than himself. Mr. Yapple was appointed by Governor Harmon

a member of the original "Board of Awards" in 1911, continuing through the changes in the board until appointed by Governor Cox to succeed himself as a member of the "Industrial Commission." The death of Mr. Yapple early in 1917 was deeply deplored by all his associates in public life and by all who knew him.

A more complete biography of "Mayor" Yapple can be found on pages 229-230, Vol. I, of this work.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO



MR. B. M. CLENDENING,  
Hamilton County.

MR. C. C. MARSHALL,  
*Chairman*, Shelby County.  
MR. H. L. GOODBREAD,  
*Secretary*, Wyandot County.

MR. B. W. WALTERMIRE,  
Hancock County.



## THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The scriptural span of three score and ten years has not elapsed, and yet the period has been sufficient to tell the story of the regulation of common servants by the commonwealth. While it cannot be stated positively, yet it is fair to infer that when the actual operations of railroads began the people found that they had merely added to their ordinary life a creature too large to respond to the established peace officers. Naturally the thought was to create a sort of Super-Policeman who would control the railroads. In 1867, after the war had definitely classified the railroad as the great carrier, Ohio created the position of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. Under his authority were placed the railroads and their two contemporaries, the telegraph lines and express companies. His duties, as has been suggested, consisted of the administration of the special police regulations found necessary to govern the railroads in lieu of the old rules of the road which had answered when all commerce upon land was moved by the carters.

In the early nineties this official's time was almost wholly consumed in requiring the carriers to adopt safety devices, found necessary by the increase in size and power of equipment. This activity, it is interesting to note, is still pursued, but has been delegated to a sub-department of the present commission.

The Interstate Commerce Act, passed in the eighties, had been welded into a working mechanism by the dawn of the new century, and the directors of Ohio's industry were finding a need for a similar power in the state. It is now history and will hurt no one to say that the possibilities for favoritism and other abuses had been fully developed by those in charge of the carriers and it is only another evidence of the inherent vitality of America's industrial development, that it emerged, full strength, from the period of secret rebates, discriminative car distribution, etc., which was such an open scandal.

August 1, 1906, the Railroad Commission of Ohio came into existence. While many reasons are assigned for this addition to the governmental agencies, it is interesting to note, that the demand for such a commission was precipitated by the action of the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs in refusing to hear and determine, upon the evidence, a service complaint from Cincinnati. The Attorney General, to whom the matter was referred, now seems to have also suf-

ferred from the old idea that private interests were sacred, and in an opinion, held that the right of the Commissioner to summon witnesses was limited to that of a justice of the peace.

The new commission's time and efforts were monopolized by the hearing and determination of complaints relating to the rates, service and facilities of railroads—steam and electric. Governor Harris, having the privilege of naming the members of the new commission, appointed O. H. Hughes, J. C. Morris and O. P. Gothlin. Mr. Morris was succeeded under Governor Harmon by J. C. Sullivan. The duties of the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs were imposed upon the Railroad Commission, and the statute creating the department explicitly provided that one member should be a practical railroad man.

Flaws in the act were developed by the experience of the Commission and omissions noted. The people had not been slow to note the advantages accruing from the regulation of the carriers and the thought was growing that the same good would come from a control of the utilities. The telephone problem had become particularly acute. Investors had discovered a new economic law; competition was passing, and in its place was being reared the strange thought that "the most efficient service must be rendered for a reasonable rate." The original construction of a number of telephone plants was ready for renewal and the owners were unwilling to send good money after bad. The whole matter was decided when the Assembly created The Public Service Commission of Ohio, with practically the same powers over utilities as had been exercised over carriers. Messrs. Hughes, Gothlin and Sullivan were retained by Governor Harmon. Among other things provided by the new law, competing telephone plants could, with the consent of the commission, be merged after and as the Commission had fixed the rates to be charged by the single company. The time of the Commission has been occupied by many such mergers and the improvement of service and stability of rates may be counted a heavy factor in the development of the thriving communities where duplicate telephone development has been abandoned.

At this time the popular thought has been largely devoted to the abuses of the stock market, and Ohio undertook the regulation of the issue of securities by the railroads and utilities. Naturally a larger part of the work submitted to the commission still consists of these applications for authority to issue securities. The Commission at once recognized the fact that in these premises there was only one practical procedure, and has, from the first, allowed the issue of securities only upon the proof of actual expenditures or the exhibition of estimates which the commission's engineers determine to be reasonable. The



companies are held to strict account and must submit sworn reports of the expenditure of the proceeds of their securities. These reports are checked as rapidly as possible.

The Assembly had recognized the fact that there is a fundamental difference between carriers and utilities, and had provided that the commission should determine the rates of utilities, having in mind a fair allowance for the use of the company's property. The layman will readily recognize the fact that for practical purposes a utility must be wholly constructed to provide him service, while the use he makes of a carrier seldom calls for more than an infinitesimal part of its investment. Further the state had for years been proceeding on the theory that utility rates should be fixed by the nearest governmental agency and inaccuracies corrected by the courts. It became, therefore, necessary to provide a new machinery for the construction of utility rates. Municipalities had long exercised their function and the procedure of the commission must be so clear conviction would carry at every point. The Public Service Commission Act provided that the value of the utility's property should be determined.

How to determine this value now became the uppermost question. In 1913 the Public Utilities Commission Act was passed with a specific procedure defined. Of the three members appointed, O. H. Hughes, E. W. Doty and W. L. Dechant, the latter, publicly known as one of the framers of the new act, died before he could assume his office, and Governor Cox promoted Mr. C. C. Marshall, who had been serving as attorney for the commission, to fill the vacancy.

Progress in the scheme of regulation now became marked. Upon the inauguration of Governor Willis, Mr. Beecher W. Waltermire succeeded Mr. Doty, and at intervals, the vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Hughes and Marshall, were filled by the appointment of L. M. Day and L. K. Langdon. Mr. Langdon was the second attorney for the Commission to be promoted to a commissionership. The decisions of the commission were emitted in a steady flow and were eagerly accepted throughout the country as the latest word.

With the return of Governor Cox, Mr. Day resigned and was succeeded by Judge Hughes. Mr. Langdon's term expired and Mr. Marshall was induced to return to the office. Mr. Byron M. Clendenen now serves in the position made vacant by the death of Judge Hughes. Mr. Radcliffe, of Lancaster, who served as Secretary of the Commission throughout the administrations of Governor Harmon and the first term of Governor Cox, is the present attorney. Mr. Harry L. Goodbread, of Nevada, whom many have known during his service in the General Assembly and as an executive in the Insurance Depart-

ment is the present secretary. The department is manned by a corps of technical experts, the services of whom run from nineteen years down to the last appointment of yesterday. Long before the adoption of civil service by the State, this department determined upon the course of retaining the competent worker, and the result is evidenced by the steady progress of the work despite frequent resignations, death and reorganization.

While the decisions of the commission are always interesting and vital, two pronouncements by the department as now constituted, and since the inauguration of Governor Cox's second term, are monumental. Each marks a distinct stage in the field and will, in the future, reflect credit to the executive who found the men who could so completely administer this department.

The first was the decision of the Commission in the case of the Village of Oberlin, where the Commission held that a public utility must furnish its service pursuant alone to the provisions of its published schedule. Secondly this decision, if upheld by the Supreme Court to which it has been appealed, will finally determine the right of the Commission to compel a natural gas company to conserve its available supply of fuel for the household consumers. The commission has long contended for this right upon humanitarian grounds, but now claims to exercise it as a legal right. This decision will do more than anything else to clear away the red tape and tedious delays incident to a new patron securing service. "The utility holds itself out to furnish the public, and the public is ready to receive service" is a succinct way of putting it, and marks the passing of the tedious preparation, signing and sealing of contracts, full of sleepers and double entente.

The last decision of the Commission, announced March 1, 1918, is so revolutionary that its content is hardly yet clearly understood by the public. Primarily the commission professes to change public utilities from the class of speculative ventures and reclassify them as positive investments. In the appeal of the Cincinnati Gas Companies, now pending, counsel of the city called upon the commission to announce in advance the bases it would follow in determining the value of the companies' property. In passing upon this request the commission took occasion to announce its views and the procedure it would follow in fixing both the value of the property and the rate. The commission proposes to establish the value of the company's property by the most scientific method possible, and this value once fixed to be permanent, subject to future additions and deductions. The company would have no recourse but to adjust both its books and

capitalization — since the stock in the ordinary enterprise is issued to represent the speculative possibilities of the project, and the commission proposes to eliminate all speculation in this field, upon this value, the commission proposes that a proper return shall be allowed as a fixed charge, along with taxes, etc. Jurisdiction is to be retained of the rate, with periodical reports, so that the Commission may, if the law permits, make revisions in the rate at proper intervals to meet increases or reductions in operating costs, the only factor which the commission cannot definitely determine in advance. Of the commission's multitudinous activities nothing has been said — the people of the State generally know that its Railroad Department has been the main stay of both the Fuel Administrator and the Food Director throughout the dark days since the World War began. It seems that every user of the railroads and utilities will at some time have recourse to the Bureau of Rates and Service, whose title is sufficiently explanatory. In this department thousands of matters are handled each year, covering every place of failure by the utilities and carriers to render adequate service at satisfactory rates.

The appraisal division has appraised over fifty million dollars of property, and this means that every item has both been listed and personally inspected. And the end is not yet.

### HON. CHARLES C. MARSHALL

The Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio is specially well equipped for the important duties of his high position, and for one so comparatively young in years he enjoys a brilliant legal reputation. Mr. Marshall had several years' experience as associate counsel in the department of Attorney General and was assigned by Gen. Hogan as chief special counsel to the Public Utilities Commission before he became a member of that body by appointment of Governor Cox. Mr. Marshall resigned the position at the end of Governor Cox's term in 1915, and upon the Governor's accession to office again in 1917 he was again appointed a member of the commission and elected Chairman.

A more extended biography of Mr. Marshall may be found on page 203, Vol. I, of this work.

### HON. BYRON M. CLENDENING

The latest appointee as a member of the Ohio Utilities Commission is Mr. ClenDening and he was formerly a member of the State Liquor Licensing Board. Mr. ClenDening is well known in Democratic political circles and he is recognized as a party leader of importance.

Byron M. ClenDening was born at Rockford, Mercer County, Ohio, May 16, 1859, the son of John A. ClenDening and Theresa (McDonald) ClenDening. He received his education in the public schools at Celina, Ohio, and taught in the country schools of Mercer County for five years.

He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1881, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mercer County in 1884 and re-elected in 1887. He was elected by the Democrats a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1893 and re-elected in 1895. Removed to Cincinnati in 1897 and engaged in the practice of law, where he soon became a strong factor in Hamilton County politics, and he was chosen President of the famous Duckworth (Democratic) Club in 1911-1913. In 1913 Governor Cox appointed Mr. ClenDening a member of the Ohio Liquor Licensing Board, which position he resigned in 1917 to accept appointment on the Utilities Commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Cox.

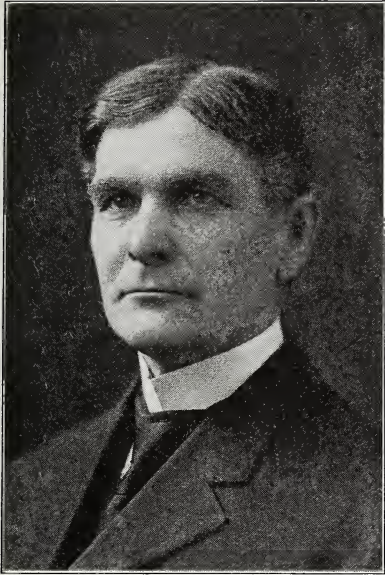
### HON. HARRY LEITH GOODBREAD

The secretary of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio is a gentleman well known in legislative and political circles and he bears the reputation of being a most capable and popular official. Harry L. Goodbread is a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was born October 3, 1873. His paternal great grandfather was one of the survivors of the expedition of Napoleon against Moscow, and his maternal great grandfather was probably the first white male child born in Ohio territory.

Mr. Goodbread received his education in the public schools and Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and he attended the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1900.

Mr. Goodbread was elected by the Democrats to represent Wyandot County in the 78th and 79th General Assemblies serving the latter term as chairman of the House Finance Committee, where he had the great honor to present the general appropriation bill carrying over \$19,000,000 and which was adopted without amendment. Mr. Goodbread is married and has a daughter.

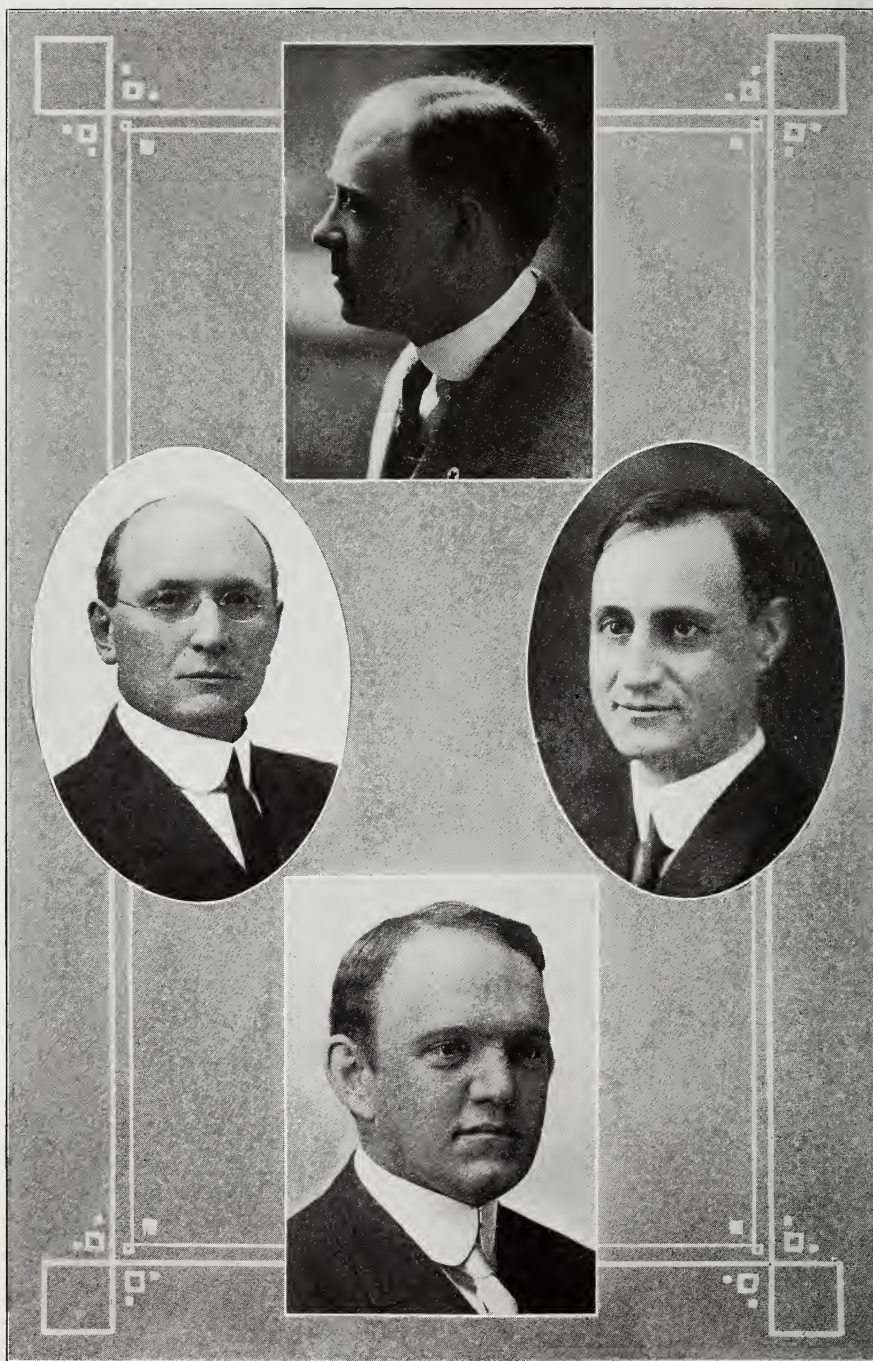


**GEN. O. H. HUGHES**

In the death of Gen. O. H. Hughes, which untimely event occurred October 28, 1917, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio lost a most distinguished and useful member, and the people of Ohio will ever remember his valuable services to the State. Gen. Hughes was a resident of Highland County, Ohio, where the people had repeatedly honored him and he served two or more terms as Probate Judge of the county. In 1907 Judge Hughes was chosen by the lamented Governor Pattison for the high post of Adjutant General, but the Governor's death shortly afterward naturally brought about the resignation of his Adjutant General. Gen. Hughes was appointed a

member of the "Public Service Commission" of Ohio by Governor Harris, and this commission being changed to the "Public Utilities Commission," Governor Cox again appointed General Hughes a member of the commission, where he served with distinguished ability until his death.

## OHIO TAX COMMISSION



MR. A. B. PECKINPAUGH,  
Wooster.

MR. R. D. ALEXANDER,  
*Chairman*, Chillicothe.

MR. GEO. L. GABLEMAN,  
*Secretary*, Portsmouth.

MR. F. E. MUNN,  
Bowling Green.

## TAX COMMISSION OF OHIO

As a result of careful investigation on the part of students of economics and those in charge of the practical administration of tax laws in the various states of the United States, there has been a growing tendency to adopt more centralized systems of taxation. In the past few years state after state has been providing for tax commissions with varying degrees of authority over the assessment of property for taxation. It is the almost universal opinion that centralized authority is absolutely necessary to secure even a semblance of uniformity and it is believed that the work of the Ohio commission justifies this opinion.

The law creating the Tax Commission of Ohio was passed May 10, 1910, and, while there has been a number of changes since that time affecting the duties of the Commission, the main features of the original law have been retained. The methods adopted by the original Commission have, to a great extent, been followed throughout its existence.

The work of the Commission may be divided into three classes: First, the assessment of public utilities; second, the administration of the excise and franchise tax laws; third, the supervision of the local assessment of real and personal property for taxation and the levy and collection of taxes.

### ASSESSMENTS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The Commission has annually fixed the value of the property of public utilities for taxation and apportioned the same to the various counties and taxing districts. The progress made in this branch of the work will be best indicated by a comparison of values. The tax value of all public utilities in 1911, the first year the same was fixed by the Commission, was \$909,657,830. In 1917 it was \$1,245,045,170, an increase in six years of \$335,387,340, or an average of approximately \$56,000,000 per year. This increase was brought about by reason of increases to property and improved methods of assessment. Public utilities for the year prior to the creation of the Tax Commission were assessed at \$263,191,488.

### ADMINISTRATION OF EXCISE AND FRANCHISE TAX LAWS.

Practically no change has been made in these laws since the original act, but the care with which the Commission has administered them has



resulted in a material increase in the state revenue, which, to a considerable extent is drawn from this source. Many companies, both foreign and domestic, have been brought into the tax-paying class which have been escaping the payment of these taxes. A strong effort was made to compel so-called "underlying companies" to pay the franchise tax upon their subscribed or issued and outstanding stock, the success of which would have placed several millions of dollars additional revenue in the state treasury. It was contended by the Commission that a company owning a railroad and leasing same to another company for operation was liable for the franchise tax as a domestic corporation, notwithstanding the lessee company paid the excise tax on its gross earnings, but the courts held adversely to the Commission's contention and the revenue was lost to the state.

The amount of excise and franchise tax assessed against corporations and public utilities in 1911 was \$5,302,126. In 1917 it was in excess of \$7,000,000.

#### THE SUPERVISION OF THE LOCAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION AND THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Under this head it is the duty of the Commission to see that all of the laws relating to the local assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes are complied with. The so-called "Smith One Per Cent Law" was passed in 1911 and, with a few modifications, is still in force. In performing its duty as to the administration of this law it is necessary for the Commission to review the tax rates levied for each purpose and the aggregate rates in the more than five thousand different taxing districts of the state.

Since the creation of the Commission the machinery for the local assessment of property has been changed three times by the legislature: First—The General Assembly in 1913 passed the so-called "Warnes Law" which was a very radical departure from the existing law. It provided for district assessors of real and personal property to be appointed by the governor, with power to select such number of deputies as might be fixed by the Tax Commission. The law entirely dispensed with the old elective assessors both as to personal property and real estate. The assessment of property was made under this law for the years 1914 and 1915, resulting in an increase in value in 1915 over 1913 of \$647,434,586.

In May, 1915, the General Assembly passed the so-called Parrett-Whittemore law, to take effect January 1, 1916, which repealed the Warnes law, restored the elective assessors and made the county auditor, under the direction of the Tax Commissioner, the supervisor of assessments in his county. The property of the state was valued for taxation



under this law for the year 1916 and under the supervision of the Commission the tax duplicate of the state was increased \$331,126,677. In January, 1917, the supreme court of the state held vital parts of this act to be unconstitutional and it became necessary for the General Assembly to enact a new law for the assessment of the property for the year 1917. This was accomplished by the appointment of a bipartisan committee to prepare the bill and, although it was necessarily hurriedly done, the act was passed in time to begin the assessment of property on the second Monday of April. The act provided for the voluntary listing of personal property by the owner, and although the elective assessors of the Parrett-Whittemore law were retained, their duties were much curtailed and now consist only in gathering up such returns as are not made properly under the voluntary plan. The county auditor is made the assessor of real property in his county, has full control over the assessors and is under the supervision of the Tax Commission. The assessment of property for the year 1917 under this plan was a somewhat surprising success; the tax duplicate value being \$8,542,734,160, an increase over 1916 of \$845,103,928, and the assessment for 1918 promises a still further increase.

The Commission holds itself to be a purely administrative body and gives its best efforts to carrying out and enforcing the will and mandates of the legislature. The many changes in the past five years has made the Commission's task a difficult one which, measured by the results achieved, has been well performed.

The personnel of this Commission since its inception has been as follows:

In June, 1910, Governor Harmon appointed Robert M. Dittey, of Columbus, for three years, Frances E. Munn, of Bowling Green, for two years, and William B. Poland, of Cincinnati, for one year. January 1, 1911, Mr. Poland resigned and was succeeded by Christ. Pabst, of Hamilton, who was afterward appointed by Governor Harmon for a full term of three years. Mr. Munn was reappointed in 1912 for a term of three years. At the expiration of the term of Judge Dittey in 1913, Governor Cox appointed Alfred B. Peckinpugh, of Wooster, for a term of six years, the legislature having changed the term from three to six years. In 1915 Governor Willis appointed James Boyle, of Columbus, for a term of six years to succeed Mr. Munn and James H. McGiffert, of Ashtabula, for two years to succeed Mr. Pabst. In October, 1916, Mr. Boyle resigned and was succeeded by Edward M. Fullington, of Marysville. In 1917 Governor Cox appointed Robert D. Alexander, of Chillicothe, and Francis E. Munn, of Bowling Green, to succeed Mr. McGiffert and Mr. Fullington respectively and they, together with Mr. Peckinpugh, constitute the present Commission.

**HON. ROBERT D. ALEXANDER**

(Deceased.)

A most untimely death has taken away from the service of the state the popular Chairman of the State Tax Commission, he having succumbed to septic poisoning September 21st, 1918. Mr. Alexander was a native of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, in his fortieth year, and he had been honored by election to the office of City Auditor of Chillicothe three terms and County Auditor two terms and through his experience in said offices became an expert in taxation problems. He was a most popular citizen and Democrat and he was appointed a member of the State Tax Commission by Governor Cox in 1917, and chosen by the commission as its chairman.

**FRANCIS E. MUNN**

In June, 1910, Governor Harmon appointed Francis E. Munn a member of the Ohio Tax Commission, and he retired therefrom in 1915. In 1917 Governor Cox appointed Mr. Munn a member of the Commission to succeed E. M. Fullington. A more extended sketch of the life of Mr. Munn may be found in volume 1 of this work.

**ALFRED B. PECKINPAUGH**

Alfred B. Peckinpaugh was born at Wooster, Ohio, January 21, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Kent, Ohio, and Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He served thirteen years as deputy auditor of Wayne County, Ohio, was elected auditor of that county in November, 1896, and re-elected without opposition in 1899, serving six years in that capacity. Before the expiration of his last term he was appointed by the auditor of state as a member of the Ohio Bureau of Uniform Accounting and served for eight years, having charge of the county department of that bureau, and in that capacity prescribed the systems of accounting which are now in use in all the county offices of the state. In 1911 he was appointed special accountant for the Tax Commission of Ohio and had charge of the equalization of real estate following the quadrennial appraisalment of 1910 and the preparation of all tax forms. In January, 1913, he was appointed deputy auditor of state by A. V. Donahey at the beginning of his first term. He had only served in this capacity a few months

when Governor Cox asked him to accept an appointment on the Tax Commission, which position he now occupies. In 1885 he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard and served until 1903, when he was retired as regimental adjutant with the rank of captain. He was also secretary of the County Auditors' Association of Ohio for thirteen consecutive years.

### **GEORGE L. GABLEMAN,**

#### **Secretary to Tax Commission**

George L. Gableman, the Secretary of the Commission, was born at Waverly, Ohio, March 4, 1879, the third of the seven sons of Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Philip Gableman of that place. Six of these sons are still living, the oldest dying in infancy. An only daughter, youngest of this interesting family, is now grown to womanhood and all have attained to positions of trust in the localities where they reside.

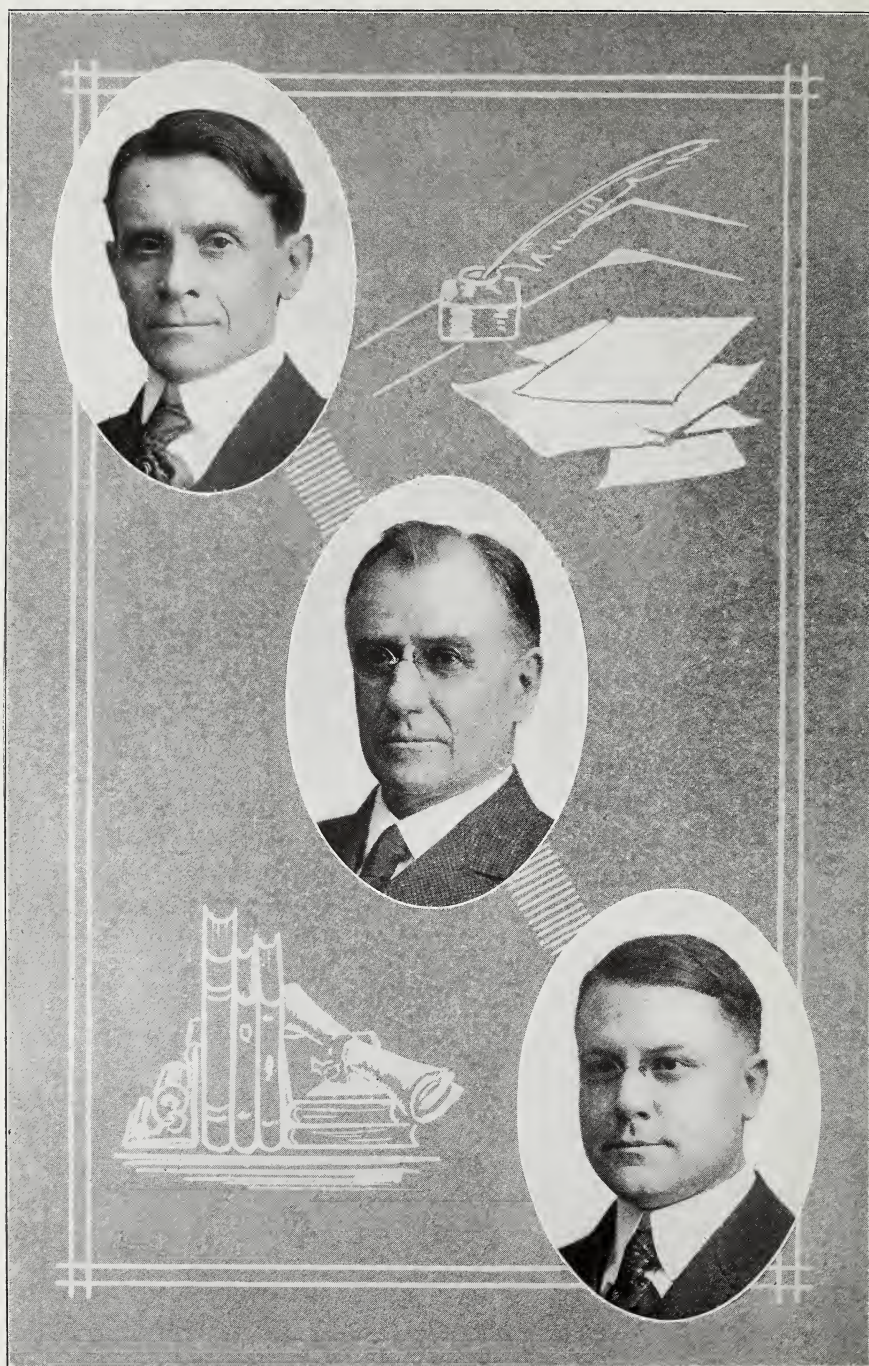
Secretary Gableman graduated from Waverly High School in 1896. He read law for two years in the office of Judge W. H. Middleton, now of the appellate bench, but the lure of newspaper work attracted him to Portsmouth. He was city editor of the Morning Tribune in 1904, and from there went on the staff of the Portsmouth Daily Times as its court house and city hall reporter. His accuracy and newsy style commended him highly to both the reading public and the interests which he served. He entered the city auditor's office as deputy in 1910 and was elected auditor in 1913 by a majority of 796, overcoming an adverse majority of fully this number in Republican Portsmouth. The annual inspections of the State Bureau for the years 1910-1915 gave this office unstinted praise for economical and capable administration.

Upon leaving the city auditor's office Mr. Gableman was for 15 months auditor in the office of the Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company and the Ohio Valley Traction Company, until June 1, 1917, when he was selected as Secretary of the Tax Commission. It will be seen that his previous career as law student, newspaper man, and as auditor for both a municipal and a private corporation, has splendidly equipped him for his present post. It is a position which peculiarly calls for proper publicity, along with the fundamentals of law and public and private accounting.

Mr. Gableman succeeded Mr. Charles E. Jones of Delaware, Ohio, as Secretary of the Tax Commission.



# OHIO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



MR. R. W. WALTON,  
Columbus.

MR. GEORGE EWING,  
Lancaster.

MR. K. McKINLEY, Sec'y,  
Columbus.



## HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE IN OHIO.

The Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1912 submitted to the people a state-wide civil service amendment to the Constitution, which was voted on at the special election held September 3rd of that year, with the following results:

For civil service.....	306,767
Against civil service.....	204,580
<hr/>	
Majority for civil service.....	102,187

These figures are significant of the attitude of the public toward the merit system in the beginning.

At the legislative session under Governor Cox in 1913, the first Civil Service Law was passed, to take effect January 1st, 1914. This law was regarded by civil service advocates throughout the country as being very progressive. In providing for classification of positions and studies for the standardization of salaries, and surveys to determine the relative efficiency of employes and departments, it was decidedly in advance of any state civil service law.

A new Civil Service Law was passed at the legislative session under Governor Willis in 1915, and became effective August 30th of that year. The provisions of the second Civil Service Law are essentially the same as those of the first, with the exception that the new law provided for two commissioners instead of three; gave veterans of the Civil War the right to qualify for appointment by filing certificates of service and honorable discharge, without competitive examination; provided for hearings on appeal by employes from orders of discharge by appointing officers; and provided for competitive examinations to create eligible lists from which to certify with the names of all non-competitive appointees under the provisions of the first Civil Service Law.

On August 30th, 1913, Governor Cox appointed as Civil Service Commissioners:

Hon. Samuel A. Hoskins, of Wapakoneta;

Hon. Charles I. Brown, of Findlay, and

Hon. Charles H. Bryson, of Athens,

all of whom resigned on July 15th, 1915, on which date Governor Willis appointed as Civil Service Commissioners:

Hon. Z. B. Campbell, of Ada;  
Hon. S. D. Webb, of Albany, and  
Hon. Charles C. German, of Fostoria.

Upon the taking effect of the new Civil Service Law on August 30th, 1915, Hon. Z. B. Campbell was appointed for a term of four years, and Hon. S. D. Webb for a term of two years from that date.

On April 11th, 1917, Governor Cox appointed Hon. George Ewing, of Lancaster, to succeed S. D. Webb, and on June 15th, he appointed Hon. Randolph W. Walton, of Columbus, to succeed Z. B. Campbell.

While the various Civil Service Commissions have labored under a heavy burden incident to the building up of an organization to handle a new work, which included the holding of examinations for all positions falling within the classified service of the state and counties, progressive strides have been made from the very beginning.

The first Civil Service Commission appointed by Governor Cox shortly foresaw the necessity for standardizing salaries and classification of positions as a basis for proper selection and employment control. It seems to have been understood from the very beginning that the establishment of standard rates of compensation and proper classification of the various employments of the public service is fundamental to effective civil service control and regulation. Section 486-18 of the Civil Service Law which became effective January 1st, 1914, provided for the establishment of grades in the classified service based upon similarity of duties and salaries. The Civil Service Law which became effective August 30th, 1915, contains identically the same provision.

During the closing months of the year 1914, the Civil Service Commission began a systematic study and analysis of public employments and the organization and work of the various departments, as provided under this section of the law. This work undertaken primarily for the purpose of securing accurate and complete data concerning the duties of all persons in the classified service and the qualifications is to be required of applicants for such positions as a basis upon which to build a system of employment, revealed many defects in existing conditions which relate not only to civil service administration but to the budget-making functions of the state government. Among many others, these stand out as most important from a civil service standpoint:

1. Inequitable standards of compensation. There was a wide variation between the salaries paid for the same grade of service, not only within departments, but as between departments. Persons rendering high grade service received low compensation and persons performing low grade service received excessive compensation.

2. Misleading titles. Similar titles were attached to positions entirely different in character, and different titles were attached to similar positions.
3. Haphazard and inequitable system of advancement. There were no definite lines of promotion and increases were based largely upon the personal equation and influence, and not on merit, service and seniority.
4. Unnecessary positions. A charting and analysis of many of the state departments revealed surprising inconsistencies in organization and assignment of workers to the various functions. The tendency seemed to have been, in building up the larger departments, to create many separate and distinct divisions, each with an organization of its own, which necessitated a wide distribution of supervision and the creation of many high salaried supervisory positions. The result was waste of time, lack of system, confusion, duplication of work, and laxity of discipline.

These conditions were serious obstacles to proper civil service administration. Inequalities in salaries paid for the same grade of work made it impossible for the Commission to establish an equitable system of promotion, or to do justice to those who secure positions on its eligible lists for entrance to the service. Misleading titles applied to various positions made necessary the conduct of special examinations for positions which might have been filled from eligible lists already in existence, or by promotions. Such titles were also freely used in order to secure provisional appointments, and not infrequently persons appointed under special titles were assigned to work having no relation to the title given. In addition, the general uncertainty resulting from such chaotic conditions necessarily discouraged public employes and spread broadcast the feeling that public employment did not hold out a proper reward for meritorious service.

In order that the merit system might be applied in a business-like way, the Commission undertook:

1. To prepare an accurate statement of duties and responsibilities of every position in the classified service together with a description of the personal qualifications required to entitle persons to hold the various positions.
2. To present a scheme of classification of positions in the service under which improved and increasingly satisfactory original entrance examinations might be held to create eligible lists, and a just promotional system applied.
3. To suggest appropriate titles to be applied to all classified positions.
4. To recommend the establishment of standard rates of pay with adequate provision for advancement as to salaries while performing the same kind of work.

Similar work had been undertaken elsewhere, and in one or two of the larger municipalities, had been applied in a general way. Ohio, however, was the first state to seriously undertake such work.

The essential features of the investigation and analyses of the service necessary for the construction of this plan were, in substance, as follows:

1. The collection and analysis of reports and descriptive material on the employments under investigation, and of other employments in public and private institutions, such as plans of classification, reports on organization, methods and systems in use, and rules and procedure of employment regulation.
2. The collection and analysis of duties and work requirements of each position in the service as reported by individual employes and approved by officials in charge.
3. The making of personal investigation of duties and work requirements, and employment conditions of each individual position and organization unit.
4. The establishment of cooperative relations with departmental officials.
5. The collection and compilation of data as to rates of wages and market value of the various classes of service under consideration, such as would provide an equitable and logical basis for fixing compensation.
6. The preparation of a definite statement of duties and work requirements of each position, together with the requirements as to training, experience, and the qualifications which employes must meet to enter or advance in the service.
7. The formulation of adequate and descriptive titles for the various positions, and the indication of logical lines of promotion.
8. The preparation of outline charts of organization, showing the distribution of functions and employes and the relationship between organization units.
9. The holding of conferences with administrative officials, and consideration of suggestions for improving the classification, work specifications and organization.
10. The submission for correction and criticism of all plans and specifications to a competent advisory staff of disinterested persons of experience and training in each particular employment.

This work was carried on under succeeding commissions, and in January, 1917, following a report by the Commission on a complete plan for standardization and classification, Governor Cox appeared before a joint session of the House and Senate, at which he recommended the adoption of this plan of classification and the establishment of standard salary rates. Following his recommendation, the legislature passed the Hunter Bill providing for uniform salary schedules to be established by the legislature, to be paid in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service Commission. The Finance Committee also incorporated in the Appropriation Bill which was adopted, standard salary schedules for the Engineering Group of the Professional and Scientific Service, and for the entire Clerical Service. These schedules were adopted without opposition for



the reason that the plan under which they were to be applied contemplated that they should not affect the salaries of persons already in the service receiving in excess of the schedule, while those in the service receiving less than the schedule were to be increased.

This particular phase of the Commission's work has attracted attention from civic organizations, chambers of commerce, business corporations, and public spirited citizens throughout the country. By calling to its assistance representative business and professional men, both in private and public life, the Commission was enabled to accomplish the work of classification and standardization with very little expense.

Great progress has also been made by the Commission in examination methods. The first Commission naturally followed precedents established by older commissions of the country, and adopted many traditional examination methods which, in practice, proved unsatisfactory and ineffective, and while the necessity for improvement in examinations was fully understood by the first Commission, no decided progress could be made in this direction until the completion of the standardization work which was undertaken. Since this work has been practically completed, the present Commission is beginning an active campaign to improve examination methods and to train examiners in such a way as to insure the selection of competent eligibles for all positions with uniform certainty.

A few months will witness the completion of a well-rounded organization planned by the Commission, such as will enable it as an employment department to carry out its functions in as satisfactory and effective manner as would be required of an employment department in any large corporation. In fact, judging from results already secured from the plans under way, it is safe to say that the Commission will, in a few years, stand as one of the most effective employment departments in the country.

That the Commission has already made great progress is evidenced by the fact that it has received requests from corporations, chambers of commerce, civic organizations, and other states for information as to its methods which have been so widely commented upon by the press and by investigators who have come from other states to observe the progress being made.

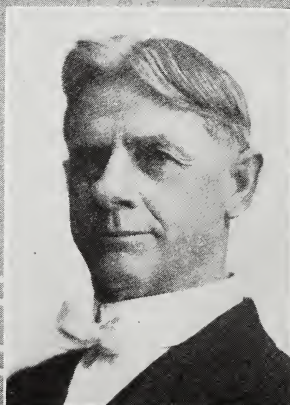
Throughout the years in which the merit system has been in operation, the Commission has had the willing assistance of representative business and professional men of the state, as well as the co-operation of department heads, and the assistance of technically trained persons in the service, in working out its plans for improvement. This practice of calling to its assistance representative men from every walk of life has

resulted in the creation of a wholesome public sentiment in favor of the merit system, which will undoubtedly make its administration much easier in future years, and will attract to the public service trained and ambitious workers from every walk of life.

With this favorable public sentiment, with a definite promotional system established, with uniform salary schedules for similar work, with standard requirements for entrance and advancement, and with a proper system of training employes and instilling into them the idea of service, which will be an outgrowth of present plans, the State of Ohio can look forward with confidence to the establishment of a merit system second to none, and may expect increasing effectiveness of public administration.



# OHIO LIQUOR LICENSING DEPARTMENT



MR. M. M. ROSE,  
Washington County.

MR. WILLIAM F. MASON,  
*Chairman*, Butler County.

MR. JOHN F. NOLAN,  
Jefferson County.

MR. G. GOLDSMITH,  
*Secretary*, Crawford County.



## STATE LIQUOR LICENSING BOARD.

On September 3, 1912, the people of the State of Ohio, by a vote of 273,361, as against 188,825, adopted an amendment to the Constitution of the State known as Section 9, Article 15, which in part declares:

"License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted in this state and license laws operative throughout the state shall be passed with such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law, and municipal corporations shall be authorized by general laws to provide for the limitation of the number of saloons."

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio on April 18, 1913, enacted a law (the Greenlund Liquor License Act) which carried into effect the provisions of this amendment to the constitution.

On August 14, 1913, Hon. James M. Cox, then Governor of Ohio, appointed the first State Liquor Licensing Board composed of Charles L. Allen, of Marion County, to serve two years; Byron M. Clendenning, of Hamilton county, to serve four years; and J. H. Secrest, of Allen county, to serve six years. The Board organized on the same day and elected Charles L. Allen as Chairman, and Robert S. Hayes, of Montgomery county, as secretary.

On August 2, 1915, Frank Hay, of Stark county, was appointed by Governor Willis to succeed Mr. Allen, whose term had expired, and Mr. Clendenning was chosen as Chairman of the Board. On August 9, 1915, Mr. Secrest resigned and Governor Willis appointed as his successor M. M. Rose, of Washington county, who is still serving. At the same time Mr. Hayes resigned as secretary and J. L. Hampton, of Franklin county, was appointed to succeed him.

On October 22, 1915, Governor Willis removed Mr. Clendenning as a member of the Board upon the claim that he had participated in the McDermott Law Referendum, and Mr. Hay was made temporary chairman. A few days later Governor Willis appointed J. E. Hurst, of Tuscarawas county, to succeed Mr. Clendenning, but he really never served. In fact, through court action, Mr. Hurst was never rated as a member of the Board and never drew any salary for his services.

Immediately after Mr. Clendenning was given notice of his removal he filed an action in mandamus before the State Supreme Court, alleging that his removal by Governor Willis was illegal, in which action he was sustained by the full bench of the Supreme Court, and on December

13, 1915, through an order of the Court he was reinstated to his position as member and Chairman of the Commission.

On March 27, 1917, Mr. Hampton resigned as secretary and John F. Nolan, of Jefferson county, was chosen as his successor. There was no change in the personnel of the Board until June 1, 1917, when William F. Mason, of Butler county, was appointed by Governor Cox to succeed Mr. Hay, resigned.

The next changes on the Board came in January, 1918, when Mr. Nolan, the then secretary, was appointed by Governor Cox to succeed Mr. Clendenning, who had resigned his place on this Board to accept another appointment of the Governor's to membership on the Public Utilities Commission. The appointment of Mr. Nolan made all members of the Commission unexpired term members and none eligible for selection as chairman under the law. An organization was, however, effected by the choosing of Mr. Mason as Chairman, and the appointment of G. Goldsmith, of Crawford County, as secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Nolan to membership on the Board.

The adoption of the license system and the passage of the Greenland Liquor Licensing Law found forty-three wet counties in the State, which immediately came under the provisions of the law. The State Board promptly began the work of selecting two commissioners of opposite politics in each of these wet counties, and these commissioners duly appointed opened their offices, equipped for business, on September 1, 1913. Between the first and fifteenth of September in this year 8,817 applications for license were filed with the county boards. After a thorough investigation of the qualifications of the applicants, 5,489 were granted licenses and 3,328 were rejected. On November 24, 1913, when the new license law went into effect 2,977 saloons were compelled to close their places of business. Of this number 1,493 were disreputable places, which should never have existed. The closing of these places was the first effect of the new license system. The passage by the voters of the State of the Home Rule Amendment in the fall of 1915 increased the wet counties in the state from 43 to 76. Since that date two counties in the state have voted dry, leaving at the present 74 wet counties under the jurisdiction of the Board. In these wet units there are over 6,000 saloons.

One of the very satisfactory developments shown by the first year's experience was that the administration of this law had not cost the tax-payers a single penny. The financial statements since the creation of the department to the present time fully justified the wisdom of the creation and plan of the State Liquor Licensing System and com-

pletely refuted the charges that it would be a burden to the tax-payers of the State. Not only has the system been so carefully and economically administered by the State Board that it has proven self-sustaining but the first annual financial statement shows that at the close of the first fiscal year in 1914 the Board had to its credit the neat sum of \$583,886.94.

This amount was accumulated not by taxes paid by the people of the state in general, but by the saloon licensees themselves, each of whom pays into the State Treasury each year for the maintenance of this department the sum of \$105. This is exclusive of the Dow-Aiken tax.

On October 13, 1914, with the approval of the Governor, the State Board transferred \$750,000.00 from its own fund to the General Revenue Fund of the State.

The first annual report of the department which took in the business of the first fiscal year ending August 3, 1914, shows a total receipt of \$832,300.35, which included an appropriation of \$165,000.00, and an expenditure of \$248,413.41, leaving a balance of \$583,886.94.

The second annual report which included the business to and including August 2, 1915, shows total receipts, including the previous year's balance, of \$1,253,521.21. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$992,808.80, which included the transfer of \$750,000.00 to the General Revenue Fund, leaving a balance of \$260,712.41.

The third annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, shows receipts of \$962,937.53, including the previous year's balance. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$858,703.58, which included another transfer to the General Revenue Fund of the State in the sum of \$650,000.00. This left a balance of \$104,233.95 in the Liquor Fund.

The fourth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, shows receipt of \$800,542.05, including the balance of the previous fiscal year. The expenditures were \$205,948.87, which left a balance in the fund at the beginning of the present fiscal year of \$594,603.18. This has been supplemented since July, 1917, by a half year license period receipts last October and a full year in April, 1918, in all something over \$975,000.00. Allowing the usual expense, estimated at \$210,000.00, there will be a balance in the Liquor Fund at the end of the 1918 fiscal year of approximately \$860,000.00.

One of the principal features of the Liquor License Commission is what is known as the Inspection Department. The entire work of the supervision of the liquor traffic was changed by the License Act from the Dairy and Food Commission to the State Liquor License Commission, which at the present time has a field force of thirty inspectors and examiners at work. These men are authorized and empowered

to inspect licensed and unlicensed dealers in intoxicating liquors; to examine and investigate complaints against druggists and physicians and ascertain if licensed dealers are conducting their places according to law. The principal work of these men is the apprehension of bootleggers or those handling liquor illegally, and the detection of licensees who are violating the liquor laws of the State.

During the four years covered by this report the Department through the activities of its field men have succeeded in placing upon the various county tax duplicates throughout the state 332 Dow-Aiken tax certificates, the full collection of which would have netted \$231,-222.37. Part of this amount, however, was never collected due to neglect of County Treasurers and Prosecuting Attorneys in the counties in which the certifications were made.

During the years of this account these field men made 22,348 visits to licensed saloons and 47,295 visits to unlicensed places, or a total of 69,643 visits. Besides this 4,626 trips were made as prosecuting witnesses in cases that they had worked up.

Through these visits 424 cases were filed against licensed dealers, while 338 convictions were obtained, which netted to the local districts in which the offenses were committed fines totaling \$22,496.

The visits to unlicensed places caused the filing of 2,674 cases. Of this number 2,032 convictions were obtained and fines totaling \$407,210 were assessed.

The total number of convictions during the period as obtained by the inspectors was 2,369, and the total amount of fines assessed amounted to \$429,706.

### WILLIAM F. MASON,

#### Chairman State Liquor Licensing Board

William F. Mason was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, May 26, 1868. His parents were Martin and Barbara Mason. The son, William, was educated at Zion's Lutheran Parochial Schools, the Hamilton Public Schools and Hamilton Business College. His first engagement was bookkeeper at the H. P. Deuscher Co., Hamilton, O. He is Secretary and Treasurer of The Martin Mason Brewing Co., Hamilton, O. Mr. Mason was married June 20, 1900, to Miss Antoinette E. Rupp and they have six children:

William R.,  
Charles R.,  
Katherine Susanne,

Elizabeth Antoinette,  
Mary Helen (dead), and  
James Gordon.



Mr. Mason has served as City Auditor of Hamilton, O.; member of the Deputy State Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections, Oil Inspector of Ohio under Governor Cox's first term, and he was appointed State Liquor Licensing Commissioner June 1, 1918, by Governor Cox.

Mr. Mason is very active in political life and recognized as one of the leaders of the Butler County Democracy.

He served on the Democratic State Central Committee and for the last fifteen years Secretary of the Butler County Democratic Organization.

### MANNING M. ROSE

Manning M. Rose, Republican member of the board, was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 30, 1856. He has resided in Washington County all his life, and has been a resident of Marietta for 34 years. He was educated in the public schools. Mr. Rose was married to Louesa M. Beish, January 1, 1878, and they have two children, both living.

During President Harrison's administration Mr. Rose was chief of the Surveying Division of the U. S. General Land Office, Chief Clerk, and later assistant commissioner of the Bureau.

He served on the State Board of Pardons under the McKinley administration, and was appointed Postmaster of Marietta by President McKinley and served for thirteen years in that office during the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and part of the Taft administration. Mr. Rose is an active Republican, and served as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Washington County and president of the Marietta Board of Trade for two years.

In August, 1915, he was appointed on State Liquor Licensing Board by Governor Willis for the term ending August, 1919.

### JOHN F. NOLAN

John F. Nolan was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 10, 1891. He is a graduate of Holy Name Parochial High School, Steubenville. His profession is that of a newspaper reporter. Mr. Nolan married Miss Anna Polen.

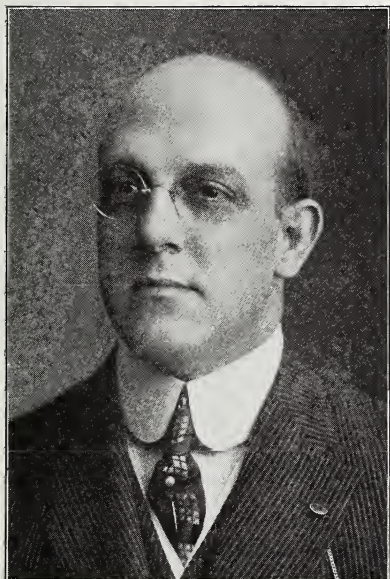
Mr. Nolan has been Deputy Probate Judge of Jefferson County, Ohio; a member of Jefferson County Liquor Licensing Board; secretary of the State Liquor Licensing Board and he was appointed a member of the State Liquor Licensing Board January 1, 1918, by Governor James M. Cox.

**G. GOLDSMITH,****Secretary State Liquor Licensing Board**

G. Goldsmith was born in Crawford County, July 12, 1872. His parents were Louis and Susanna Goldsmith. G. Goldsmith is a graduate of Northwestern University, and he took special course in Boston. Mr. Goldsmith is by profession a teacher.

He was married June 23, 1904, to Miss Cora Blanche Stiger and they have one child, Lois Ellen. Mr. Goldsmith served four years as City Treasurer, Bucyrus, and four years Clerk of Courts, Crawford County. He was chairman of the Crawford County Democratic Executive Committee for a number of years. He was appointed as Secretary to State Liquor Licensing Board by Governor Cox January 1, 1918.

**PHILIP CHARLES BERG,**  
**Superintendent of Banks and Banking**



The very responsible position of Superintendent of Banks and Banking in Ohio is at present occupied by one of the most efficient and successful of the younger contingent of financial men in the State. Philip Charles Berg, formerly cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank at Hillsboro, Ohio, was appointed by Governor Cox July 25th, 1917, Superintendent of Banks to succeed Superintendent Harry T. Hall. Mr. Berg was born at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, July 15th, 1879. His father, George Berg, was born in New York City and came to Ohio when about 20 years old. The son, Philip, was educated in the public schools of Hillsboro, graduating from

High School in 1898. He was Deputy County Treasurer for two terms, then became connected with the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, remaining with that institution for 15 years, rising to the post of cashier. Mr. Berg is a most popular Democrat and citizen. His term as Superintendent of Banks expires in 1920.

## DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The act creating the Bureau of Building and Loan Associations was passed May 1, 1891, and provided that the Insurance Commissioner shall be the Inspector of Building and Loan Associations.

The first annual report of the bureau was filed April 1, 1892, by W. H. Kinder, Superintendent of Insurance, and was prepared by and under the direction of Herman S. Cellarius, Deputy Inspector of Building and Loan Associations, of Cincinnati.

No change affecting the status of the direction of this Bureau by the Insurance Commissioner occurred in the law until 1913, when a law was passed providing for the appointment by the Governor of an Inspector of Building and Loan Associations and creating a department separate and apart from the Insurance Department.

Prior to the passage of this act, (O. L. 103, p. 181) the Bureau was under the jurisdiction of E. H. Moore, Insurance Commissioner and ex officio Inspector of Building and Loan Associations, and the work directed by James A. Devine, Deputy Inspector. The law providing for appointment of an Inspector of Building and Loan Associations became effective July 23d, and on August 1, 1913, James A. Devine became the first Inspector of Building and Loan Associations, being appointed for a term of three years, his commission expiring August 1, 1916.

On August 1, 1916, Leroy G. Silbaugh, of Lancaster, was appointed as Inspector. He served in that capacity until March 31, 1917, when, because his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate as provided by law, he was succeeded by James A. Devine, the present incumbent whose term expires July 31, 1919.

The annual report for fiscal year ending December 31, 1891, included returns from 465 associations, with total assets amounting to \$39,644,728.03.

The annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, included returns from 675 associations, with total assets amounting to \$321,741,528.95, making net increase over previous year amounting to \$51,248,165.98.

\* \* \* \*

The duty of this Department under the law is the enforcement of the provisions of law regulating and controlling the operation of the



building and loan associations of the State. This is accomplished through examinations made at least annually and through annual reports and sworn statements filed with the Department by each association at the close of its fiscal year.

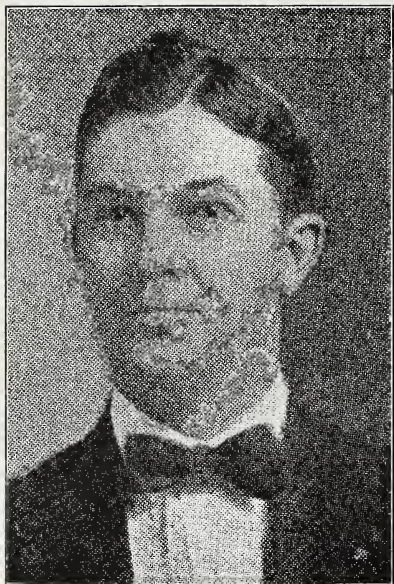
The primary purpose of the Department is to afford to the depositor as complete protection as is possible through supervision and regulation. Ohio is one of several states which authorizes these associations to receive money on deposits, i. e., payments other than those made upon stock subscriptions and which receive a definite interest rate instead of sharing in the earnings upon a dividend basis, as stock accounts do. That the confidence of the public is had and that the safety of these institutions is well established can best be ascertained by referring to the tremendous growth of the building and loan associations of Ohio during the past few years, and particularly the year ending June 30, 1917, indicating that prudent, careful and conservative management has been rewarded.

Another safeguard is the requirement of law that not less than 5% of the earnings of an association shall be set aside each year as a reserve fund, which can be used only for the purpose of taking care of losses. Such reserve fund at the close of last fiscal year had reached the sum of \$10,518,879.81.

At the date of last report there were outstanding mortgage loans on real estate amounting to \$289,833,655.16, out of total assets of \$321,741,528.95; loans on other security amounted to but \$4,767,183.38, most of which was secured by stock or credits in the building and loan association making the loans.

The running and paid-up stock accounts in the associations as a whole largely exceed the total deposits, and, as a stockholder in a building and loan association bears the same relation, so far as liability is concerned, as does a stockholder in other corporations, this condition is one of the principal factors in determining the safety of such institutions.

These facts are cited so as to show just what has been accomplished through the united efforts of the officers conducting the business of the associations and the Department in the performance of its prescribed functions, both of which are necessary to the complete success of the institutions and this Department in the supervision, guidance and regulation of their operation.



**JAMES A. DEVINE,**  
**Chief of the Building and Loan**  
**Department**

Has proven himself a most efficient officer and his record of service is an enviable one. A more extended personal sketch of Mr. Devine is contained in Volume 1 of this work.

## OHIO'S BLUE SKY LAW.

Caveat Emptor, "Let the buyer beware", was at one time good law, but millions of dollars were lost by the unwary investor and unsuspecting public because of the unbridled sale of alleged securities by irresponsible non-resident parties. These instances were so frequent that The United States Postoffice Department has estimated that the people of this country have been losing annually more than One Hundred Millions of Dollars by speculative schemes which have no more substantial basis than so many feet of "Blue Sky." Experience has demonstrated the fact that some of the grossest frauds have been perpetrated on the public by investment companies, offering allurements to get rich quick, by selling stock in "fly by night" concerns, visionary oil wells, distant mines and other like fraudulent exploitations.

There was an universal demand for remedial legislation. The Constitutional Convention in 1912 gave ear to the cry and an amendment was submitted to the people which provided that legislation be enacted to regulate the sale of bonds, stocks and other securities as well as real estate not located in Ohio, and to prevent frauds in such sales. The amendment was carried by 88,000 votes, and in his message to the Eightieth General Assembly, Governor Cox laid special emphasis on the necessity of enacting legislation to the end that the legitimate sale of securities be conserved and the illegitimate sale forever prohibited. A bill was introduced, passed both houses, was signed by the Governor and "The Ohio Blue Sky Law" became effective August Eighth, 1913.

The enforcement of the Statute was placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Banks, who was ex-officio Commissioner of Securities and who was authorized to place the active operation of the Department under the supervision of an Assistant Commissioner. Joseph Harper of Washington C. H. was appointed as the first Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Securities Division of the Banking Department, and served in this capacity until December 1st, 1915. B. F. Skidmore, East Liberty, was then appointed and served until January 1st, 1917, and was then succeeded by W. H. Tomlinson, Dayton, Ohio, who in turn was succeeded by Judge P. A. Berry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

On January 28th, 1914, the United States District Court held the Michigan Blue Sky Law unconstitutional and as the Ohio Law was similar in some respects, on February 5th, 1914, eight days afterwards, Governor Cox sent a special message to the General Assembly, then

in extraordinary Session, in which he said: "To the General Assembly: There seems to be a well organized effort in this country to break down the so-called Blue Sky Laws which have been passed under the police powers of the states for the purpose of protecting investors against fraudulent enterprises. An attack was made on the Iowa law, but the court held it to be constitutional. In Michigan, however, the federal court holds that the law is an unjustifiable exercise of the police power of the state.

The Blue Sky Law adopted in Ohio has justified the principle suggested and vitalized by the Constitutional Convention.

"The most careful investigation has been made of the provisions of the law and the trend of judicial logic in the trial of the cases in different parts of the country, and while there is common agreement in the thought that the state has the right, through its police powers, to protect its people against the exploitation of projects fraudulent in purpose and nature, still we must at all times be reminded that our legislation must assume such form as will keep it consistent with the federal provisions regulation interstate commerce; in short, we can afford to change the form of the Ohio law if it is obviously necessary to retain the substance and preserve the principle involved.

"Notwithstanding the Michigan decision was rendered but a few days ago, the opinion has been fully digested and a bill has been drawn through the combined counsel of the attorney general, commissioner of insurance and superintendent of Banks.

"It is my recommendation that the language of the law be rendered less ambiguous, that the fees charged be sufficient to meet the cost of the service, that the restrictions be so modified as to provide against constitutional infirmities, and that the commissioner be given the power, in proper instances, to grant temporary permits during the pendency of applications so that legitimate business may not be hampered.

"In the interest of the public service, I recommend action along these lines by the assembly."

"(Signed) JAMES M. COX,  
*Governor.*"

On the next day, February 6th, the Ohio Law was amended and made more nearly to conform to the Federal Constitution regulating Inter-State Commerce as viewed in the light of the above mentioned Court decision. This action on the part of the Governor and the Legislature was timely as succeeding events show.

In November, 1915, there was filed in the United States Federal District Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, a petition for an injunction by the Geiger-Jones Company of Canton, Ohio, against the Superintendent of Banks, as Commissioner of Securities, restraining the Superintendent of Banks from revoking the license of the Geiger-Jones Company, which had been granted on the first day of January, 1915. This suit was



heard in November, 1915, and a decision rendered in February, 1916, granting the injunction and at the same time handing down an opinion declaring the Ohio Blue Sky Law unconstitutional.

Hon. Edward C. Turner, Attorney General of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the lower Federal District Court to the Supreme Court of the United States and a hearing was had thereon on its merits in October, 1916. Notwithstanding the fact that he was opposed by eminent counsel representing various interests, the United States Supreme Court in an opinion rendered January 22nd, 1917, upheld the contention of the Attorney General and declared the statute constitutional in its entirety.

While this case was pending, the dealer's license granted to the Geiger-Jones Company expired and when the United States District Court made its finding, application for renewal of the dealer's license was not made. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, however, left the Geiger-Jones Company without legal authority to conduct its business. In a hearing before Governor Cox, Superintendent of Banks Mr. Berg and Attorney General McGhee an exhaustive inquiry was made into the Geiger-Jones Company's method of doing business and the way the industrial establishments under its supervision were being financed. With the implicit understanding that their methods be discontinued the Geiger-Jones Company was granted a dealer's license May 1st, 1917, forbearance being suggested on account of the fact that the said company and its large clientele have interest in a large number of manufacturing plants turning out iron and steel products and war supplies. So ended a case which had attracted widespread attention and interest.

The so-called "Blue Sky Law" has two important functions: First, the licensing of all individuals, co-partnerships or corporations who deal in securities (the law defining securities as stock, stock certificates, bonds, debentures, collateral trust certificates or other similar instruments evidencing title to or interest in property) or real estate located outside of Ohio. To secure a license the applicant must be of good business repute and submit references and other information to the Commissioner to establish this fact. The Department also has authority at any time to examine the books and records of any licensee to determine whether the business is being properly conducted. Second, any securities, and real estate if located outside of Ohio, offered for sale, must be approved by the Commissioner before being sold within the state, although the statute contains broad and varied exemptions as to securities, and these exemptions preclude any possibility of hampering stable commercial business. After approval, a Certificate of Corporate Compliance is issued — to obtain this certificate very complete information must be

filed in the department including certified copy of the certificate of incorporation, rules, regulations and by-laws, method of operation, financial condition, salaries to be paid, amount of stock given for promotion, organization, patents, formulae, trade-marks, etc., and the terms upon which the stock is to be sold as well as certified copies of all contracts relative to carrying on the business. A personal inspection and thorough investigation is then made of the property upon which the securities are predicated, the information obtained is compared with that placed on file, and if a going concern is under investigation, the books are also carefully checked with particular reference to the profit and loss account and assets and liabilities.

To illustrate the work of the department, the following (an actual case) and similar propositions are regularly submitted for the approval of the Commissioner. A corporation was formed with a capital of \$50,000, all common, \$37,500.00 of which was to be issued to the promoters who had procured oil and gas leases on 400 acres of land in five different tracts located adjacent to proven property in an adjoining state. The prospect for gas in paying quantities was excellent, as was shown after one of the examiners inspected the property. His report confirmed the facts, as submitted to the department by the applicant, that the leases were valid, duly recorded, with an outlet to the market for the product and also that the men associated with this corporation were of good standing, reliable and successful in business.

One of the tracts, containing 66 acres was divided into plats 15 x 20 feet, and a sub-lease for gas and oil on each plat was to be sold for \$10.00, with an agreement attached setting out that when the sub-leases were sold, \$45,000.00 would be expended for drilling for oil and gas and the proceeds from the sale of oil and gas, if found, to be divided as follows: 10% of the one on whose plat the well was drilled, 50% to be divided among the owners of the sub-leases in proportion to the number owned and 40% to the corporation. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that \$45,000.00 was to be expended for the developing of this 66 acre tract, the location for wells being made by a disinterested geologist. The incentive to invest was great, particularly when it was demonstrated that if a well were drilled on your sub-lease, the profits would amount to approximately \$2,500.00 a year. The bait was alluring, indeed. In this plat of 66 acres there were 9,000 sub-leases to sell at \$10.00 each, amounting to \$90,000.00 — \$45,000.00 of which went into the promoters' pockets before a well was drilled, and if oil and gas were found, an additional 40% from the proceeds from the sale of the oil or gas went to the promoters, most of which would go to pay dividends on the stock appropriated for obtaining the leases, which cost

very little. When the 400 acres were platted in the same way however, and sold, the amount realized approached three quarters of a million, half of which was clear gain. The promoters could not lose. The records show that the people of Ohio did not have an opportunity to invest in a proposition on such grossly unfair terms.

The sale of stock is often based on just as unfair terms as the following case will illustrate. Recently a three million dollar corporation was organized, all common stock, a million of which was to be issued to one who held a patent on a punctureless automobile tire, and in addition he was to get \$30,000.00 in cash, the patent to be assigned to the corporation. The promoters were to get \$350,000.00 worth of stock for 33  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents on the dollar and it was proposed to pay 15% commission for the sale of the remaining stock, the proceeds from such sale to be used to build and equip a factory for the manufacture of the patented tire. It was shown that, with certain other overhead expenses for organization, only a little more than one million would go to develop the business with an outstanding capital stock of three millions of dollars on which to pay dividends. Even after one million dollars had been spent for buildings, equipment, etc., if the patented tire did not prove practical (lots of patents do not) the patentee, in case of liquidation or failure, would participate in the assets to the extent of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , not counting the \$30,000.00 in cash already received. The custom of issuing as much as 51% of the stock of a corporation for either patents, promotion, oil leases, etc., is a thing of the past in Ohio, thanks to the Blue Sky Law.

The work of this Department had become so important and comprehensive that the 83rd General Assembly created a separate state department known as the Securities Department, thereby relieving the Superintendent of Banks from supervising this work.

In addition the Commissioner of Securities has under his jurisdiction the administration of The Lloyd Act regulating the lending of money on chattel and other personal securities and on wage and salary earnings. In the past no part of our people have suffered more from the unscrupulously greedy money lenders than the necessitators and poor borrowers, and while there have been laws ostensibly regulating this business and limiting the charges which might be imposed, yet they have been entirely futile and inadequate for the lack of provision for examination and punishment for law broken. This bureau has supervision and control over some 150 licensees and through the able administration of the head of the department, has succeeded in practically driving out of the state the old style "Loan Shark", and this necessary business is now on a basis which seems fair both to the lender and the hard

pressed poor. To keep the business in an honorable condition and to detect and prosecute law violators, requires constant attention and supervision and this work, under the Commissioner of Securities is acceptably performed by one Chief Examiner and two Assistant Examiners.

July 1st, 1917, Judge P. A. Berry, Assistant Commissioner under the Banking Department was appointed by Governor Cox as Commissioner of Securities. The number of employees were increased from three as a division of the Banking Department to seventeen as a separate department. Samuel J. Black, Upper Sandusky, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, A. L. Stewart, Columbus, Ohio, Chief Examiner and R. V. Barto, Columbus, Ohio, Chief Examiner of the Chattel Loan Division, and under the Commissioner's direction an organization has been perfected, the examiners are traveling all over the United States, with an occasional visit either to Canada or Mexico, in order to inspect the physical assets of each corporation making application to sell in Ohio securities or real estate located outside the state, after which a written report is submitted covering each case in detail.

Someone has said that it costs money to be governed, but the taxpayers of Ohio do not contribute one cent toward maintaining the Blue Sky Department. The foreign inspections are particularly expensive but the cost is assessed against the applicants who wish to sell securities or real estate, and although the cost of operating the department is now about \$40,000.00 a year, this, like other departments which were provided for by the Constitutional Convention and created when James M. Cox was Governor, is more than self-supporting, as the receipts are now more than \$75,000.00 a year, so that approximately \$35,000.00 net will be turned into the Treasury. The annual fee for a license is \$50.00 and each agent the licensee names costs \$5.00. There are about 600 licensees and some of them like The Geiger-Jones Company and the R. L. Dollings Company have scores of agents. It is right and proper, too, that the licensees and the ones who have securities certificates should pay the bill. Millions of dollars' worth of securities are passed upon each month, the sale of many issues are refused, while in nearly every case the original plans are re-vamped in order to give the Ohio investor a "square deal".

It can readily be seen what tremendous responsibilities the Commissioner of Securities must assume and the work has become so voluminous that it is often necessary for him to remain at his desk from 12 to 14 hours. His wide experience in business affairs, his practice as an attorney, his activities as a member of the General Assembly, together with his experience on the bench have qualified him in a fitting manner for this strenuous work. At a convention of representatives



from all the states having Blue Sky Laws held in Chicago, March, 1918, Judge Berry was selected to preside and also made a member of the Executive Committee of the National Organization. The purpose of this organization is to work out a uniform system of procedure among the several states and establish general rules which will apply to all classes of securities which are to be sold as well as real estate, and also devise means to conserve the loanable capital of the United States for war purposes. Of the twenty-nine states now having Blue Sky Laws the practical operation of our law has been most successful and it was fitting to have this state so recognized, as the importance of the work to be done by the National Organization, of which Judge Berry is a member, cannot be overestimated.

### HON. PATRICK A. BERRY



The Commissioner of the Department of Securities in Ohio is well known as one who has honored other positions in the service of the people. Hon. Patrick A. Berry was born in Knox County, Ohio, and his father, John Berry, was a native of Belmont County, who came to Knox County when 12 years old. The mother, Mary Ann (Critchfield) Berry, was a native of Knox County, Ohio. Both parents of Judge Berry are dead. Patrick A. Berry attended the district schools and Danville Normal Academy, also Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va. He then took the law course at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating in 1892 with the degree of B. of L.

Mr. Berry first commenced practice of his profession at Atlanta, Ga., remaining there four years, then returned to Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, which has been his home ever since. Judge Berry served in the Ohio House of Representatives as the member from Knox County during the 74th and 75th General Assemblies. He was twice elected on the Democratic ticket Probate Judge of Knox County, serving two terms in that office. He was for many years chairman of the Knox

County Democratic Executive Committee. Judge Berry was appointed Commissioner of the Securities Department by Governor Cox July 1st, 1917. On August 17th, 1899, Mr. Berry was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kirk Cameron, of Millersburg, Holmes County, O., and the four children born of the union are all dead.

### HON. SAMUEL J. BLACK



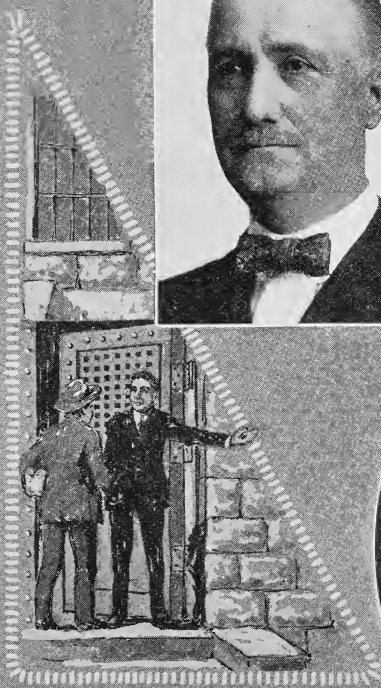
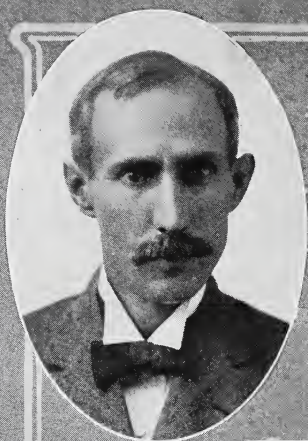
House Bill No. 556 which was enacted into law by the Eightieth General Assembly of Ohio authorized the purchase of a farm site and the building of a new penitentiary for the state. Hon. Samuel J. Black was author of the bill and Governor Cox appointed him secretary of the Commission which was appointed to carry out the plans for a new prison. Mr. Black rendered valuable service in this position, without pay, and his services in the Department of Securities have proven a great aid to his chief.

A more complete personal sketch of Mr. Black may be found on page 550, Vol. I, of this work.





# OHIO BOARD OF CLEMENCY



MR. PRICE RUSSELL,  
Wayne County.

MR. A. E. MCGHEE,  
Franklin County.

MR. EDWARD J. FAHEY,  
*Secretary*, Springfield.



## OHIO BOARD OF CLEMENCY

Prior to the passage of the indeterminate sentence law, in 1913, the Board of Pardons served a helpful and humane purpose in the administration of our penal affairs. Under the old law, and coincident with the time when many of the smaller counties lacked a resident judge of the common pleas court, it was neither strange nor unusual that drastic administration of justice at times crept across the threshold of our courts. Confirmed, but smooth crooks, with records unknown to the courts, occasionally received sentences sufficient for the offense of which convicted, but grossly inadequate in view of the criminal instincts of the offenders. In other instances, especially in small counties where a wave of crime created an abnormal state of the public mind, this sometimes found echo in harsh sentences, especially in the case of first offenders.

As best it could, but with lack of personal knowledge or contact with prisoners, the Board of Pardons sought to equalize and rectify as cases were brought to its attention. But as personal investigations were rarely, if ever, taken up by the old board on its own motion, naturally the prisoner with friends and ability of initiation received the most attention. It is not unusual for high-class crooks to have both.

Governor Cox and the prison authorities, all of whom saw clearly the inherent weakness of the old board and the lack of time on the part of the Board of Administration to give individual study to the case of each convict, conceived the idea of a new board to take over the duties of the two old ones and, in the interest of society, give its entire time to the problem of how, when and under what process of supervision it is best to set the offender free.

So, in 1917, the Ohio Board of Clemency was created, taking over the duties of the Board of Pardons and parole work of the Board of Administration which, as best it could, in view of the many other duties developing on it, had charge of the matter of paroles. Naturally the two old boards were conflicting, pardons being applied for, and sometimes recommended, when parole, with its attendant supervision, should have been the course.

Under the new law applications for clemency are general in nature and the Board of Clemency grants relief, if any is proper, in the manner best adapted to the particular case. This Board is in continuous

session. No final release or parole is granted, or pardon recommended, until after personal, and in unusual cases, sometimes several personal interviews. The Board also advises with and keeps in close touch with the judges and prosecuting attorneys of the State. No able-bodied prisoner is released until employment is provided.

All in all, the present Board conceives its duty to be one of protection to society by standing between it and confirmed criminals and those of such deranged criminal instincts that it is unsafe for them to be at large. On the other hand it extends the hand of helpfulness to first termers, young offenders and others where the evidences of reformation are real rather than pretended. This is the conception of a duty to the public, and spirit of helpfulness to those whose frailties have enmeshed them in the net of the law, as it appears to the present members of the Board.

A member of the Board has contributed the following article showing the great advance made in the cause of Prison Reform during the administration of Governor Cox.

"Today in the Ohio Penitentiary men are not asked to 'do time', but to render service.

"Less than twenty years ago the Ohio Penitentiary was pointed out as one of the blackest spots on the prison map of the nation. Only a dozen years ago, when delegates to the International Prison Congress made a visit to Ohio, they were entertained at Mansfield Reformatory, but were skillfully guided away from the Ohio Penitentiary while in the State.

"Today the Ohio Penitentiary holds one of the foremost positions among American prisons. Its treatment of prisoners has been revolutionized. Contract labor has been ousted, the old methods of brutality and force have disappeared, and rational methods of kindness and education have been installed.

"This great change has been brought about without the troubles that attended similar changes in other prisons. There has been no lack of discipline at any time, and Ohio has seen no period of maudlin sentimentality masquerading as reason where the uplifting of standards in prison was sought.

"Because the methods employed were rational and based on common sense, they have appealed to the men doing their sentence, and the records show the generous measure of response, on the part of the prisoners, to every effort for betterment of prison conditions.

"During 1917 more than 1,200 prisoners were at work part of the time outside the prison walls, being permitted to go either alone or under nominal guard to perform needed labor for the State. Few States are able to show so large a number of prisoners in the 'Honor Squad' doing 'trusty' work outside prison walls.

"Of the large number trusted outside the walls only two per cent. violated the trust reposed in them and ran away. Of the number that broke faith all were later caught and returned, save six. The use of the Honor Squad was thus carried on for one year with a net loss of one-half of one per cent. of the men trusted. It is reasonably certain some, if not all, of the six missing, will later be located and brought back, as the hunt for the men is not allowed to cease.

"The records tell their own story of how fully the Honor Squad members are co-operating in the development of the 'Trusty' system. Men who have completed their sentences and are free out in the world, are quick to give information where runaways may be found. Men on the Honor Squad regard a runaway as their enemy, as one who would do violence to all others in prison. Numerous instances of high sense of honor are shown each year by the men working as 'trusties', these men regarding their promise to go straight while outside as a contract that must be observed and fulfilled.

"Men out on honor are employed at the London new prison farm, and at the State institutions all over the State. They till the farms and gardens and care for the work about the buildings. A big squad helped construct the new building at the State Fair Grounds last fall, their work helping make possible its completion in time for the National Dairy Show. Another big squad worked a week helping get ready the packages that went on the Christmas train to the soldiers at Montgomery, Alabama.

"Another large delegation of 'trusties' is employed at the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, where the need for nurses grows rapidly each year owing to the physical condition of a large number of the inmates there.

"In whatever field the 'trusties' have been employed the work done has been good and few men have failed to respond cheerfully to the need for their services.

"Prison records show interesting facts relative to the operation of the indeterminate sentence law. It became effective May 29th, 1913. From that time up to Jan. 15th, 1918, 2,055 men, sent to prison under its provision have been released under its terms. Of the 2055 only 68 have been sent back for recommission of crime. This is less than three and one-half per cent.

"As in the honor squad, so in the indeterminate sentence law, prisoners have given hearty co-operation. That explains the small percentage of failures.

"Under the old determinate sentence men came to prison to 'do time'. Under it they got a specific period of time, they knew the number of months and days they had to do. There was lacking any big incentive to reformation because the State made no effort to develop that idea.

"Under the indeterminate sentence men do not 'do time', they render service to the State. Much rests on the prisoner. He can help himself by right conduct and good service. He can prolong his stay by demonstrating a defiant attitude toward law, authority and society. There must come from him not only obedience to rules and performance of service, but a reflection of a right mental attitude to warrant a release being granted him. When his offense and his state of mind warrant there is not much delay in releasing him after he has served his minimum sentence.

"This condition has an appeal to the prisoner who stops to think. The record shows the response the men have made to the situation. The average prisoner has been willing to do team work with the officials and protect and advance his own interests while inside, and many of them continue in that line when released.

"Not the least helpful of prison influence is the prison school. About 350 men are in school each day. By completing forty weeks in common school work they gain a month of good time. Many men doing life sentences are cheerful workers in the school.

"Releasing men from the blight of ignorance has a far-reaching effect. Hundreds of men come to prison unable to read or write. Their work is small. It is made larger as they learn; as they feel the sharp, sweet consciousness of aroused intelligence, of vivid life with its appeal.

"Today in Ohio intelligent effort is being made to appeal to the good in men, to send them out better able to act the part of men. Sentences may run from one to a long term of years. Releases on parole are granted when men have met the requirement of the law, and when they appear willing and able to go out and offend no more. Errors have been made. Other errors are inevitable, but the records of the prison tell the general story."

### HON. PRICE RUSSELL

The chairman of the Ohio Board of Clemency was born at Leroy, Medina County, Ohio, March 25th, 1865. His father George Rodney Russell was a native of Portage County, Ohio. Price Russell received his education in the public schools at Leroy and he attended Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, from which institution he received the honorary degree A. M.

Mr. Russell attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1890 and was admitted to the Bar at Columbus in 1891. He located at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, where he practiced his profession until he was chosen to represent Wayne County in the Ohio House of Representatives 1909-'10 and 1911-'12. In his second term Mr. Russell was chosen the Democratic floor leader to which party he belongs.

At the beginning of Governor Cox's term in 1913 Mr. Russell was appointed Executive Clerk which place he filled until in 1914 he was appointed Superintendent of Insurance by the Governor.

In January, 1917, Mr. Russell was again appointed Executive Clerk to Governor Cox where he remained until July 1st when he was appointed by the Governor a member of the Ohio Board of Clemency.

In the month of December, 1898, Mr. Russell was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Miller of Smithville, Ohio, and they have a daughter Marian Russell, aged 19 years.

### ALEXANDER E. McKEE

Alexander E. McKee was born in Indiana but grew to manhood in Missouri. He was educated in the public schools and had one year in a college preparatory school. Spent his early life on a farm but took up newspaper work at his majority. For a number of years owned and edited a country paper, leaving that in 1891 to take up city newspaper work. For nine years he was political writer on the Kansas City Journal. Later he was with the Scripps newspapers, three years at Kansas City and Cleveland, being transferred to the latter city in October, 1900. For two years he was financial editor for the Cleveland



Press, and later held the same position on the Cleveland Plain Dealer for four years. Leaving the newspaper business in 1906 he spent five years in the employ of the Cleveland Trust Company, as manager of one of its branches. In February, 1911, he returned to the Plain Dealer, and later in that year was sent to Columbus as state political writer, retaining that position until June, 1917, when he resigned to accept membership on the Ohio Board of Clemency. He was married June 7th, 1888, to Miss Fannie L. Knight, of Topeka, Kansas. Two sons were born, Leonard K. McKee, who died Dec. 1st, 1916, and A. L. McKee, who is employed as manager of Workmen's Compensation Department of the Standard Parts Company, of Cleveland. Mrs. McKee died in New Mexico where she had gone for her health in June, 1918.

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Edw. J. Fahey was born at Springfield, Ohio, was educated at St. Joseph's Parochial School and Business College. Formerly worked for Postmaster, Springfield, Ohio, until accepting position as secretary for Ohio Board of Clemency.



PRESTON ELMER THOMAS,  
Warden Ohio Penitentiary.

**PRESTON ELMER THOMAS,**  
**Warden Ohio Penitentiary**

The important post of chief executive officer of the Ohio State prison has been in able hands since 1913, when the present warden was assigned to the position. Mr. Thomas has proven beyond question that kindness and firmness can go hand in hand in the management of prisoners. The time was not so many years ago when inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary were almost crucified with punishment for what were, in some instances, trivial offenses against the prison rules. Warden Thomas was born at Cairo, Allen County, Ohio, November 30, 1871. His father, David D. Thomas, was a farmer and school teacher and he was a native of Wales, England. He came to America in 1840 and settled in Allen County. The mother (nee Sarah J. Ward) was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. This couple reared four sons, who adopted the profession of teaching. The son, Preston, attended the district schools and West Cairo High School, also Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, whence he graduated in the class of 1892 with the degree of B. of S. Mr. Thomas was a classmate of Ex-Governor Frank B. Willis. After teaching in the public schools for 16 years Mr. Thomas was appointed teacher at the Mansfield Reformatory, and from 1908 to 1913 he was field officer of that institution. The ability shown by Mr. Thomas at the Reformatory and his success in the handling of prison inmates fully justified the State Board of Administration in transferring him to the more responsible office of warden at the penitentiary. Warden Thomas is greatly interested in his work and says that his interest has constantly increased as he becomes better acquainted with the necessary qualifications for successful prison management. On January 1st, 1895, Mr. Thomas was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Blue of Wapakoneta, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Amanda, 22, now a senior student at Ohio State University, and son, Don R., 19, also a student at Ohio State University.

## OHIO PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

Should the penitentiary be re-built at Columbus, or a new one constructed on a large farm? This question had been discussed and debated by Governors and Legislatures for ten years previous to 1913. Soon after the Legislature convened in 1913, a Special Commission, composed of Dr. J. A. Leonard, superintendent of the State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, Dr. A. F. Shepherd, Alienist and Member of the Ohio State Board of Administration, Dr. Harris R. Cooley, in charge of the Warrensville Prison Farm, near Cleveland, Ohio, and Hon. Rutherford H. Platt, prominent real estate dealer, Columbus, Ohio, was appointed by Governor Cox to investigate and study the State Prison problem and make a report to the General Assembly as to the feasibility of moving the penitentiary from Columbus to a large farm.

After a comprehensive study of this subject, without any expense to the State, a report was submitted recommending that a farm of not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,500 acres be purchased to which the penitentiary would finally be moved. Primarily a farm adapted to agriculture was desired, in order to furnish the many state institutions, which were not raising sufficient farm products for their own use, with these necessities. Secondly, it was thought desirable to select a large tract, if possible, a part of which contained clay and shale land to the end that additional prison labor be employed in the manufacture of paving brick for which there is a great demand by the many political sub-divisions of the state.

A bill, embodying the provisions of this report, was introduced in the House by Samuel J. Black, the Member from Wyandot County, which provided for an appropriation of \$250,000.00 and the appointment of a Penitentiary Commission of four members, together with a secretary, all of whom were to serve without remuneration. It was the duty of this commission to select and purchase a site, employ an architect, provide ground plans, specifications and detailed drawings for a completed institution, after which the commission was to act in an advisory capacity in the actual construction of the walls and the various units, this construction to be under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Board of Administration on account of the prisoners which are to do the work being under their control.

This bill became a law and the members of the Special Commission were re-appointed by Governor Cox as members of the Ohio



Penitentiary Commission, except that, Senator William A. Greenlund, a prominent real estate dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed to succeed Hon. Rutherford H. Platt, who after the original findings had been submitted, had gone abroad. Samuel J. Black, the author of the bill, was appointed Secretary.

Since there is only one penitentiary and as it is a State rather than a district institution, only farms within a radius of 25 miles of Columbus were considered, this territory being so situated geographically as to be readily accessible to all parts of the state. After a personal inspection and careful study of all such sites, the Ellsworth farm of 1,448½ acres in Madison County, near London the County Seat, was procured by condemnation proceedings, the average price per acre, including court costs and damages was \$173.00, or in all \$251,346.66. At the Special Session of the 80th General Assembly an additional appropriation of \$25,000.00 was granted, while the 81st General Assembly, when Hon. Frank B. Willis was Governor, appropriated only \$10,000.00. The 82nd General Assembly during the 2d administration of Governor Cox appropriated \$50,000.00 more for additional land and \$230,000.00 for construction. The old penitentiary site, of nearly 23 acres in Columbus, can, in the opinion of real estate men, be sold for not less than \$500,000.00 — some have placed the price at \$750,000.00.

The large tract of land secured is highly fertile and specially adapted for agricultural purposes, without waste land and unbroken by highways or railroads. About 1,000 acres of this land has never been disturbed by the plow and there are between 300 and 400 acres of primeval forest, mostly white oak, in which practically speaking there has never been an ax. The value of the timber was estimated by experts to be worth as high as \$60,000.00. The eastern portion, 60 acres more or less, is a slight elevation, overlooking the entire tract, and fronts upon the pike leading from London to Sumerford and upon the Ohio Electric Railway. This elevation was at once selected as an admirable building site. It is covered by an open forest of great oaks in which the institution buildings can be erected with a landscape and architectural effect of rare beauty and dignity. There is most excellent water in abundance and it is easy of access from all parts of the state over the Pennsylvania, Big Four and Ohio Electric Railway Lines. There is building material in the form of lumber, sand, gravel and clay, suitable for making building brick and drainage tile, while building and crushed lime stone required can be procured from the State Quarries nearby. With the use of the prison labor, in connection with the materials which are on the farm for building purposes, there will be a minimum expenditure of money in completing this great institution.

Richards, McCarty and Bulford, Columbus, Ohio, were selected as architects. The entire Commission, together with Mr. Richards, the senior member of the firm of architects, visited several penitentiaries in different parts of the United States in order to get the best thought of the day and to personally inspect the most recently constructed prisons before working out the plans for the Ohio institution. The work is now well under way and the preliminary plans, comprising all units, are now ready and the actual work of construction will be begun this summer, work having been begun to erect a temporary dormitory on the farm which will house 200 prisoners who will be used for the purpose of excavating, grading and actually building the wall, cell blocks and the separate buildings, and this number will be increased from time to time. Within the wall will be about 60 acres, as provision has been made for a prison population of 3,000, although at this time only enough cell blocks will be erected and other facilities provided for the present population of about 2,000.

When the original committee was appointed by Governor Cox it was in his mind to get the present penitentiary away from the very heart of Industrial Columbus, where it is surrounded by railroad tracks and yards, factories, smoke stacks, gloom, soot and dirt. The present wall and buildings are old, porous and decaying and the general appearance and sanitary conditions are anything but inviting — no sanitary arrangements whatever for a great majority of the men, and he contended that even the State did not have the right to incarcerate its convicts under such adverse conditions releasing them in worse mental and physical condition than when such prisoners were received.

The farm idea also appealed to the Governor, where useful and healthful occupation can be provided as he contends that an idle house is a shame and a disgrace to any state. In connection with the farm idea the Governor was anxious to provide additional work and forever eliminate the inhuman idle house, and to this end 300 acres of land was leased in Perry County, on which is a brick plant, with abundance of shale and clay, as the Commission could not get agricultural land adjacent to land suitable for these purposes. While there have been delays and some legal technicalities to overcome, it is the goal to have four or five hundred prisoners make paving brick for state use — brick was selected as the product to manufacture as the item of labor is the expensive proposition in making brick, — as with free prison labor it has been conservatively estimated that the cost to manufacture can be cut down one half, and even on the basis of 250,000 brick a day, thousands of dollars can be saved to the state and turned into the Treasury, as against a continual expense heretofore to maintain the penitentiary.

The farm proposition will mean a great financial saving as well. The experimental stage has been long since passed, as the following figures will show. With a small beginning in 1913 there are now nearly 150 prisoners regularly employed doing farm work, these men being housed in a frame building constructed for this purpose. Large horse and cattle barns have been erected together with a dairy, hennery and canning plant. This year, 1918, 150 acres of corn will be grown, 125 acres planted in vegetables, 75 acres of hay and alfalfa harvested, 50 acres of wheat, 50 acres of beans, 50 acres of sorghum, 40 acres of potatoes and 20 acres of broom corn raised. To do this work 20 teams of horses and mules, with a complete line of farm equipment, are used. 400 chickens are being raised, 400 hogs fed and 200 head of cattle are being cared for, 150 of which are milch cows. Many of the other state institutions get their garden and farm products from this farm, the five state institutions located at Columbus coming first. One item will suffice to show what the possibilities are: From the prison farm five state institutions in Columbus get all the milk used and if this milk were purchased by the state it would cost \$4,150.00 a day or \$54,750.00 a year. The prisoners are doing all this work and in addition clearing the land, building fences, roads and laying tile.

The financial question is a big one. In dollars and cents the state is away ahead, although a great many well meaning people severely condemned the Governor for advocating the moving of the penitentiary, the purchase of the farm or employing prisoners either on the farm or for the purpose of making paving brick. Outside the financial gam, however, hundreds of prisoners will soon be out in the open air, enjoying the sunshine, engaged in useful occupations and learning how to work. These men will build themselves up physically and see life from a different angle, and when released they have a foundation on which to stand in order to build themselves up morally and take their rightful places in society.

While the state is going to be much richer financially, because all prisoners who are able will be given work, this great work cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Families are being reunited, children will be kept about the fireside in the home with a mother's influence to guide them, society will be benefited, for men's lives are being saved. The credit of it all will naturally go to Governor James M. Cox.



# OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION



MR. LANK M. SMITH,  
Crawford County.

MR. CLAYTON A. Mc-  
CLEARY,  
Columbus.  
JOHN HENRY NEWMAN,  
Librarian.

MR. MERRITT C. SPEIDEL,  
Miami County.



## THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY

"The state library is primarily an educational institution — distinct in its scope and function from other state educational agencies, yet supplementing them in their work toward a more enlightened and a more efficient citizenship. Through its reference and book-lending service and through the publication and distribution of documents, the library reaches people directly in every part of Ohio. Indirectly, it influences every section of the state through the assistance given the smaller libraries by the Library Organization Department. Through the Traveling Library Department, it supplies small shipments of books to individual borrowers and larger collections to schools, clubs and other organizations. In this way direct library service is extended to those communities which have not the advantage of even the smallest tax-supported libraries. The Legislative Reference Department compiles and distributes information on matters of current, political interest, answers inquiries from citizens and public officials, and maintains a special reference and bill drafting service for members of the state legislature. As a clearing house for library information, the state library which consists of more than one hundred thousand volumes is at the service of all the libraries in Ohio."

Prof. C. W. Park, president of the Board of Library Commissioners at the time of his retirement in 1918 made the above statement.

### CLAYTON A. McCLEARY

who succeeded Prof. Park as President of the Board was born in Harrisville, Harrison County, Ohio, September 24, 1875. He attended the common schools, entered Franklin College in 1893, and graduated in the Class of 1897 with degree of Ph. B. He spent three years in the law department of the Ohio State University, graduated with degree of LL. B. in 1900, and was admitted to the Bar of Ohio in June of that year. He immediately entered the lawoffice of his uncle, Colonel J. T. Holmes, where he remained for two years, and has practiced law in Columbus continuously since his admission to the Bar. He is a member of the Franklin County, Ohio State, and American Bar Associations.

Mr. McCleary is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. The Ohio State University Club, Columbus Lodge F. & A. M., Ohio

Chapter, Scioto Consistory, Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Mt. Vernon Commandery, The Columbus Athletic Club, The Scioto Country Club and the Columbus Riding Club. He is fond of golf and horse-back riding, which constitute his chief recreation.

For several years Mr. McCleary has been a Director in the Young Men's Christian Association and a Trustee of Indianola M. E. Church. A Democrat in politics and always active in public affairs, he has never sought office. He was, however, a member of the Columbus Charter Commission and served on the subcommittee which wrote the Charter under which Columbus is now governed. He was a member of the Columbus Recreation Commission, and, in February, 1917, was appointed a member of the State Library Board by Governor Cox. These positions came to him without solicitation and without notice.

Mr. McCleary was married on January 3, 1906, to Miss Maybell Crawford of Columbus, Ohio, and they live at 212 Fifteenth Avenue.

### LANK M. SMITH

recently appointed to membership on the State Library Commission by Governor Cox, is one of Crawford County's most influential and public spirited newspaper and business men. He is chief owner and general manager of The Bucyrus Publishing Company, at Bucyrus, Ohio, publishers of The Daily Forum and The News-Forum (semi-weekly).

Lank Smith is a farm product and was born September 1, 1868 in Lykens Township, Crawford County, Ohio, the youngest son of Frederick and Lucy Ann (Shupp) Smith, who died when Lank was a mere lad, leaving him to "blaze his own trail." District school instruction was brought abruptly to a close by the necessity of working to eke out a livelihood but integrity and determination finally afforded high school education and later a business course in Mansfield. Experience with a number of business firms preceded Mr. Smith's advent into newspaper business and by this avenue of development, Mr. Smith has effected political and social reforms and has brought his newspapers into the field of modern business.

Practically all of Lank Smith's business life has been lived in Bucyrus where he has been and continues a power in the development of the city. A leader in democratic circles, Mr. Smith has been the guiding spirit in progressive democracy and has served four terms as chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee. He has also served as a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and as a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary.

**MERRITT C. SPEIDEL**

editor-publisher; born at Port Jervis, New York, May 19, 1879; educated in the public schools of his native city; editor Port Jervis Daily Union; held various municipal official positions; in 1909, came to Ohio to engage in the publication of the Piqua Call of which he has since been general manager and editor and is now chief proprietor. Under his direction the paper has greatly improved and now stands high among the recognized dailies of the state. Mr. Speidel is a member of the Piqua Club, of the Odd Fellows and of the Freemasons. He is married and has one child. He was appointed state library commissioner, April, 1915, for a term ending April, 1920.

**JOHN HENRY NEWMAN****State Librarian**

John Henry Newman who served as State Librarian during the democratic administrations of Governors Harmon and Cox from 1911 to 1915 and who resigned the place upon the advent of Governor Willis in 1915, was again appointed by Governor Cox in 1918. A complete biographical sketch of Mr. Newman can be found in volume one of this work. During his retirement from the State Library, Mr. Newman was mostly engaged in lecturing before Chautauqua societies, and in behalf of the Red Cross.

**J. HOWARD DICE,****State Department of Library Organization**

J. Howard Dice was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh (Bachelor of Arts, 1911) and of the New York Library School (Bachelor of Library Science, 1913). For a short time he served on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was later employed for nearly two years as Reference Assistant in the Library of the Ohio State University, and in July of 1915 was appointed by the Ohio State Board of Library Commissioners as an assistant in the State

Library. Since May, 1916, Mr. Dice has held the position of Library Organizer. In the summer of 1917 he directed the Ohio State Summer Library School which was inaugurated at that time as one of the activities of the Board of Library Commissioners. He assisted in the organization of the Soldiers' Library at Camp Sherman during the fall of 1917, and since October, 1917, has acted as Library Director of Public Information on the staff of the U. S. Food Administration for Ohio. He has been recently appointed by the American Library Association to take charge of the library work conducted at the Columbus Barracks in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.

### GEORGE A. EDGE

#### Legislative Reference Department of Ohio State Library



A very valuable and comparatively new department of the Ohio State Library is the Legislative Reference Department.

The act creating the department was passed by the General Assembly in May, 1910. The work of the department is to compile in suitable form for reference all the information obtainable on current and pending legislation in other state and countries for the use of Ohio officials, also to aid members of the General Assembly in the drafting and preparation of bills.

Mr. Edge in charge of the Legislative Reference Bureau has been connected with the department since it was created and he is recognized as good authority on constructive legislation.

George A. Edge was born near Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, and he attended the public schools. He received the degree of Ph. B. from National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and the degree of LL. B. from the Law Department of Ohio Northern University. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1908, and began the practice of his profession at Fostoria, O., the same year. He continued the practice of law until appointed by the Board of Library Commissioners to take charge of the Legislative Reference Department under the Supervision of the State Librarian.





## THE OHIO BOARD OF CENSORS



MR. MAURICE S. HAGUE,  
Columbus.

MRS. MAUDE MURRAY  
MILLER,  
*Chairman*, Columbus.

MR. CHAS. G. WILLIAMS,  
Coshocton.

## OHIO BOARD OF CENSORS

The first law authorizing a Film Censorship in Ohio was enacted by the 80th General Assembly in 1913.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

Section 871-46. SEC. 1. There is created under the authority and supervision of the industrial commission of Ohio a board of censors of motion picture films. Upon the taking effect of this act, the industrial commission shall appoint with the approval of the governor, three persons, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, who shall constitute such board. Upon the expiration of the term of each member so appointed a successor shall be appointed in like manner for a term of three years.

The law was amended by the 81st General Assembly in 1915. The original Board appointed by Governor Cox in 1913 was composed of Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, of Columbus, James A Maddox, Columbus, and Harry E. Vestal, Ada, Ohio.

Mr. Maddox resigned from the board to accept the management of the Majestic Moving Picture Theatre, Columbus, and Governor Cox appointed W. R. Wilson, of Columbus, to succeed him. H. E. Vestal was succeeded in 1915 by Charles C. Williams, Coshocton, who was appointed by Governor Willis. W. R. Wilson was succeeded in 1917 by Maurice S. Hague, of Columbus, appointed by Governor Cox. The Board now is composed of Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, Chairman; Charles G. Williams and Maurice S. Hague. Mrs. Miller was re-appointed by Governor Cox following his second inauguration. She has served continuously since the Board was first established.

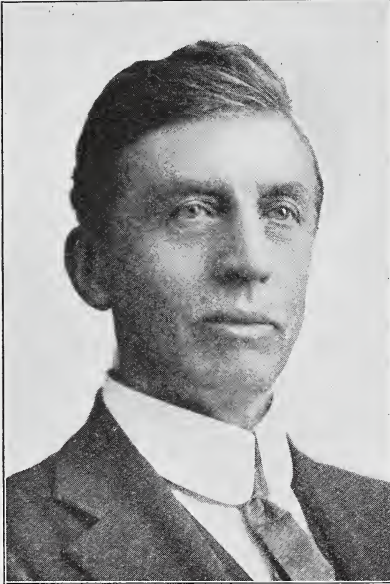
In the first year of the work of the Board something like seventy per cent of films were ordered "cut out" in the interest of morality and protection to the young, and about ten per cent were entirely rejected. Now there is only about two per cent of films rejected, the manufacturers and promoters finding that they cannot afford to present unwholesome pictures to the Board.

The aggregate receipts from "fees" to the Board for the last fiscal year were about \$30,000 and the expenditures and running expenses about \$20,000.



## CHARLES BURLEIGH GALBREATH

State Librarian



One of the best known Librarians in the United States is the subject of this sketch.

Charles Burleigh Galbreath was born in Fairfield Township, Columbiana, County, Ohio, February 25th, 1858. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and they came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina before the American revolution.

On account of their Anti-Slavery views they were compelled to remove to Ohio where they settled near the birthplace of Edwin Coppock of Harper's Ferry fame.

Charles B. Galbreath was educated in the district schools of Columbiana County and Lisbon High School. He entered Mt. Union Col-

lege and graduated from that institution in 1883 with the degree of M. A.

He was elected principal of the Wilmot, Stark County, schools where he remained until 1886 when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the East Palestine schools where he remained eight years. He resigned in 1893 to accept a place in Mt. Hope College, becoming president of that institution three years later.

Mr. Galbreath was school examiner in Columbiana County eight years. He was first appointed State Librarian under the administration of Governor Asa Bushnell in 1896, and he has served with one intermission of three years ever since until his successor John Henry Newman was appointed in 1918.



## CHARLES L. RESCH,

### State Oil Inspector



The position of Inspector of Oils in Ohio has always carried with it a large degree of political responsibility and the present occupant of the office is well known as a successful and very popular man with the public. Charles L. Resch was born in Marion Township, Franklin County, Ohio, September 20th, 1871. He received his education in the district school of Marion Township, the public schools of Columbus and later he studied two years in the German Lutheran Parochial School. Mr. Resch has always taken an active interest in politics and is a thorough going Democrat of the Jacksonian type. In 1903 he was appointed Deputy in the office of Sheriff George J. Karb where

he remained five years. On May 1st, 1908, he was appointed Deputy Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, resigning that position to become a candidate for sheriff of Franklin County. He was elected sheriff and re-elected in 1914, serving most acceptably to the people.

Mr. Resch was finely equipped for his present position and in 1917 Governor Cox tendered him the appointment.

In the year 1894 Mr. Resch was joined in marriage with Miss Catherine Will of Columbus, Ohio.

**GEN. JOHN C. SPEAKS,**  
**Chief Game Warden**



The state of Ohio probably gives more attention than any other state to the propagation and preservation of Fish and Game. All of the bordering lakes and inland streams are constantly replenished with young fish and the game laws are rigidly enforced.

Gen. Speaks has held the office of Game Warden since 1907 when he was appointed by Governor Harris.

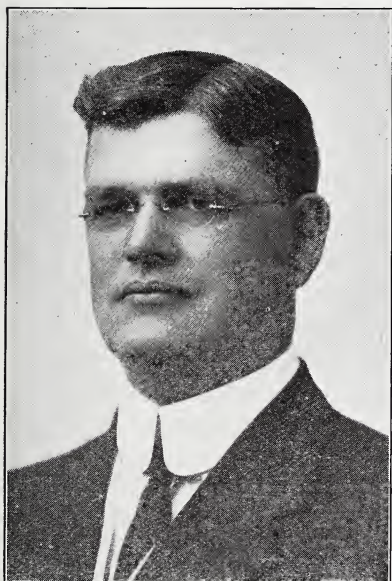
John C. Speaks was born at Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio, February 11th, 1859. He received his education in the public schools and was engaged in various business enterprises at Canal Winchester and Columbus for many years. He was a member of the Ohio National

guard for more than thirty years rising through all the ranks of the Fourth Regiment and finally to the command of the second Brigade. When the Ohio troops were mobilized for service in the present world war General Speaks went with his command to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, but was later honorably discharged when he returned to his position as Game Warden.

In the year 1889 Gen. Speaks was joined in marriage with Miss Edna Lawyer of Canal Winchester, and they have 3 sons now in the military service of the U. S.

## OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

H. H. Shirer, Secretary



The Ohio Board of State Charities is composed of eight members appointed by the Governor, who is an ex-officio member and president of the Board. The law requires that the membership shall be equally divided between the two leading political parties and fixes the term of office at four years—the terms of two members expiring annually. The members receive no compensation for their services, but the actual expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties are paid by the State. The Board appoints its own Secretary and heads of departments. It is required to hold quarterly meetings, but special meetings of the entire Board or committees

thereof may be held at any time.

It was first established by an act of the legislature passed in 1867, Massachusetts being the only state to precede Ohio in the enactment of such a law. Its organization at that time was due to the efforts of a member of the House of Representatives from Cuyahoga County, Honorable D. A. Dangler, who had the support of the then Governor, Jacob D. Cox. The motive that actuated Mr. Dangler in the introduction of his measure is defined by him as follows: "I availed myself of the opportunity, as a member of the Ohio Legislature, of visiting the State institutions for the purpose of familiarizing myself, as far as possible, with their arrangement. It was after such a visit that I became impressed that the citizens of the great State of Ohio should have a more perfect knowledge of the management of these institutions than was gained by the annual visits of their representatives in the Legislature." In a speech advocating the passage of the bill introduced by him, Mr. Dangler said:

"My objects are, by the agency of a common center and common head, to crystallize those various suggestions tending towards reforma-

tion and economy in the present system of management and extend their application to all alike by the same agency; to extract from the systems in use in the European states and countries, such ideas as may be applicable to our peculiar wants and requirements; through the introduction of statistics and analytical records, to assist in the diminution of crime, suffering and sickness, by pointing out the causes, occasion and the source; by the adoption of similar rules and regulations for institutions of a like character, to render their management uniform, harmonious and effective, and by a common standard of qualification for the various offices, prevent the appointment of any but those fully qualified to discharge the various duties with honesty and efficiency."

In 1872 the Board was abolished, but it was again organized in 1876 under the old law with the additional provision for a salaried secretary. On April 15, 1880, the law was so amended as to provide for a Board of six members, instead of five, the original number. In 1913, the General Assembly again amended the law changing the membership from six to eight.

The original purpose of the Board was not to create an executive agency, but one that would have supervision over the whole system of public charitable and correctional institutions of the State, counties and cities. It has authority to require reports from all such institutions, showing the cost of operation and statistics of inmates. All plans for State institutions, jails, children's homes, infirmaries and other public correctional and benevolent institutions must be submitted to the Board for criticism and approval. The Governor of the State may, at any time, order an investigation of a public institution, to be made by the entire Board or by a designated committee thereof.

In 1910, the General Assembly placed an important administrative duty upon the Board, by the passage of the law known as the Pay Patient Law, whereby relatives and guardians of patients in certain State institutions would be subject to investigation as to financial resources and, when so ordered, to reimburse the State for the support of such patients, at a rate not exceeding \$3.50 per week. The original act and amendments thereto require such investigations to be made in relation to patients in State hospitals for the insane, the Hospital for Epileptics, the Institution for Feeble-Minded and the State Sanatorium. From August 15, 1910, when the law was put into effect, to June 30, 1917, there was paid into the State Treasury, \$2,049,645.07. The cost to the State for collecting the above amount has been a trifle less than four per cent.

The General Assembly in 1913 passed an act which requires the Board of State Charities to certify or license all public and private in-



stitutions and agencies caring for dependent and delinquent children. The same act also conferred upon the Board the right to receive into its custody dependent children, by commitment by Juvenile Courts and transfer from child-caring agencies. To carry out this new and important function, the Board created a division known as the Children's Welfare Department. The demands upon this Department for the care of children have been much greater than the funds available have permitted, in order to have a staff of workers to properly perform this peculiar function. From the creation of the Children's Welfare Department to June, 1917, 249 children have been received into its custody as public wards. During the same period 756 visits were made to 217 institutions; 569 visits have been made to foster homes of wards; advice and special service have been given to cases not wards of the Board in 409 instances. Each year the workers of this Department travel approximately 75,000 miles.

During the existence of the Board of State Charities, there have been some very important developments in the State service. Many of these have been finally achieved after years of effort to arouse the citizens to realization of the necessity for such. In brief, some of the progressive steps are as follows:

1. The development of the cottage plan of institutions for the care of insane. It is said that the Toledo State Hospital is the first hospital in the world which is built on a plan other than large congregate buildings. This hospital was opened in 1888. This type of architecture has been adopted in the development of new institutions and in additions to others.

2. The establishment of a reformatory for male felons between sixteen and thirty years of age who are first offenders. The achievements of this Institution at Mansfield, under the able superintendency of J. A. Leonard, have attracted world-wide notice and admiration.

3. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for all persons committed to the reformatories and to the Penitentiary.

4. The establishment of a separate institution for the exclusive care of epileptics. The Hospital at Gallipolis, built on the cottage plan and opened in 1893, was the first complete State institution in the United States for this purpose.

5. An attempt to afford custodial care for feeble-minded adults and the development of a farm colony in connection with the State Institution. The present facilities are inadequate to meet the demands for custodial care of this unfortunate group of individuals, which are now being considered as much of a social menace as the insane.

6. Departure from the stern practice of mechanical restraint for the insane in state institutions and the gradual development of occupational activities for such.

7. The establishment of a State Sanatorium for persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

8. The establishment of district sanatoriums for the treatment and care of various types and stages of tubercular affection.

9. The creation of a special institution for the care of insane criminals and other insane persons who have criminal tendencies. This institution is known as Lima State Hospital and was opened for the reception of patients in 1915.

10. The creation of a State Reformatory for women, at Marysville, for the care of female felons and misdemeanants. This includes offenders previously committed to the Ohio Penitentiary and many others who were sentenced to work-houses and county jails.

11. The creation of a central plan of management of State Institutions by a Board known as the Ohio Board of Administration, consisting of four members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. No other State Board of this character is so constituted so as to prevent, so far as possible, any attempt at political control by particular party. In 1910, this Board succeeded the former boards of trustees for each institution, except the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, which continues under the former plan.

#### SECRETARIES OF BOARD.

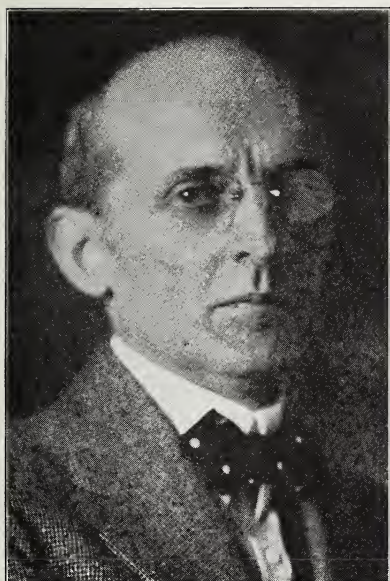
The Secretary of the Board is the executive officer of the Board. In addition to his executive duties in management of the office, he visits and inspects State and County institutions.

Since its organization in 1867, the Board has had four Secretaries: Rev. Albert G. Byers, M. D., 1867-1890; John G. Doran, December, 1890, to April, 1892; Joseph Perkins Byers, son of the first Secretary, April, 1892, to November, 1902; H. H. Shirer, since December 1, 1902.

The present Secretary was born near Dayton in 1872. He was graduated from the High School of that city in 1893 and received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1897. Within a few days after receipt of his College Degree, he was appointed an instructor at the University and continued in that work until his unanimous election as Secretary of the Board. In 1898 he married a college classmate, Etta May Dannenberg. A daughter is a member of the graduating class at East High School and a son is student at the Douglas Junior High School. Since Mr. Shirer's residence in Columbus he has been identified with a number of local activities, serving as the President of the Columbus Oratorio Society for several years, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Associated Charities. For six years, he has been Financial Secretary of the American Prison Association.

## MEDICAL LAW OF OHIO.

Dr. H. M. Platter, Secretary



**Board**—The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the State Medical Board, consisting of seven members, to serve for seven years, representation being given to schools of practice in the state as nearly as possible in proportion to their numerical strength in the state but no one school to have a majority of the whole board.

**Board Members** — John K. Scudder, M. D., President (1919), Cincinnati; Ben R. McClellan, M. D., Vice President (1922); J. H. J. Upham, M. D. (1920), Columbus; S. M. Sherman, M. D., Treasurer (1921), Columbus; Lester E. Siemon, M. D., (1918), Cleveland; C. E. Sawyer, M. D., (1923), Marion; Lee Humphrey, M. D., (1924), Malta; H. M. Platter, M. D., Secretary, State House, Columbus. The Entrance Examiner for the board is Prof. K. D. Swartzel, Columbus.

**Examinations** — Examinations are held at Columbus in June and December.

**Fees** — Examination, \$25.00; recording fee, 50 cents; reciprocal fee, \$50.00. Preliminary examination fee, \$3.00. In case of failure applicant is entitled to re-examination within twelve months.

**Application for License** — The applicant must file with the secretary a written application on a form prescribed by the board, verified by oath, and furnish satisfactory proof that he is more than 21 years old and is of good moral character. In the application, as a condition of admission to the examination, he must produce acceptable credentials of preliminary education (see College Standard) and must present either a diploma from some legally chartered medical institution in the United States in good standing at the time of issuing such diploma, as defined by the Board, or a diploma or license approved by the board

which has conferred the full right to practice all branches of medicine or surgery in some foreign country. The diploma or license, legally certified, must be presented with the application, together with such other data bearing on the applicant's medical education, as the board may require. If the evidence submitted is satisfactory to the board, the applicant is admitted to an examination (given in the English language only) in anatomy, physiology, Pathology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, the principles and practice of medicine, diagnosis, surgery, obstetrics and such other subjects as the board requires. Examinations in materia medica, therapeutics and principles and practice are conducted by the member or members of the board representing the applicant's school of practice. The examination in diagnosis includes laboratory tests in urinalysis, identification of pathologic and bacteriological slides and also clinical examination of patients. Practical examinations are also given in anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics. Certificates must be recorded with the probate judge of the county in which the applicant resides. On change of residence the certificate must be recorded anew by the probate judge of the county into which the holder removes. *Temporary licenses* are not granted by the board. The board has authority to refuse or to revoke a license for cause.

**College Standard — Preliminary Requirements** — In accordance with the law of April 14, 1900, amended May 9, 1908, the board appointed and certified a preliminary examiner who is empowered to issue certificates to prospective matriculants in Ohio medical colleges which guarantee proper preliminary education, and which are on (1) acceptable credentials or (2) on examination.

The credentials which may be accepted are as follows: (a) a diploma from a reputable college granting the degree of A. B., B. S., or equivalent degree; (b) a diploma from a high school of the first grade, normal school or seminary, legally constituted, issued after four years of study; (c) a teachers' permanent or life certificate; (d) a student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college.

In the absence of the foregoing qualifications, the entrance examiner may examine the applicant in such branches as are required for graduation from a first-class high school of this state, and to pass such examination is deemed sufficient qualification. If the examination is passed and the fee of \$3.00 is paid, a medical student's entrance certificate is issued. A general average of 75 per cent. is required.

**Medical Education** — Applicant must have completed four full course of not less than thirty-two weeks each, exclusive of vacations



and holidays, in four separate years in a medical college recognized by the board.

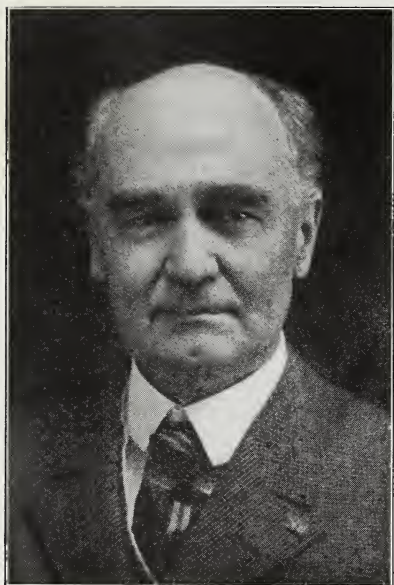
**Exemptions** — The act does not prohibit service in case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies; nor does it apply to any commissioned medical officer of the government service in the discharge of his professional duties, nor to any legally qualified dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry; nor to legally qualified consultants; nor to legally qualified physicians or surgeons residing on the border of a neighboring state, whose practice extends into the limits of this state; nor to any osteopath who has passed an examination before the board in anatomy, physiology, obstetrics and diagnosis, and who is licensed to practice osteopathy in the state, but not permitted to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery.

**Reciprocity** — No applicant who has failed to pass the Ohio examination will be granted a license under the reciprocity clause. Ohio reciprocates on the basis of an examination with New York, New Jersey, Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and on the basis either of an examination or diploma from a recognized medical college without examination, if the diploma and the license were issued prior to July 1, 1900, with Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri Nebraska, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, California, Oklahoma, Mississippi Alabama, Illinois.

**Definition of Act** — "A person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery or midwifery, within the meaning of this act, who uses the words or letters, 'Dr.,' 'Doctor,' 'Professor,' 'M. D.,' 'M. B.,' or any other title in connection with his name which in any way represents him as engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery, in any of its branches, or who examines or diagnoses for a fee or compensation of any kind, or prescribes, advises, recommends, administers or dispenses for a fee or compensation of any kind, direct or indirect, a drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment of whatever nature for the cure or relief of a wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease. The use of any such words, letters or titles in such connection or under such circumstances as to induce the belief that the person who uses them is engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery or midwifery, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the intent of such person to represent himself as engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery or midwifery."

Acts of Feb. 1896; April 14, 1900; April 21, 1902; and March 19, 1906; revised and consolidated May 9, 1908; codified Feb. 14, 1910; amended May 31, 1911; April 18, 1913; April 26, 1915, and May 1, 1915.

**WILLIAM H. TOMLINSON,**  
**Superintendent of Insurance**



The Insurance Department of Ohio is one of the most important branches of the State Government and it has had able men for superintendent during recent years. William H. Tomlinson, the present head of the department was born at Dayton, Ohio, January 28th, 1861. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina. Mr. Tomlinson received his education in the public schools at Dayton, Ohio, and he graduated from Central High School in that city in 1881. He read law with Hon. John A. McMahon and was admitted to the Bar at Columbus, O., in 1885. He entered practice of his profession at Dayton and was clerk of Mayor's Court in 1890-

1892. He was elected clerk of the Dayton Municipal Court in 1892 for a term of three years and was the only Democrat elected on the city ticket that year. Mr. Tomlinson was a candidate for Judge of Police Court in 1895, but was defeated by 51 votes.

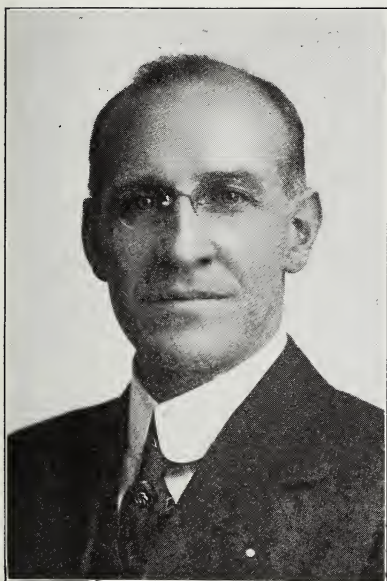
In the year 1892 Mr. Tomlinson was married to Miss Laura Thornley of Gallipolis, Ohio.

Mr. Tomlinson served on the Dayton City Board of Elections for nine years and he was co-author of the first state-wide primary law, in connection with U. S. Senator Burton and others. He was in 1913 appointed Inspector in the State Banking Department, "Blue Sky" division, by Governor Cox, continuing during the administration of Governor Willis.

On June 1st, 1917, Mr. Tomlinson was appointed by Governor Cox Superintendent of Insurance to succeed Judge Taggart.

## T. ALFRED FLEMING

### State Fire Marshal



The department of State Fire Marshal has been in operation in Ohio for about 15 years and it is safe to say that within that period of time many millions of dollars worth of property has been saved to the people of the state through the deterrent effect against the crime of arson which has been brought about by the vigilance of the Fire Marshal's office.

T. Alfred Fleming named for the office by Governor Cox April 1st, 1917, has proven his ability to maintain the high standing of the department.

During 1917 and 1918 since the great war conservation measures have been in force three-fourths of the service of the state Fire Marshal's office in Ohio has been for the preservation of the food and industrial supply. T. Alfred Fleming was born at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, June 23d, 1874. His father John Fleming was a native of Dundee, Scotland and he died in 1912.

The immediate family circle of T. Alfred Fleming has in 1918 nine (9) members in war service, ranking from Senior Major to private, all from Canada. Two nieces are Red Cross nurses, one in France and one in England.

Mr. Fleming is finely educated and besides having been ordained a minister of the Gospel which calling he was compelled to relinquish on account of nervous breakdown, he has filled several important public positions.

In 1916 he was elected as a Democrat one of the Cuyahoga County delegation to the 82d General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917 he introduced House Bill No. 296 known as the "Ante-Discrimination Insurance" bill and since it became a law has proven

its value. On November 15th, 1900, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Inez Henderson of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have a daughter Lois, 15 years.

## JOSEPH P. HERSHBERGER, JR.

### First Deputy Fire Marshal

An able assistant to his chief in the work of his department Joseph P. Hershberger, Jr., was born at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, March 24th, 1891. His father, Dr. J. P. Hershberger, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and he has been a practicing physician at Lancaster, Ohio, since 1881.

Joseph, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, O., graduating from High School in 1908. He attended Ohio State University four years, graduating therefrom in 1912 with the degree of B. of S.

He worked as an assistant on the farm in the department of Agriculture College, O. S. U., receiving Masters Degree of Science.

Mr. Hershberger is a Democrat in politics and at the organization of the 82d General Assembly in 1917 he was made assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. In May, 1917, he was appointed First Deputy in the office of State Fire Marshal.

On June 30th, 1917, Mr. Hershberger was married to Miss Hilda M. Lancaster County, Pa., and he has been a practicing physician at Lancaster,



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



The Ohio Constitution provides That: "So long as the State shall have public works, which require Superintendence, a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Governor for the term of one year."

This amendment was adopted by a vote of the people of Ohio in September, 1912, and became effective January 1st, 1913.

A Superintendent took the place of a board consisting of three members.

John I. Miller, who had been appointed Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works by Governor Harmon, in June, 1911, was appointed first Superintendent of Public Works, and thoroughly reorganized the Department. In the first year a saving of \$24,000.00 in salaries was made alone in the elimination of unnecessary positions. A thorough revision of the fiscal system of collecting receipts and making disbursements was established. Modern methods of accounting were installed, and for the first time in many years the receipts of the Department of Public Works were greater than the expenses.

The State Department of Public Works has charge of the Canal Systems and the public parks, comprising the Ohio and Erie Canal, the Miami and Erie, Portage Lakes, Buckeye Lake, Indian Lake, Lake St. Marys and Loramie.

There has been no commercial navigation on the canals for many years, but the State has received \$1,107,588.74 revenue from the public works since January 1st, 1913. The annual receipts are greater today than was the case when the canals were in full operation.

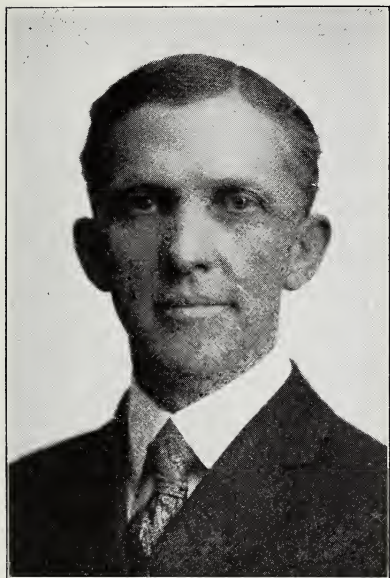
The Department has in force leases for State lands belonging to the Public Works of Ohio, to a total value of \$2,250,550.00. This brings a return of approximately 6% annually on this valuation to the state.

The annual receipts for the sale of water for power and industrial uses is at present about \$85,000.00. Within the near future this amount will be greatly increased.

John I. Miller, the present Superintendent of Public Works, is a native of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, and in early boyhood became a resident of Van Wert. He obtained his early education in the Country Schools and attended college at Angola, Indiana; Lima, Ohio, and Miami University. He taught Country School, and was principal of Delphos, Ohio, high school five years. Served as County Engineer of Van Wert County nearly five years. He was admitted to the bar in 1911, and in same month, June, was appointed Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works by Governor Judson Harmon; on the abolishment of the Board of Public Works, Mr. Miller was made the first Superintendent by Governor Harmon.

Governor James M. Cox has re-appointed him to this position three times.

**WILLIAM ALLEN EYLAR,**  
**Superintendent of Public Printing**



The important office of "State Printer," as the place is usually termed, as a rule is given to a friend and supporter of the state administration, and the present occupant, Mr. Eylar, is a Democratic editor and publisher of two newspapers, one in Adams County and the other in Brown County, Ohio.

William Allen Eylar was born at West Union, Adams County, Ohio, October 16th, 1875. His father, Joseph W. Eylar, was born at Ash Ridge, Brown County, Ohio, and he founded "The People's Defender," a Democratic newspaper, at West Union. He represented Adams County for two terms in the Ohio legislature. The mother (nee Mary

Ellen Oldson), was a native of Adams County. Both parents are dead.

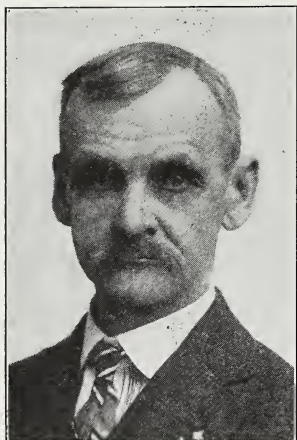
The son, William Allen, received his early education in the public schools at West Union and learned the trade of printer. In the year 1890 he went with his parents to Georgetown, Brown County, the father having taken charge of the "News-Democrat" in that city. Here William attended High School, whence he graduated. After his father's death he engaged actively in the management of the News-Democrat and in 1917 he purchased "The People's Defender," at West Union, resuming control of the paper his father had founded. Both of his properties have always been the "official" Democratic newspapers in their respective counties. Mr. Eylar has the honor to own two of the best newspapers published in Southern Ohio. He is the Democratic district committeeman for the Sixth Congressional District.

He was appointed by Governor Cox Superintendent of Public Printing in 1917. In the year 1907 Mr. Eylar was joined in marriage with Miss Marjorie Hensch of Georgetown, Ohio, and they have been

blessed with four children, Thomas W., Mary Ellen, Carolina, and William Allen, Jr.

Mr. Eylar was City Clerk of Georgetown, 1907-1911, during which period the city made many notable improvements, such as building an electric light plant, new cement sidewalks and a public building containing a fine auditorium costing over \$100,000.

### EDWIN O. LEASE



The secretary to the Superintendent of Public Printing during the present administration is rather a unique personality in that he has the remarkable distinction of having served at different periods as Mayor of three separate towns in Ohio.

Edwin O. Lease was born at Fostoria, Seneca County, Ohio, August 22d, 1864. His father was Rev. Gershon Lease who was a Methodist minister all his life and a native of Logan County, Ohio. He died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1901.

The son Edwin was educated in the public schools and learned the printing trade at Fremont, Ohio, which occupation he has followed most of his life. Mr. Lease worked as a reporter on Toledo newspapers for several years and in 1893-1896 he published a village newspaper at Payne, Paulding County. In the year 1897 Mr. Lease was married to Miss Eugenia Brice of Toledo, Ohio, and a son Gershon Brice is now a student in High School at Batavia, Ohio. Mrs. Lease is dead.

Mr. Lease conducted the "Observer" at Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, and was chosen "mayor" of that thriving old town in 1898. He afterwards removed to Amelia, Clermont County, Ohio, where he worked at job printing and was three times elected "mayor" of the village. He again removed his business to Batavia and in the year 1912 was chosen "mayor" of that town. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio in 1917 Mr. Lease was elected Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives and at the close of the session he was appointed by Mr. Eylar his secretary.



**HENRY C. GRAY,**  
**Commissioner of Soldiers' Claims.**



The Department of soldiers' claims was established by the state of Ohio for the purpose of furnishing information to applicants for government pensions and to aid the veterans of all our wars to secure the relief due them.

Henry C. Gray himself a veteran of the American Civil War was born at Reily, Ohio, May 28th, 1843. His father Samuel Gray was a native of New Jersey. Henry C. Gray was educated in the public schools of Butler County, Ohio, and he attended college at Billingsville and Peoria, Indiana. During the Civil War Mr. Gray served in Co. I 167th O. V. I. and Co. A 88th O. V. I. He is a Democrat in politics and

he served as Recorder of Butler County and later he was chosen Auditor of the county.

He also served as Deputy State Oil Inspector. Mr. Gray was first appointed Commissioner of Soldiers' Claims by Governor Cox in April, 1914, and for the second term April, 1917.

## OHIO REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CON- GRESS 1917-1918

### MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

WARREN G. HARDING, *Republican*.....Marion  
ATLEE POMERENE, *Democrat*.....Canton

### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

*First District*—\*NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, *Republican*.....Cincinnati  
*Second District*—VICTOR HEINTZ, *Republican*.....Cincinnati  
*Third District*—\*WARREN GARD, *Democrat*.....Hamilton  
*Fourth District*—B. F. WELTY, *Democrat*.....Lima  
*Fifth District*—JOHN S. SNOOK, *Democrat*.....Paulding  
*Sixth District*—\*CHAS. C. KEARNS, *Republican* ..... Batavia  
*Seventh District*—\*SIMON D. FESS, *Republican* ..... Yellow Springs  
*Eighth District*—\*JOHN A. KEY, *Democrat*,.....Marion  
*Ninth District*—\*ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, *Democrat*.....Toledo  
*Tenth District*—\*ROBERT M. SWITZER, *Republican*.....Gallipolis  
*Eleventh District*—H. C. CLAYPOOL, *Democrat*.....Chillicothe  
*Twelfth District*—\*CLEMENT L. BRUMBAUGH, *Democrat*.....Columbus  
*Thirteenth District*—\*ARTHUR W. OVERMYER, *Democrat*.....Fremont  
*Fourteenth District*—E. R. BATHRICK, *Democrat*.....Akron  
*Fifteenth District*—GEORGE WHITE, *Democrat*.....Marietta  
*Sixteenth District*—\*ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH, *Republican*.....Canton  
*Seventeenth District*—\*WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, *Democrat*... Johnstown  
*Eighteenth District*—\*DAVID A. HOLLINGSWORTH, *Republican*.... Cadiz  
*Nineteenth District*—\*JOHN G. COOPER, *Republican*.....Youngstown  
*Twentieth District*—\*WILLIAM GORDON, *Democrat*.....Cleveland  
*Twenty-first District*—\*ROBERT CROSSER, *Democrat*.....Cleveland  
*Twenty-Second District*—\*HENRY I. EMERSON, *Republican*... Cleveland

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\*Re-elected.

## MEMBERS OF SENATE—EIGHTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AGNEW, WILLIAM.....	Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, residence 41-45 E. 95th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
APPLE, I. M.....	Democrat, 12th District, Darke, Miami and Shelby counties, Dealer in Threshing Machinery, residence Sidney, Ohio.
BAKER, B. E.....	Democrat, 13th and 31st District, Hardin, Logan, Marion, Union, Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot counties, Physician, residence Milford Center, Ohio.
BENEDICT, CLARENCE A.....	Democrat, 34th District, Lucas county, Teacher, residence 2444 Parkwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
BERRY, T. M.....	Democrat, 32d District, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties, Farmer-Manufacturer, residence Spencerville, Ohio.
BROWN, W. M.....	Democrat, 27th and 29th District, Medina, Lorain, Ashland and Richland counties, Farmer, residence R. F. D. No. 2, Nova, Ohio.
BUSBY, T. A.....	Republican, 11th District, Champaign, Clark, and Madison counties, Mayor-Retired Editor, residence South Vienna, Ohio.
CRAWFORD, GEO. S.....	Democrat, 18th and 19th District, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, part of Monroe and part of Noble counties, Farmer, residence Graysville, Ohio.
CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE S.....	Democrat, 9th and 14th District, Athens, Hocking, Fairfield, Washington, Morgan, part of Noble and part of Monroe counties, Lawyer, residence Lancaster, Ohio.

DAVIS, HENRY W.....	Republican, 23th District, Trumbull and Mahoning counties, Real Estate, residence Youngstown, Ohio.
GALBREATH, A. A.....	Republican, 20th and 22d District, Columbiana, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson counties, President Typewriter Company-Business School, residence Rogers, Ohio.
GILMORE, HUGH R.....	Democrat, 3d District, Montgomery and Preble counties, Attorney, residence Eaton, Ohio.
HARDING, CHAS. F.....	Republican, 1st District, Hamilton county, Druggist, residence 1570 John St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
HOLDEN, JOHN E.....	Democrat, 2d and 4th District, Butler, Warren, Brown and Clermont counties, Pullman Conductor, residence Morrow, Ohio.
HOLL, GEO. W.....	Democrat, 32d District, Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties, Tile and Brick Manufacturer, residence New Knoxville, Ohio.
HORN, WILLIS.....	Democrat, 17th and 28th District, Morrow, Knox, Holmes and Wayne counties, Attorney, residence Orrville, Ohio.
JONES, GEORGE D.....	Democrat, 10th District, Franklin and Pickaway counties, Lawyer, residence 1175 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
KENNEDY, JAS. S.....	Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Plumber, residence 1276 E. 115th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LLOYD, ERASTUS G.....	Democrat, 10th District, Franklin and Pickaway counties, Lawyer, residence Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
MILLER, FRANK.....	Democrat, 13th and 31st District, Hardin, Logan, Marion, Union, Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot counties, Lawyer, residence Crestline, Ohio.



- MILLER, J. HENRY..... Democrat, 15th and 16th District, Muskingum, Perry, Delaware and Licking counties, Lawyer, residence Newark, Ohio.
- MOONEY, CHARLES A..... Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Manager Life Insurance Co., residence 1008 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- MURRELL, U. G..... Republican, 5th and 6th District, Fayette, Greene, Clinton, Highland and Ross counties, Physician, residence Wilmington, Ohio.
- OBERLIN, ADAM W..... Republican, 21st District, Carroll and Stark counties, Real Estate Dealer, residence Canton, Ohio.
- O'BRIEN, ROBERT J..... Republican, 1st District, Hamilton county, Real Estate, residence Hotel Savoy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- PALMER, T. J..... Democrat, 24th and 26th District, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Summit, and Portage counties, Farmer, R. F. D. No. 20, E. Akron, Ohio.
- SHOHL, WALTER M..... Republican, 1st District, Hamilton county, Lawyer, residence 714 S Crescent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- SNYDER, GEORGE J..... Democrat, 34th District, Lucas county, Engineer, residence 1778 Wayne St., Toledo, Ohio.
- TERRELL, VIRGIL J..... Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Lawyer, residence 911 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- THOMAS, FRANK W..... Democrat, 33d District, Hancock, Wood, Fulton, Henry and Putnam counties, Editor, residence Bowling Green, Ohio.
- TIMBY, H. H..... Democrat, 24th and 26th District, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Summit and Portage counties, bookseller, residence Jefferson Road, Ashtabula, Ohio.

TREMPER, W. D.....	Republican, 7th District, Adams, Jackson, Scioto and Pike counties, Farmer, residence Portsmouth, Ohio.
VOLLENWEIDER, OTTO E.....	Republican, 8th District, Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton counties, Attorney, residence McArthur, Ohio.
WHITE, CHAS. A.....	Republican, 20th and 22d District, Columbiana, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson counties, Carpenter-Teacher, residence Lisbon, Ohio.
WHITE, LEWIS F.....	Democrat, 30th District, Erie, Huron, Ottawa and Sandusky counties, Farmer-Fisherman, R. F. D. No. 1, Venice, Ohio.
WRIGHT, HOWELL.....	Democrat, 25th District, Cuyahoga county, Executive Secretary Cleveland Hospital Council, residence 1416 Mentor Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Democrats 25—Republicans 11.

## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — EIGHTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ACKER, WM. H.....	Democrat, Printer, Hocking county, residence Logan, Ohio.
APPENZELLER, C.....	Democrat, Contractor, Darke county, residence R. F. D. No. 3, Greenville, Ohio.
BACKOWSKI, JOSEPH S.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Cuyahoga county, residence 5719 Fleet Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
BAKER, F. E.....	Democrat, Teacher, Ashland county, residence 1614 Highland St., Ashland, Ohio.
BAUM, O. W.....	Democrat, Real Estate and Insurance, Summit county, residence Doyle Bldg., Akron, Ohio.
BEATY, A. L.....	Republican, Lawyer, Hamilton county, residence 628 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BEETHAM, RUPERT R.....	Republican, Farmer, Harrison county, residence Cadiz, Ohio.
BILLINGSLEA, ROBERT M.....	Democrat, Auctioneer, Butler county, residence Bethany, Ohio.
BLAUSER, ISRAEL M.....	Democrat, Farmer, Fairfield county, residence R. F. D. No. 1, Basil, Ohio.
BLISS, NORMAN R.....	Democrat, Salesman, Cuyahoga county, residence 1487 W. 85th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
BOWLAND, JOHN.....	Democrat, Insurance, Ottawa county, residence Genoa, Ohio.
BRACH, OTTO W.....	Democrat, Clerk, Lucas county, resi- dence 830 Western Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
BRAGG, JOHN E.....	Democrat, Farmer, Erie county, resi- dence R. F. D. No. 1, Castalia, Ohio.

BROWN, JOHN H.....	Democrat, Commercial Freight Agent, Cuyahoga county, residence 1373 War- ren Road, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.
BRYSON, W. B.....	Republican, Farmer, Greene county, residence R. F. D. No. 5, Xenia, Ohio.
CABLE, HARVEY S.....	Republican, Piano Dealer, Stark county, residence 608 Second St., N. W., Can- ton, Ohio.
CAIN, L. F.....	Republican, Physician, Noble county, residence Caldwell, Ohio.
CAMERON, R. B.....	Democrat, Physician, Defiance county, residence Defiance, Ohio.
CANNY, FRANCIS C.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Montgomery county, residence 1114 U. B. Bldg., Dayton, Ohio..
CARTMELL, T. J.....	Democrat, Piano Dealer, Auglaize county, residence Wapakoneta, Ohio.
CHAPMAN, O. B.....	Democrat, Decorator, Montgomery county, residence R. F. D. No. 4, Day- ton, Ohio.
CHESTER, JOHN H.....	Republican, Farmer, Paulding county, residence R. F. D. No. 2, Antwerp, Ohio.
CLARK, MILTON.....	Republican, Lawyer, Warren county, residence Lebanon, Ohio.
COMINGS, W. R.....	Republican, Superintendent Schools, Lorain county, residence Elyria, Ohio.
COWAN, JOHN.....	Democrat, Insurance Agent, Putnam county, residence Ottawa, Ohio.
CROSSER, E. M.....	Republican, Manufacturer, Columbiana county, residence Lisbon, Ohio.
DUNSPAUGH, HARRY M.....	Republican, Musician, Mahoning county, residence 220 Summt Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
ELLIS, WILLIAM P.....	Republican, Physician, Geauga county, residence Thompson, Ohio.



- EMSWILER, JOHN D. .... Democrat, Farmer, Morrow county, residence Cardington, Ohio.
- ENTEMANN, W. E. .... Democrat, Hotel Proprietor, Lucas county, residence 201 Knapp St., Toledo, Ohio.
- ERTEL, EARL E. .... Democrat, Merchant, Clermont county, residence Loveland, Ohio.
- EVANS, HENRY. .... Democrat, Clerk, Lucas count, residence 2701 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.
- FEDERMAN, HARRY L. .... Republican, Real Estate Broker, Hamilton county, residence 3728 Carthage Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- FITZSIMMONS, SAM B. .... Democrat, Lawyer, Cuyahoga county, residence Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- FLEMING, T. ALFRED. .... Democrat, Tax Clerk, Cuyahoga county, residence 9815 Pratt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
- FLEMING, A. O. .... Republican, Teacher, Mahoning county, residence 229 N. Heights, Youngstown, Ohio.
- FOSTER, J. E. .... Democrat, Veterinarian, Coshocton county, residence Coshocton, Ohio.
- FOUTS, CHAS. H. .... Republican, Lawyer, Morgan county, residence McConnelville, Ohio.
- FREINER, JOHN R. .... Republican, Farmer and Lumberman, Vinton county, residence McArthur, Ohio.
- FRIEDMAN, MAX. .... Republican, Lawyer, Hamilton county, residence 40 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- FULLERTON, H. M. .... Democrat, Shoe Merchant, Highland county, residence Greenfield, Ohio.
- GARDNER, JOSEPH R. .... Republican, Lawyer, Hamilton county, residence 2002 Wayland Ave., Norwood, Ohio.

GARVER, W. F.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Holmes county, residence Millersburg, Ohio.
GORDON, CHAS. M.....	Democrat, Civil Engineer, Brown county, residence Georgetown, Ohio.
GORRELL, JOHN W.....	Republican, Farmer, Carroll county, residence, Malvern, Ohio.
GRAHAM, LEONARD J.....	Republican, Banker, Muskingum county, residence New Concord, Ohio.
GUTHERY, I. S.....	Democrat, Stock Dealer and Banker, Marion county, residence R. F. D. La-Rue, Ohio.
HAKE, LESTER C.....	Republican, Farmer, Trumbull county, residence R. F. D. No. 1, Girard, Ohio.
HALSTEAD, IRWIN.....	Republican, Wool Buyer, Wyandot county, residence Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
HAYS, JOHN D.....	Republican, Farmer, Belmont, residence St. Clairsville, Ohio.
HEADINGTON, JULIUS.....	Democrat, Signpainter, Knox county, residence 581 Green St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
HEALD, FLOYD W.....	Democrat, Accountant, Wood county, residence Bowling Green, Ohio.
HEINSELMAN, DAVID.....	Republican, Mahoning county, Locomotive Engineer, residence 818 Belmont, Youngstown, Ohio.
HELFRICH, EDWARD D.....	Democrat, Physician, Crawford county, residence Galion, Ohio.
HERR, ALBERT H.....	Republican, Physician, Allen county, residence Lima, Ohio.
HILL, JAMES J.....	Democrat, Farmer, Licking county, residence Johnstown, Ohio.
HILTY, CHRISTIAN H.....	Democrat, Farmer, Hancock county, residence R. F. D. No. 3, Ada, Ohio.
HOOLEY, CLYDE H.....	Republican, Farmer, Champaign county, residence R. F. D., Cable, Ohio.

HOOVER, KARL E.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Wayne county, residence Rittman, Ohio.
ELDEN, JAMES HOPPLE.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Cuyahoga county, residence Cleveland, Ohio.
HOY, W. S.....	Republican, Physician, Jackson county, residence Wellston, Ohio.
HUBER, FRED.....	Democrat, Teacher and Farmer, Mer- cer county, residence R. R. No. 6, Celina, Ohio.
HUGHES, WM. L.....	Republican, Lawyer, Lorain county, residence Lorain, Ohio.
HUNEMEYER, LITTLEFORD.....	Republican, Lawyer, Hamilton county, residence 1408 Tractoin Bldg., Cincin- nati, Ohio.
HUNTER, FRANK A.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Franklin county, residence 507 Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio.
ISRAEL, HARRY.....	Democrat, Automobile M e r c h a n t , Montgomery county, residence Cor. 5th and Newcom Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
JONES, ARTHUR E.....	Republican, President Cincinnati Metal Co., Hamilton county, residence 1300 Cutter St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
KAY, CHARLES S.....	Republican, Editor, Clark county, resi- dence Springfield, Ohio.
KESSLER, J. R. B.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Adams county, residence Peebles, Ohio.
KILBANE, JOHN J.....	Democrat, Salesman, Cuyahoga county, residence 1304 W. 87th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
KIMBALL, CARL R.....	Republican, Hardware Merchant and Farmer, Lake county, residence Madis- son, Ohio.
KING, C. W.....	Republican, Farmer, Perry county, residence R. F. D., New Lexington, Ohio.

KIOUS, L. R.....	Republican, Farmer, Madison county, residence Mt. Sterling, Ohio.
KRAFT, ALBERT M.....	Republican, Farmer, Hardin county, residence R. D. No. 4, Kenton, Ohio.
LIGGITT, D. A.....	Republican, Teacher, Logan county, residence, Rushsylvania, Ohio.
LUSTIG, JOSEPH.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Cuyahoga county, residence 4313 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
MADDEN, HORACE B.....	Democrat, Blacksmith, Franklin county, residence 848 Oakwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
MANSFIELD, JOHN A.....	Republican, Lawyer, Jefferson county, residence Steubenville, Ohio.
MARKER, W. A.....	Democrat, Deputy Probate Judge, Van Wert county, residence Van Wert, Ohio.
McCLAVE, CHAS.....	Republican, Farmer, Huron county, residence New London, Ohio.
McKAY, HARRY.....	Republican, Farmer, Clinton county, residence 326 Lincoln Ave., Wilmington, Ohio.
McQUESTON, N. A.....	Democrat, Dentist, Richland county, residence Main and Fourth Sts., Mansfield, Ohio.
MYERS, GEORGE S.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Cuyahoga county, residence 1208 B. & L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
MILLER, J. S.....	Republican, Lawyer, Stark county, residence 522 E. Main St., Alliance, Ohio.
MORELOCK, CHARLES A.....	Democrat, Horse Breeder, Union county, residence Marysville, Ohio.
MULCAHY, THOMAS.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Henry county, residence Napoleon, Ohio.
MURPHY, WM. E.....	Democrat, Farmer, Preble county, residence Eaton, Ohio.



NEISWONGER, J. W. ....	Democrat, Teacher, Monroe county, residence Beallsville, Ohio.
OTT, HENRY. ....	Republican, Carpenter, Hamilton county, residence 1009 Findlay St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PARRETT, FRANK C. ....	Republican, Farmer, Fayette county, residence Washington C. H., Ohio.
PEARSON, L. A. ....	Republican, Electrician, Miami county, residence West Milton, Ohio.
PLATT, GEORGE H. ....	Republican, Farmer, Ashtabula county, residence Williamsfield, Ohio.
POTTER, A. F. ....	Democrat, Veterinarian, Delaware county, residence R. R., Leonardsburg, Ohio.
POWELL, JOHN K. ....	Republican, Retired, Gallia county, residence Gallipolis, Ohio.
PUGH, ROBERT B. ....	Democrat, Conductor, Lucas county, residence 1721 Lagrange St., Toledo, Ohio.
REED, GEORGE F. ....	Democrat, Farmer, Washington county, residence R. F. D. No. 3, Waterford, Ohio.
REIGHARD, FRANK H. ....	Republican, Retired, Fulton county, residence Wauseon, Ohio.
REYNOLDS, JAS. A. ....	Democrat, Farmer, Cuyahoga county, residence 9526 Kinsman Road, Cleve- land, Ohio.
REYNOLDS, TOM. ....	Democrat, Steward, Cuyahoga county, residence North Randall, Ohio.
ROBINS, HUSTON T. ....	Republican, Lawyer, Ross county, resi- dence Carlisle Blk., Chillicothe, Ohio.
ROBINSON, W. J. ....	Democrat, Insurance, Portage county, residence Ravenna, Ohio.
RUSSELL, W. A. ....	Republican, Insurance, Lawrence county, residence Ironton, Ohio.

SCHWAB, NELSON . . . . .	Republican, Lawyer, Hamilton county, residence 1641 Blue Rock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
SHANK, PAT O. . . . .	Republican, Farmer, Medina county, residence Litchfield, Ohio.
SHINN, W. H. . . . .	Democrat, Editor, Williams county, residence Montpelier, Ohio.
SHY, HERMAN . . . . .	Democrat, Merchant and Farmer, Pike county, residence Dove, Ohio.
SIEBERT, LOUIS R. . . . .	Democrat, Cigar Manufacturer, Franklin county, residence 216 Mithoff St., Columbus, Ohio.
SMITH, CULBERTSON J. . . . .	Democrat, Lawyer, Butler county, residence Hamilton, Ohio.
SMITH, JOHN C. . . . .	Democrat, Clerk, Cuyahoga county, residence 3485 E. 98th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
SPENCER, J. M. . . . .	Republican, Farmer and Livery, Meigs county, residence Racine, Ohio.
SPRAGUE, W. R. . . . .	Republican, Lawyer, Scioto county, residence Portsmouth, Ohio.
STEWART, JAMES B. . . . .	Democrat, Feed Merchant, Guernsey county, residence Cambridge, Ohio.
STOKES, W. W. . . . .	Democrat, Counselor, Montgomery county, residence Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.
STUMP, A. L. . . . .	Democrat, Physician, Pickaway county, residence Derby, Ohio.
THOMPSON, FRANCIS M. . . . .	Democrat, Lawyer, Franklin County, residence Rooms 806-9 No. 8 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
TOTMAN, M. P. . . . .	Republican, Merchant, Athens county, residence Athens, Ohio.
TRISCH, C. M. . . . .	Democrat, Train Dispatcher, Summit county, residence 190 E. Tallmadge Ave., Akron, Ohio.

WADDELL, PAUL V.....	Democrat, Lawyer, Belmont county, residence Bellaire, Ohio.
WAGGONER, ALFRED.....	Democrat, Farmer, Sandusky county, residence Fremont, Ohio.
WALCUTT, HARRY.....	Democrat, Farmer, Franklin county, residence Station A, Columbus, Ohio.
WALSH, M. J.....	Democrat, Farmer and Contractor, Cuyahoga county, residence Dunham Rd., South Newburg, Ohio.
WHITACRE, EARNEST U.....	Republican, Machinist, Columbiana county, residence 27 Lincoln Ave., Salem, Ohio.
WIEST, GEORGE.....	Democrat, Merchant, Tuscarawas county, residence Uhrichsville, Ohio.
WILDERMUTH, F. M.....	Democrat, Banker, Shelby county, residence Jackson Center, Ohio.
WINTER, EDWARD A.....	Republican, Insurance, Hamilton county, residence 1209 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
WISE, FRANK C.....	Republican, Farmer, Stark county, residence New Berlin, Ohio.
WYDMAN, BYRON S.....	Republican, Salesman, Hamilton county, residence 1330 Grace Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ZIEGLER, HENRY.....	Democrat, Farmer, Seneca county, residence R. D. No. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

Democrats 72—Republicans 56.

E. J. HOPPLE, *Speaker*.



HON. EARL D. BLOOM,  
Lientenant-Governor of Ohio.



**HON. EARL D. BLOOM,**  
**Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**  
(Wood County)

When Wood county was organized in the Spring of 1820, it was named in honor of Captain Wood, the Army Engineer who constructed Fort Meigs, in the upper part of the County on the Maumee River. The county commissioners held their first meeting at Maumee City, for lack of accommodations at Perrysburg, which had been designated as the temporary County Seat.

Bowling Green was made the county seat in 1868, on account of its central location, but did not become the busy and popular city it is today, until after the big gas and oil developments of later years. Wood County lies in the great black swamp region of Ohio, whose swampy aspect so long delayed the settlement of that part of the State, but which, by drainage, has become the most productive land in Ohio.

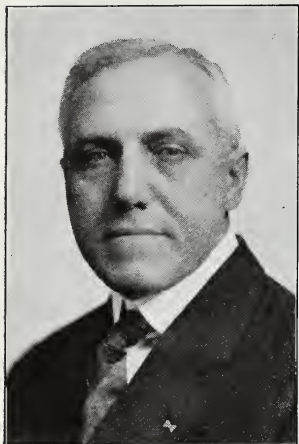
The present Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio is a native of Wood County, and he is a lawyer by profession. In the year 1895, Mr. Bloom was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor G. Lathrop, of Weston, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Alice Gertrude, who is a graduate of Bowling Green High School, and she entered Western College for Women, in 1917.

Without any special effort on his own part, Lieutenant-Governor Bloom was nominated for the office he now holds at the popular primary, in the month of August, 1916, and he was elected by the people in the following November. For many years prior to this time, Mr. Bloom had been active in the interests of the Democratic Party, and a large part of the success of the Democratic party in Wood County, in recent years, is attributed to the good judgment and advice of the Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Bloom has been a delegate to all Democratic State Conventions for the past twenty years, and he was elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which was held at St. Louis in 1916.

By virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, he is President of the Ohio Senate. In this high position, it can be said for Mr. Bloom that he acquitted himself with dignity and impartiality, and he, at all times, commanded the respect of the Senate without regard to party. His record to date reflects credit upon himself and the Democratic party which elected him.

**HON. WILLIAM AGNEW.**

(Cuyahoga County)



Cuyahoga County has been represented in the Ohio Senate by many distinguished men, but no one within present recollection ever rendered a more important service to the State than has the subject of this sketch. Through his labors as a member of the important "Joint Committee on Taxation" which had to do with the entire revision of Ohio's Taxation Laws, Mr. Agnew proved his expert knowledge of the taxation problem, and the result of the work of the committee is generally conceded to be all that could have been devised as a correct and equitable adjustment of the tax problem for the period.

Hon. William Agnew was born at Glasgow, Scotland, May 30th, 1870. His father, John Agnew, was a native of Newton-Stewart, Scotland. William Agnew was educated in the Public Schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and he graduated at the Cleveland Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in the month of June, 1906. Mr. Agnew served as Clerk in the Cleveland Post-Office, during the years 1887-1903. From 1903 until 1911, inclusive, he was Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts, in Cuyahoga County. In the year 1913, Mr. Agnew served as President of the Cleveland Board of Review. He was Deputy State Tax Commissioner for Cuyahoga County in 1914-1915.

On account of the chaotic tax conditions in Ohio in the year 1916 (the Supreme Court of the State having declared invalid the existing tax laws) it was apparently very necessary that men with expert knowledge on the subject of taxation be sent to the Legislature, so, presumably, Mr. Agnew was nominated by the Democrats of Cuyahoga County and elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly as the best representative that they could furnish to assist in framing new legislation that would be valid and satisfactory to the people of the whole State.

How well he served the people as a member of "The Joint Committee on Taxation" will be fully demonstrated in years to come, but it is now believed that the law framed by Mr. Agnew's Committee and

passed by the 82nd General Assembly will stand the test of the Courts, and will prove to be equitable and just to the people.

In the year 1899 Mr. Agnew was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Coville of Cleveland.

Besides the onerous duties of the Joint Committee on Taxation, Senator Agnew served as a member of the Committees on Commercial corporations, County affairs, Initiative and Referendum, Judiciary, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Taxation.

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### HON. ISAIAH M. APPLE.

#### Twelfth District.

(Shelby County)



The 12th Senatorial District comprised of Darke, Miami, and Shelby Counties, is represented by a Democrat in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio.

Hon. Isaiah M. Apple was born in Loramie Township, Shelby County, Ohio, August 9th, 1871. His father, John Jacob Apple, was born at the same place. The son, Isaiah, received his education in the country school, and during his earlier years, followed the occupation of farming. He was engaged for several years with a threshing machine and saw-mill industry, and has been a dealer in

heavy farm machinery for the last 8 years.

On December 25th, 1892, Mr. Apple was joined in marriage with Miss Ida M. Rouston, daughter of Reuben Routson, Newbury Township, Miami County, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children — six sons, and four daughters, as follows: Adrian, Ivan, Reuben, Chalmer, Woodrow, and David, Agnes, Delmore Lavinia and Lulu. Mr. and Mrs. Apple and their forebears have all been farmers all of their lives, and all are members of the Lutheran Church.

In the year 1916, Mr. Apple was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to a seat in the Ohio Senate, representing the 12th District, and he was re-elected in 1916, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly. The only office held by Mr. Apple prior to being chosen to the State Senate was that of Councilman-at-large for the city of Sidney.

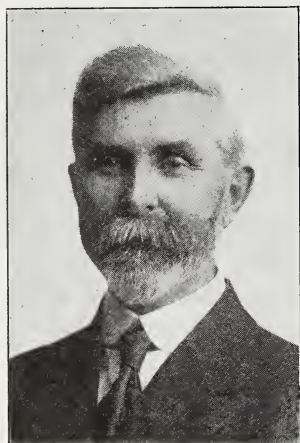
At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Senator Apple was author of S. B. No. 125—relative to the use of traction engines and tractors upon public streets and highways; also S. B. No. 196—relating to the admission to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.—Both bills became laws.

Senator Apple served as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and Commerce, and a member of the committees: Banks and Savings Societies, Benevolent Institutions, County Affairs, Federal Relations, Insurance, Medical Colleges and Societies, Roads and Highways, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

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### HON. BYRON EVANS BAKER.

(Union County)



In the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio the 13th and 31st Senatorial District was represented, jointly, by Hon. B. E. Baker, of Union County, and Hon. Frank Miller of Crawford County

Hon. Bryon Evans Baker whose residence is Milford Center, Union County, was born in Hartford Township, near Croton, Licking County, Ohio, September 5th, 1868. He was the only son of Levi Hugh Baker, who also was born on the same farm. The mother of Byron E. Baker, died when the son was but seven years old, and his father died in the year 1880. Both parents were very poor, and up to this time the son had little or no education, and was without a home.

However, the boy worked hard on the farm during the summer, and went to school in the winter months, working nights and mornings for his board. He finally secured a teacher's certificate from the country schools, taught for a time, saved his money and later attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware.

In the year 1890 he entered Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he finished the scientific course in 1891. He entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1892, where he finished the full medical course, receiving the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in 1895. He received honorable mention and second high



grade in the three years course of study, and he also received the highest grade in the examination on diseases of the nervous system under Prof. D. N. Kinsman, ever given a graduate of that school, in a class of sixty-five graduates, thereby obtaining the College prize.

As a practicing physician, Dr. Baker has ever been willing to serve the poor as well as the rich, and he has been uniformly successful. In the year 1901, Senator Baker was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cary Lee, and they have a daughter, Frances Marvine Baker, aged fifteen years.

As a member of the Ohio Senate in the 82nd General Assembly, Senator Baker was persistent in his efforts against lavish expenditures and he made every effort to reduce the expenses of the General Assembly. He voted "No" on very many bills which did not meet with his approval. He was the author of a state wide pension bill for public school teachers.

Mr. Baker served as a member of the Village Council at Milford Center in 1904, and as a member of the Board of Education in 1906-9. He was elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the seventh Congressional District in 1914 and again in 1916, carrying eight out of the nine counties. He was Mayor of his home town in 1916. In the primary contest for State Senator in the 13th-31st District, he won by 23 votes in a race with five others. In the election which followed in November he was chosen by a majority of nearly 4,000.

During the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly, Senator Baker worked early and late, never missing a roll-call, and he stood by his party platform throughout, as well as every moral measure introduced.

He served on the following Committees, namely: Chairman of the Committee on Medical Colleges and Societies, and on Claims, Fees and Salaries, Geological Survey, Library, Public Health, and Villages.

**HON. CLARENCE ADDISON BENEDICT.****Thirty-fourth District, Toledo.**

(Lucas County)



Men come and go in Legislative circles, from term to term. Some are remembered for what they accomplish in the way of Legislation, but most members dwell in the memory of their colleagues and associates at the Capitol more on account of their personal and social qualities, and the spirit of helpfulness to each other in the interest of the State, which is characteristic of the average Senator and Assemblyman.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. Clarence A. Benedict, throughout his career as a member of both branches of the Legislature, has been most effective in securing valuable legislation for all the people, largely because of his fine personality, and his untiring industry. He is an active Union labor advocate, yet conservative with all that is necessary for the best interests of all the people.

Hon. Clarence Addison Benedict was born in Fitchville Township, Huron County, Ohio, May 5th, 1878. His father, Linton W. Benedict, was born in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio. The son received his education in the common schools at Bucyrus, Ohio, and he afterward learned the printers' trade. Senator Benedict is instructor in printing at Waite High School and Woodward Manual Training School, both public schools at Toledo. He lives with his mother and sister at Toledo. He served as a member of the House of Representatives in the Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio, from Lucas County, and in the year 1916 he was nominated and elected as a Democrat, to represent the Thirty-fourth district, jointly with his colleague, Hon. George J. Snyder, in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

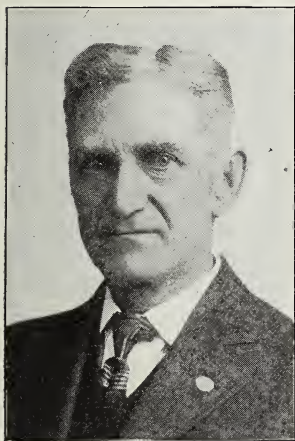
Senator Benedict has ever been active concerning Legislation affecting Labor interests, and he is an influential member of the Typographical Union. He is also greatly interested in the care of the public institutions and wards of the State, and the proper housing of all State departments in modern state-owned buildings. Senator Benedict served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, and is a member of

the Committees on Cities, Colleges and Universities, Initiative and Referendum, Labor, Military Affairs, Privileges and Elections, Public Printing, Roads and Highways, and Temperance.

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### HON. THOMAS M. BERRY.

(Allen County)



The 32nd Senatorial District of Ohio has two representatives in the 82nd General Assembly, namely: Mr. Berry of Allen County, and Hon. George W. Holl of Auglaize County. The District is composed of the counties: Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams.

Hon. Thomas M. Berry was born on a farm in Jennings Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, July 29th, 1859. His father, Joseph Berry, was a native of Champaign County, Ohio. He died in 1892. The mother, *nee* Mary Jane Fitzpatrick, was a native of New York, and her father was a native of Ireland. Her mother, *nee* Elizabeth Anthony, a descendant of a very prominent family of New York, moved to Auglaize County, Ohio.

The paternal ancestors of Senator Berry were of German descent. Both of his parents were educated at the Institution for the Deaf at Columbus, Ohio. Senator Berry was educated in the common schools in the District where he was born, and he lived and worked on the farm until the fall of 1897 when he became County Auditor of Van Wert County, having been elected in the fall of 1896. He was re-elected in the fall of 1899 and served six years. He has served as a member of the Board of Education, Constable, and Clerk of the Township where he was born, and he still owns the home farm.

Mr. Berry served his District in the Ohio Senate in the 76th and 77th General Assemblies, he having been nominated, the first time, in April, 1903, on the 92nd ballot after a two day convention at Wapakoneta, Ohio. He was elected the following November without opposition, was re-nominated and re-elected in 1905.

In the August primaries of 1916, he was again nominated on the Democratic ticket, and again elected without opposition to the Senate

of the 82nd General Assembly, where he has shown much interest in legislation affecting taxation, roads and highways, drainage, and school legislation.

In October, 1880, Mr. Berry was united in marriage with Miss Minnie L. Wolford, of Allen County, and there has been born to them thirteen children, twelve of whom are still living, two sons and ten daughters. The eldest son died at the age of nineteen. The sons living are, John William, and Lester Jennings. The daughters are, Adda May, Beatrice Nevada, Minnie Grace, Norma Catharine, Ana Oressa, Eunice Edna, Nellie Bell, Hazel Myra, Etta Bernice, and Jessie Fae.

Senator Berry moved from Van Wert County to Spencerville, Allen County, in June, 1904, where he has since resided. He is interested in farming, and the manufacture of cement drain tile, and building blocks. He has always been a Democrat.

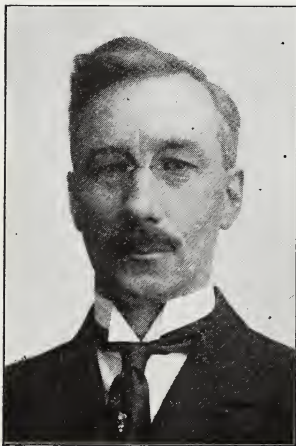
In the 82nd General Assembly he served as Chairman on the Committee of Federal Relations, and a member of the Committees on Agriculture, County Affairs, Drainage and Irrigation, Insurance, Judiciary, Taxation and Temperance, and a member of the Special Joint Non-Partisan Taxation Committee.

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### HON. WILLIAM M. BROWN.

Twenty-seventh-Twenty-Ninth District.

(Ashland County)



The Twenty-seventh-Twenty-ninth Senatorial District is comprised of Medina, Lorain, Ashland and Richland Counties. The Legislative act creating Ashland County was passed Feb. 24th, 1846, and the new county was formed from territory taken out of Richland, Lorain, Huron and Wayne Counties.

Hon. William M. Brown who represents the Twenty-seventh-Twenty-ninth District in the Ohio Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly was born at Ruggles, Ashland County, Ohio, Sept. 12th, 1874. His father, William Blake Brown, was a native of New York. The son, William, received his education in the public schools, at Savannah Academy, and Oberlin Business College.



Ever since leaving school, Mr. Brown has successfully followed the occupation of farming, and he is known throughout Ohio as one conversant with scientific methods of agricultural pursuits. In the year 1899, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Mary P. Scobey, of Ruggles, Ohio, and they have a son, Kenton Scott Brown.

In the year 1912 Mr. Brown was nominated and elected as a Democrat, to represent Ashland County in the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of Ohio. He received the unusually heavy majority of 3,300 votes. Prior to this time, he had served as a member of the School Board of Ruggles, and he was for four years a Deputy Inspector of Commercial Foodstuffs and Fertilizers under the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Representative Brown served as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House in the 80th General Assembly, and in the year 1913, he was appointed by Governor Cox as a member of the American Commission to study European methods of Finance and Co-operation, as authorized by an act of the Legislature.

In the year 1914, Representative Brown was re-elected and he served in the Eighty-first General Assembly. At the popular primary in August, 1916, Mr. Brown was nominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-seventh-Twenty-ninth District for State Senator, and at the election in November, following, he was elected by a heavy majority.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1916, Senator Brown served as Chairman of the Committee on Prisons and Prison Reform, and as a member of the committees on Banks and Saving Societies, Colleges and Universities, Commercial Corporations, Federal Relations, Medical Colleges and Societies, Public Works, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Taxation.

**HON. T. ADDISON BUSBEY.****Eleventh Senatorial District.**

The Eleventh Senatorial District is comprised of Champaign, Clark and Madison Counties, which is a very rich section of Ohio, both from a manufacturing and agricultural point of view. This district is always careful in the selection of its representatives in the Ohio Legislature. Scarcely any measure of importance is ever considered in the General Assembly of Ohio without the active approval or disapproval of the constituency in this district.

Hon. T. Addison Busbey was born at South Vienna, Clark County, Ohio, June 11th, 1858. His father, Thomas Carlton Busbey, was born in the State of Virginia. The son was educated in the public schools of Vienna, and he taught school in early life, having secured his first teacher's certificate at the age of 17. He went to Chicago in 1883 and in that year, accepted a position on the "Railway Age" as reporter. He remained with that paper for twenty-five years, serving as reporter, associate editor, and he was the managing editor for five years. It was while associated with this publication that Mr. Busbey, himself, became a noted authority on transportation matters. His statistical articles commanded wide attention, being copied almost universally by the great dailies of the country. In the year 1908, Mr. Busbey returned to the village of his birth, where he has since resided. He was elected mayor in 1909, and has served four terms in that office, resigning on Jan. 1st, 1917, to assume the duties of the office of State Senator for the Eleventh Senatorial District.

On June 28th, 1888, he was married, at Westerville, O., to Miss Emancipation Proclamation Coggeshall, daughter of Hon. William T. Coggeshall, an author and writer of note, who was for years editor of the "Ohio State Journal", and he was the first State Librarian of Ohio, also he was Military Secretary to Governor Dennison during the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Busbey died Oct. 1st, 1913, leaving a son, Ralph C. Busbey, born in the year 1890, who is now managing editor of the "Morning Sun", of Springfield, Ohio.

Senator Busbey was chosen as a Republican at the popular primary in 1916, to represent his party as a candidate for election in November, when he was successful, having carried every county in the district.

Senator Busbey comes of a distinguished family of Ohio, and he is the youngest of eleven children. Four of his brothers have become noted in their chosen circles of activity, and they all represent the highest type of citizenship. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Senator Busbey served as chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, also chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and a member of the Committees on Commercial Corporations, Common Schools, Judiciary, Manufactures and Commerce, Medical Colleges and Societies, Prisons and Prison Reform, Public Utilities, Public Works, Roads and Highways, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Villages.

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### HON. GEORGE S. CRAWFORD.

#### Eighteenth-Nineteenth District.

(Monroe County)



There are six practical farmers in the membership of the Ohio Senate — Eighty-second General Assembly — one of them representing the 18th-19th District, which is comprised of Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, part of Monroe, and part of Noble counties.

Hon. George S. Crawford was born at Graysville, Monroe County, Ohio, Oct. 8th, 1864. His father, W. J. Crawford, was born in Ireland. The son, George, received his education in the common schools at Graysville, Ohio. Mr. Crawford has made farming his life-work. He believes in progressive methods, and has been successful.

In the year 1889, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Nannie A. Dowell, of Graysville, Ohio, and they have two sons and two daughters.

In the year 1912, Mr. Crawford was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Monroe County in the Ohio House of Representatives, in the 80th General Assembly, and he was again chosen in 1914, to serve in the 81st General Assembly, and at both elections he

drew very heavy majorities. In the year 1916, he was nominated at the popular primary and elected in November to represent the 18th and 19th District in the Ohio Senate—82nd General Assembly. Throughout his legislative career, Mr. Crawford has been greatly interested in legislation for the agricultural interests of Ohio, and for all measures relating to education and the public schools.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly Senator Crawford was author of S. B. No. 193—relative to agricultural extension work, and S. B. No. 343, to prohibit members of State Board of Agriculture from competing for prizes or awards at the Ohio State Fair. Both bills became laws. While a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Crawford was appointed a member of the "State Building Commission" by Governor Willis.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Senator Crawford served as chairman of the committee on Agriculture, and a member of the following committees, namely: Drainage and Irrigation, Common Schools, County Affairs, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, and Roads and Highways.

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## HON. GEO. S. CUNNINGHAM.

### Ninth-Fourteenth District.

(Fairfield County)



Fairfield County was formed on Dec. 9th, 1800, by proclamation of Territorial Governor St. Clair, before Ohio had become a State. Its original area was about four times as great as now, as it then included what have since become Licking and parts of Knox, Richland, Pickaway and Hocking, and a corner of Perry. The name of Fairfield given the new county is suggestive of its broad, beautiful lands at the head waters of the Hocking River. Fairfield County has produced many eminent men, the most prominent of whom was Thomas Ewing, who filled out the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas Corwin, in the United States Senate, and he was again elected in 1850. It also gave Ohio, Governor William Medill, who was elected in 1853, for one term.



Hon. George Strode Cunningham, who represents the Ninth and Fourteenth District in the Ohio Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born near Lancaster, in Fairfield County, Ohio, Feb. 26th, 1861. His father, Robert D. Cunningham, was also born in Fairfield County.

The Ninth and Fourteenth Senatorial District is comprised of Athens, Hocking, Fairfield, Washington, Morgan, and parts of Noble and Monroe Counties.

Geo. S. Cunningham was educated in the common schools of Fairfield County, and he attended Lancaster High School one year. He was graduated from the Ohio State University in the class of '86, with the degree of Ph. B. He also was graduated from the Law School of the Cincinnati College, in the class of '87, with the degree of LL. B., and has since followed the profession of attorney-at-law.

In the year 1913, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Miss Sadie McCray of Logan, Ohio. He has two children, Russell Strode Cunningham, and Lillian Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham has been honored by his fellow-citizens of Lancaster, through his election as Mayor of the city, serving from 1899 to 1901.

At the popular primary held in August, 1916, Mr. Cunningham was chosen, by the Democrats of his district, as a candidate for State Senator, and at the election which followed in November he was elected by a large majority.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Cunningham introduced Senate Bill No. 167, which amends certain sections of the General Code relative to the location of Oil and Gas wells, and the interpretation of "Coal Bearing and Coal producing Township". The bill passed, and is a law. He also introduced Senate Bill No. 355 increasing compensation in cases of an injury resulting in death of employe and other measures which were enacted into laws. Besides being especially interested in Legislation relating to Mining and the gas and oil industry, Senator Cunningham was also active in promoting the best interests of the farmer and the laborer.

Senator Cunningham served as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and as a member of the following committees, namely: Claims, Commercial Corporations, Fees and Salaries, Insurance, Judiciary, Public Utilities, and Public Works.

**HON. HENRY W. DAVIS.****Twenty-third District.**

(Mahoning County)



The Twenty-third Senatorial District consists of Mahoning and Trumbull Counties. The settlement of Mahoning County dates from 1797, when John Young purchased from the Connecticut Land Company, which owned the entire western reserve of north-eastern Ohio, a tract of land on which he started Young's Town. — The settlement that has become Youngstown, the county seat of Mahoning County. Mahoning County was created around Youngstown in 1846, and was given its name from that of the river Mahoning, or "Mahonnik", as it was known among

the Indians.

Hon. Henry W. Davis, who represents the Twenty-third District in the Ohio Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, April 11th, 1863. His father, Ebenezer Davis, was born in Wales. The son was educated in the public schools of Youngstown, and in the first years of his manhood, he worked in the rolling mills there. In the year 1885, Mr. Davis engaged in the real estate business, where he is still engaged.

Mr. Davis married Miss Lenora Shullen, and they have two children, Helen, and Fred H. Davis.

Mr. Davis has held the office of County Recorder of Mahoning County, being elected as a Republican in 1889, and he was re-elected, serving until 1895. In the year 1916, Senator Davis was chosen at the popular primary in his senatorial district, in August, and in November following, he was elected by the usual Republican majority in this district.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Davis was much interested in all Labor legislation, as well as that affecting the military forces of the State and Nation. He served as Chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, and as a member of the following committees, namely: Cities, Constitutional

Amendments, Fees and Salaries, Finance, Industrial Schools, Initiative and Referendum, Insurance, Library, Manufactures and Commerce, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Taxation.

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**HON. ASHER A. GALBREATH.**

**Twentieth-Twenty-second District.**

(Columbiana County)



The Twentieth and Twenty-second Senatorial District, comprised of Columbiana, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson Counties, is a most important section of Ohio, and it contains many of the greatest industrial plants in the State, and, for that matter, in the entire country. The representation of this district in the Ohio Legislature has been uniformly Republican, and a rather unusual fact concerning the representatives of the district in the present Ohio Senate is, that they were both selects from the one county, (Columbiana).

Hon. Asher A. Galbreath, who, jointly with his colleague, Hon. Charles A. White, represents the Twentieth and Twenty-second District in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Fairfield Township, Columbiana County, on June 8th, 1864. His father, Edward P. Galbreath, deceased, was a life-long resident of Columbiana County, and he was an influential farmer and dealer in farm machinery. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, namely: Hon. C. B. Galbreath, Ohio State Librarian; James E. Galbreath, Lisbon, Ohio; Leonard W. Galbreath, Leetonia, Ohio; Mrs. Edith H. Whitacre, widow of Frank Whitacre, deceased, and mother of Hon. Ernest U. Whitacre; and Mrs. Alice E. Carr, wife of Rev. George B. Carr, of Erie, Pennsylvania. He was of Quaker parentage and was one of the pioneer settlers of Columbiana County.

Senator Galbreath is of Scotch-Irish descent. He received his education in the rural schools of Fairfield Township, the Lisbon High School, and at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. Mr. Galbreath taught in the common

schools of Columbiana County, was superintendent of the schools of Washingtonville and Lowellville, Ohio, and Hillsville, Penna. For eight years he was at the head of the colleges at Volant, Penna., and Rogers, Ohio.

Since 1910 he has conducted the College of Correspondence at Rogers. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mo., in 1900, practiced law for a time in St. Louis and also in Oberlin, Ohio, where he served as justice of the peace. While at Volant he was actively interested in real estate business in New Castle.

On June 5, 1888, Mr. Galbreath was married to Miss Anna M. Randolph, of Lowellville, Ohio. They have three sons and three daughters.

Senator Galbreath has always been a Republican. He has served a number of terms as mayor of the village of Rogers and was appointed by Governor James M. Cox as the Progressive member of the liquor licensing board of Columbiana County in 1914. In 1914 he resigned this position to become candidate for state senator. The farmers and rural school teachers of his district were especially cordial in his support and he was nominated and elected.

In the legislature he introduced and supported the bill raising the minimum wage of teachers from forty to fifty dollars per month. He favored other legislation in the interest of education and highway improvement. He introduced a bill to provide financial relief for municipalities without changing the essential features of the Smith one per cent law. While this was not enacted it was generally favored by members of the Senate without regard to party and is still considered a practical solution of the unsolved problem of relief of the debt burdened municipalities of the state.

Senator Galbreath was a member of the following committees: Benevolent Institutions, Geological Survey, College and Universities, County Affairs, Enrollment, Initiative and Referendum, Library, Medical Colleges and Societies, Mines and Mining, Public Works, Taxation and Villages. Of the two first of these he was chairman.



**HON. HUGH R. GILMORE.****Third District.**

(Preble County)



No particular reason has ever been given why Preble County was named in honor of Captain Edward Preble, who is said to have been an officer in the United States Navy, during the War of Revolution. It is recorded that he was born in Portland, Maine, on August 15th, 1761, took part in the Revolutionary War, later in the Tripoli War, and died August 25th, 1806. The county was formed by Legislative Act on March 1st, 1808, from the counties of Montgomery and Butler.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned all the land on which the town was surveyed, and personally conducted the lot sales. He gave the town its name, out of respect to General William Eaton, a native of Woodstock, Conn., who was a captain under General Anthony Wayne in his Ohio campaign against the Indians.

Hon. Hugh R. Gilmore, who represents the Third Senatorial District, comprised of Preble and Montgomery Counties, in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Eaton, Ohio, Sept. 27th, 1881. His father, Judge James A. Gilmore, was also a native of Preble County. Hugh R. Gilmore attended the public schools at Eaton, graduating from High school in 1900. He read Law in the office of his father, Judge Gilmore, who was prominent in Preble County Democratic politics, and who was a brother of Hon. William J. Gilmore, at one time on the Supreme bench of Ohio.

On May 9th, 1913, Hugh R. Gilmore was joined in marriage with Miss Bertha Filbert, of Preble County.

Senator Gilmore has been active in Democratic politics from the time he became of age. He was Deputy Clerk of Courts in 1903 and 1904. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1908, re-elected in 1910, and elected to a third term in 1912. In the year 1914, Mr. Gilmore was elected as State Senator, by the Democrats of the Third District, to serve in the 81st General Assembly, and he was re-elected in 1916.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Gilmore was actively interested to prevent any change in the Vonderheide Law, pertaining to the "Conservancy Act", which is of such vital interest to his district. Senator Gilmore was honored with the chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary, and he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Drainage and Irrigation, besides being a member of the committees on Cities, County Affairs, Privileges and Elections, and Temperance.

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### HON. CHARLES F. HARDING.

#### First District.



The 1st senatorial district of Ohio is represented by three Republicans in the 82nd General Assembly one of whom is Hon. Charles F. Harding of Cincinnati. Mr. Harding served as a member of the House of Representatives from Hamilton County in the 81st General Assembly 1915-1916. He was born in Cincinnati May 16th, 1879, and received his education in the public schools, afterwards graduating from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and is today recognized as a highly skilled pharmacist and chemist. Mr. Harding has for several years occupied the chair of theoretical and applied pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. He is engaged in the drug trade and manufactures chemicals in Cincinnati.

Senator Harding never held any public office until he was elected as a Republican to the 81st General Assembly, and proving his popularity in that position he was chosen for the Senate in the 82nd General Assembly. Mr. Harding is married and he is a popular member of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, also a Mason and a member of other fraternal organizations.

Senator Harding served as chairman of the committee on Industrial Schools, and a member of the following committees: Benevolent Institutions, Colleges and Universities, Fish Culture and Game, Labor and Public Works.

**HON. JOHN E. HOLDEN.****Second-Fourth District.**

(Warren County)



The Second-Fourth Senatorial District of Ohio is comprised of Butler, Warren, Brown, and Clermont Counties, and the subject of this sketch — Hon. John E. Holden — has enjoyed the unusual honor of representing this district for three successive terms, viz.: a member of the 80th, 81st and 82nd General Assemblies.

Hon. John E. Holden was born at Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, January 3rd, 1874. His father, William J. Holden, was born in Ireland. The son, John, received his education in the public schools, and he graduated from Morrow High School. He is also a graduate of Cincinnati Business College. Mr. Holden has been for many years an employe of the Pullman Car Company. He was three times chosen Mayor of Morrow, and he was alternate to the Democratic National Convention, at St. Louis, in 1904.

In the year 1907, Mr. Holden was joined in marriage with Miss Alice Winstel, of Morrow, Ohio.

Throughout his service in the Ohio Senate, Mr. Holden has enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues, without respect to party, and he is a conservative and careful legislator. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Holden introduced a bill which became a law, providing for the granting of badges of honor to the Ohio soldiers who have served on the Mexican Border, and making an appropriation therefor. He served as Chairman of the committee on Temperance, as well as the committee on Enrollment, and as a member of the committees — Common Schools, Drainage and Irrigation, Federal Relations, Finance, Library, Privileges and Elections, Public Utilities, Roads and Highways, and Rules.

**HON. GEORGE W. HOLL.****Thirty-second District.**

(Auglaize County)



Auglaize County was established by act of the Legislature in 1848 from portions of Allen, Shelby, Logan, Darke, Mercer and Van Wert Counties. Wapakoneta, the county seat, was a town of importance long before the formation of the county, and there was a lively dispute with its rival, St. Mary's, as to which place should be selected for the county seat. The legislative act creating the county left the dispute to a vote of the people, and after a very hot campaign and a close election, Wapakoneta won out. The county derived its name from the Auglaize River,

which runs through it, and from the old "Fort Au Glaize" which was said to have been built in 1748, but it has long since disappeared.

The Thirty-second Senatorial District of Ohio comprised of Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams Counties is represented, jointly, with his colleague, Senator Berry, of Allen county, in the Eighty-second General Assembly, by Hon. George William Holl, who was born at New Knoxville, Auglaize County, Ohio, March 19th, 1877. His father, George Holl, was born at Schwarzenhasel, Kreis Rothenburg, Germany. The son, George, received his education in the public schools at New Knoxville, St. Mary's High School, and Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. He taught school nine years, and worked at the brick-making trade for the support of his widowed mother until of age, and by his own efforts, rose from a poor shoemaker's son to the position of State Senator, and a very influential citizen. Mr. Holl has been a member of the Board of Education in New Knoxville, and is now Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, Auglaize County. He is interested in many enterprises at New Knoxville, viz.: The Holl Bros. Ditching Company; The Auglaize Tile Company; The New Knoxville Telephone Company; The New Knoxville Gas Company, and he is a member of the New Knoxville Commercial club, and the German Reformed Church. He has large land interests both at home, and in the Red River Valley, in North



Dakota, and his residence is one of the most complete homes in Auglaize County.

He is also president and heaviest stockholder in the New Bremen and Minster Gas Co., a \$50,000 corporation. Also interested in The New Knoxville Electric Co.

On June 17th, 1903, Mr. Holl was joined in marriage with Miss Emily M. Holtkamp, of New Knoxville, Ohio, and they have three children: Olga, 12 years, Carl, 9 years, and Margaret, 6 years.

Mr. Holl represented Auglaize County in the Ohio House of Representatives of the 80th and 81st General Assemblies and he was chosen Senator from his district, as a Democrat, without opposition, to the Eighty-second General Assembly, in 1916.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Holl was particularly interested in Legislation pertaining to agriculture, drainage, and the public schools. He served as Chairman of the committee on Banks and Saving Societies, and a member of the following committees, namely: Constitutional Amendments, Drainage and Irrigation, Finance, Fish Culture and Game, Geological Survey, Prisons and Prison Reform, Public Works, and Villages.

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### HON. WILLIS HORN.

#### Seventeenth-Twenty-eighth District.

(Wayne County)



The 17th-28th Senatorial District has ever been a Democratic stronghold in Ohio politics, and it is represented in the Eighty-second General Assembly by a gentleman who firmly adheres to that faith. The District is comprised of Morrow, Knox, Wayne, and Holmes Counties.

Hon. Willis Horn was born in Orrville, Wayne County, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1878. His father, Edward Horn, was born at Buffalo, N. Y. The son, Willis, attended the public schools, and graduated from Dalton High School, Wayne County, and Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. After leaving the University, he was admitted to the Bar, and has practiced his profession in Orrville since 1902.

In the year 1915, Mr. Horn was united in marriage with Miss Ida Weiss, of Dalton, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Martha M. Horn.

Mr. Horn never held public office until in the year 1914, he was nominated and elected to a seat in the Ohio Senate, 81st General Assembly, and in the year 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Horn was author of S. B. No. 32, requiring railroads to employ full crews for through freight trains and light engines, and penalty for the violation thereof; and S. B. No. 183, providing that federal farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Law and Act, shall be lawful investment of insurance companies. Both bills became laws.

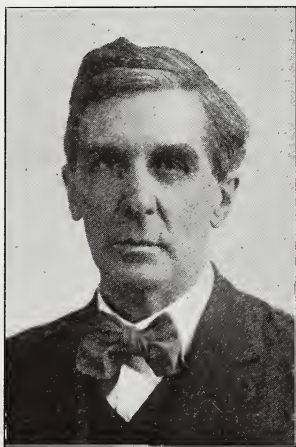
Senator Horn served as Chairman of the committee: Taxation, and Villages, and a member of the following committees, namely: Enrollment, Finance, Fish Culture and Game, Initiative and Referendum, Judiciary, Mines and Mining, Rules, and State Buildings.

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## HON. GEORGE D. JONES.

Tenth District.

(Franklin County)



Franklin County was authorized by act of the first General Assembly of Ohio, passed March 30th, 1803, to take effect April 30th, of that year. The early residents of Franklin County had many exciting experiences with wild animals, and wolves and panthers were plentiful on the present site of the city of Columbus. On July 20th, 1784, Colonel Richard C. Anderson, who had a brilliant record for service in the Revolutionary War, and who had been appointed to distribute land to the soldiers of Virginia, selected as deputy surveyors, among others, Nathaniel Massie,

Duncan McArthur, and Lucas Sullivant. Mr. Sullivant's assignment brought him to the spot where, in August, 1797, he established the town site of Franklinton, the county being given its name in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

Lyne Starling, born in Kentucky in 1784, came to Franklin County in 1805, and soon became one of the most influential citizens of the county. Dr. Lincoln Goodale, another distinguished pioneer resident of Franklin County, came to Franklinton in 1805. He afterward donated the beautiful "Goodale Park" to the city of Columbus. Up to the present, this is by far the most valuable, as well as beneficial gift ever bequeathed by an individual, to the city of Columbus.

Franklin County has contributed many eminent men to the service of the people, notably, the "Old Roman" Allen Granberry Thurman; Hon. George L. Converse; and Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, all of whom reflected great credit upon Columbus and Franklin County by their service in the Congress of the United States. Many other distinguished men have lived and died in Franklin County, among them, Hon. Dewitt C. Jones, counsellor-at-law, and Postmaster of the City of Columbus during the first administration of President Grover Cleveland, and who died in the year 1917.

DeWitt C. Jones was a brother to Hon. George Dudley Jones, who, with his colleague, Hon. E. G. Lloyd, represents the Tenth District in the Ohio Senate, Eighty-second General Assembly. The Tenth District is comprised of Franklin and Pickaway Counties.

Mr. Jones was appointed solicitor of the City of Columbus, by Mayor Hinkle, in 1903, and served out the unexpired term of Hon. Luke G. Byrne, who had resigned. He was President of the City Council at Columbus for three years, 1903-4-5. He was appointed by Mayor D. C. Badger in 1907, on the Board of Service of the City of Columbus, and served out the term there. Mr. Jones was a member of the House of Representatives in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio from Franklin County, and declined to be a candidate for re-election to that body. He has also been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Columbus.

Hon. George D. Jones was born at London, Madison County, Ohio, May 25, 1860. Just at the opening of the American Civil War. His father, John C. Jones, was born at Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1817. The mother, *nee* Sarah H. Taylor, was born in the state of Virginia, in 1820. Both parents were of English ancestry. George D. Jones received his education in the public schools and by private instructors. He studied Law, and since his admission to the Bar, has been in general practice in all of the courts of the State, and in the Federal court. Mr. Jones has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eva J. Lattimer, who died in 1899. His second wife was Mrs. Deborah H. McDonald. Mr. Jones has two daughters by his first marriage — Grace Lattimer Jones, and Margaret Fuller Johnson, (wife of Charles C. Johnson).

Hon. George D. Jones is of that class of citizens whom the people delight to honor, and while never seeking public office, he has served the public with distinction to himself and credit to all concerned whenever called upon.

In the year 1916, Mr. Jones was chosen at the regular primary, as a Democrat, one of the Senatorial candidates for the Tenth District, and in November, of that year, he was elected by a very large majority.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Jones took a very active part in the discussion of many bills in the Senate, notably, relating to the Smith One Per Cent. Law; relating to registration of nurses; relating to the practice of Christian Science as a healing process; relating to the use of trading stamps, and the bill providing for submission of the Constitutional amendment for Woman Suffrage; also for Constitutional amendment for Consolidation of City and County governments, and for an amendment of Section 2, Article 12, of Constitution relating to the taxation of Mortgages.

Senator Jones also had charge of, and got through the Senate, several bills which were introduced in the House by the representatives from Franklin and Pickaway Counties.

Senator Jones served as Chairman of the committee on County Affairs, and a member of the following committees, namely: Benevolent Institutions, Cities, Fish Culture and Game, Initiative and Referendum, Judiciary, Manufactures and Commerce, Mines and Mining, Prisons and Prison Reform, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and Taxation.



**HON. JAMES S. KENNEDY.****Twenty-fifth District.**

(Cuyahoga County)



The Twenty-fifth Senatorial District is represented by five Democrats in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, two of whom — Hon. Charles A. Mooney, and Hon. James S. Kennedy — Were also members of the Senate in the Eighty-first General Assembly.

Hon. James S. Kennedy was born at Syracuse, New York, March 10, 1869. His father, James Kennedy, was born in Ireland. The son, James S., received his education in the public schools at Syracuse, N. Y. He learned the plumbers' trade, at which occupation he always worked until in 1910, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Plumbers' Local Union, in Cleveland. He held this office until the year 1914, when he resigned on account of his election to the State Senate.

In the month of January, 1916, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Carroll, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Throughout his service in the Senate, Mr. Kennedy has been active in behalf of legislation to benefit labor, for the relief of cities, for the public health, and of all measures for the benefit of the majority of the people. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Kennedy introduced S. B. No. 56, relating to the inspection of plumbing; and S. B. No. 57, authorizing the Industrial Commission to supervise power piping, refrigeration and hydraulic piping, and heating and ventilating, as safety measures. Both bills became Laws. Mr. Kennedy served as Chairman of the Senate committee on Labor, and a member of the following committees, namely: Claims, Fees and Salaries, Industrial Schools, Public Health, Public Works, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

**HON. ERASTUS G. LLOYD.****Tenth District.**

(Franklin County)



The fact that the subject of this sketch has been chosen three times in succession to represent the Capital district in the Ohio Senate, is proof of his substantial popularity as a Legislator.

Hon. Erastus G. Lloyd, jointly with Hon. George D. Jones, represents the 10th District, comprised of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, in the Ohio Senate — Eighty-second General Assembly. Erastus G. Lloyd was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov. 12th, 1876. His father, George W. Lloyd, was a native of Jackson County, Ohio. The son, Erastus G., received his education in the public schools, Otterbein University, and Ohio State University. He read Law at the State University Law School, was admitted to the Bar in 1901, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Columbus.

In the year 1903, Mr. Lloyd was united in marriage with Miss Eva Ranck, of Westerville, Ohio.

Mr. Lloyd never sought public office, but in the year 1912, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent the 10th District in the Ohio Senate. At that time, the District was usually Republican, but in a very closely contested election, Mr. Lloyd was successful by a majority of about 200. As a member of the 80th General Assembly, Senator Lloyd was conspicuous for his efforts in behalf of educational measures that were passed for the benefit of the public schools and colleges in Ohio, and in 1914, he was elected by a largely increased majority to serve the District in the 81st General Assembly. Again, in 1916, Senator Lloyd was chosen by an increased majority to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly, Senator Lloyd served as Chairman of the Finance Committee, also Chairman of the committee on State Buildings, and a member of the following committees, namely: Banks and Savings Societies, Colleges and Universities, Commercial Corporations, Constitutional Amendments, and Military Affairs.

**HON. FRANK MILLER.****Thirteenth-Thirty-first District.**

The Thirteenth and Thirty-first Senatorial District of Ohio has two representatives in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio,—one from Union County, and the other—Mr. Miller—from Crawford County. The District is composed of the following counties, namely: Hardin, Logan, Marion, Union, Crawford, Seneca, and Wyandot.

Hon. Frank Miller was born at Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, March 11th, 1863, where he now resides. His father, C. H. Miller, was born in New York City and is now living at Crestline, O. He is almost a nonagenarian. The mother, *nee* Caroline Jackson, was born at Carrollton, O. The son, Frank, received his education in the public schools of Crestline, graduating therefrom in 1881. In the same year he entered Ohio State University, which institution he attended until 1883. He read Law at Crestline, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar in the Fall of 1887. He practiced Law until 1893, at which time he started what is now known as "The Crestline Live-Stock Feeding Station", which business is owned and managed by Mr. Miller, at Crestline, Ohio. Mr. Miller is a Director in the First National Bank; Vice-President and Treasurer of the Schill Bros. Company; Vice-President of the Bench Plow Works Company—all of Crestline.

On October 16th, 1889, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Hattie N. Short, of Belle Center, Ohio. He was elected Mayor of Crestline in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, serving in that office for four years. In the year 1916, Mr. Miller was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, State Senator from the 13-31st District.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Miller was author of S. B. No. 70, relating to the licensing of Physicians, which bill became a Law. Senator Miller was Chairman of the committee on Public Utilities, and he served as a member of the following committees, namely: Banks and Savings Societies, Colleges and Universities, Insurance, Privileges and Elections, Roads and Highways, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

**HON. JACOB HENRY MILLER.****Fifteenth-Sixteenth District.**

(Licking County)



The President Pro Tem. and the Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate of the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio—Hon. Jacob H. Miller—was born in Mary Ann Township, Licking County, Ohio, October 3rd, 1865. His father, Jacob A. Miller, was a native of Licking County. The son, Jacob, was educated in the country schools and Bethany College, W. Va., where he received the degree of A. M. He also graduated from Ohio Northern University, receiving the degree of LL. B. Mr. Miller is a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, and he refers to the fact that he was a graduate of the same college and Literary Society with Champ Clark, Speaker of the Na-

tional House of Representatives. Mr. Miller also belongs to the Modern Woodman Lodge and the Ohio State Grange. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and began the practice of his profession at Newark, Ohio, in 1907. Mr. Miller has always been interested in political and reform movements. He is an ardent temperance advocate and has been at the head of the dry forces in his county for years. He is a member of the Christian Church and active in church work, and has occupied pulpits. His immediate ancestors on both sides were from Virginia.

On February 2d, 1918, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Harriett Rachel Adams of Lorain, O.

In the year of 1916, Mr. Miller was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Fifteenth-Sixteenth District in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, and upon the organization of that body in January, 1917, he was chosen President Pro Tem. and consequently, Democratic Floor Leader.

Throughout the regular Legislative term, Senator Miller was vigilant as a party leader, and was particularly interested in the "Good Roads"

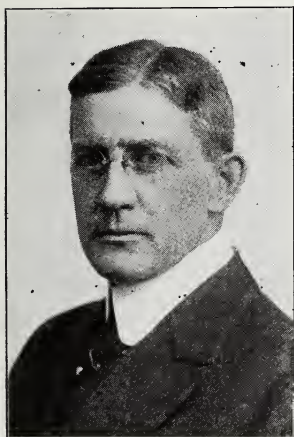


bill; the "Quail" bill; and he delivered a notable speech in behalf of the "Reynolds Woman Suffrage" bill. Senator Miller was Chairman of the committee on Rules, and a member of the committees on Agriculture, Drainage and Irrigation, Federal Relations, Finance, Insurance, Judiciary, Public Utilities, and Roads and Highways.

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**HON. CHARLES A. MOONEY.**

**Twenty-fifth District.**



One of the five Senators representing the Twenty-fifth District in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and one who was responsible for much important legislation at the regular session of the Assembly in 1917, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Charles A. Mooney was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, Jan. 5th, 1879. His father, Michael J. Mooney, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland. The son, Charles, received his education in the public schools and at St. Mary's High School. He was an accountant in the office of the Standard Oil Company, at Lima, Ohio, from 1897 to 1901, inclusive. From 1901 to 1908, he was Auditor for the Ohio Department of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In the year 1903, Mr. Mooney was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle MacMahon, of East Orange, N. J. They are blessed with three children: Charles A., Jr., Isabelle, and William J.

In the year, 1914, Mr. Mooney was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, a Senator in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1916. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Mooney was author of S. B. No. 39—to protect persons performing labor and furnishing material for the construction and repair of public works; S. B. No. 40—relating to the qualifications of electors; S. B. No. 48—relating to absent voting; S. B. No. 184—relating to the powers and reserve requirements of banks; and S. B. No. 192—to revise and re-codify the Military Laws of the state of Ohio, and bring same into conformity with the laws of

the United States; all of which bills became Laws. Senator Mooney was actively interested in election reform measures, and in general legislative matters he was always industriously engaged for the benefit of the people.

Senator Mooney was Chairman of the Insurance Committee, as well as the committee on Privileges and Elections, and he served as a member of the following committees, namely: Banks and Savings Societies, Cities, Federal Relations, Finance, Military Affairs, and Public Utilities.

Senator Mooney was also chairman of the Cuyahoga county delegation in the 82nd General Assembly.

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### HON. ULYSSES GRANT MURRELL,

Fifth-Sixth District.

(Clinton County)



The medical profession is represented by seven members in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio—five of them in the House of Representatives, and two in the Senate. The 5th and 6th Senatorial District, which is comprised of Fayette, Greene, Clinton, Highland, and Ross Counties, is represented by Dr. U. G. Murrell, of Clinton County.

Dr. Murrell is recognized as pre-eminent in his profession, and he is very popular in his home county, where he has endeared himself to the people.

Hon. Ulysses Grant Murrell was born near London, Madison County, Ohio, June 19th, 1868. The father, John Murrell, was born in Virginia, in 1841, and he died in 1908. The mother, *nee* Mary Coberly, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1847, and died in 1912. Dr. Murrell's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah Murrell, who were early settlers in Clinton County. His maternal grandparents were Thomas and Louisa Coberly, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were early settlers in Madison County, Ohio. Dr. Murrell's father, John

Murrell, served four years in the Union Army in the American Civil War.

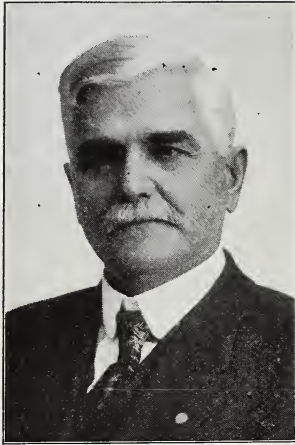
Senator Murrell has always taken an active part in Republican politics, and he has served as chairman of the Clinton County Central committee. He is at present, Secretary of the County Executive committee. Dr. Murrell has served as Health Officer and as Physician to the County Infirmary for 12 years, and a member of the local Pension Board for 6 years. Dr. Murrell graduated from the Medical Department of Cincinnati University in 1896. He practiced his profession in New Burlington, Clinton County, Ohio, for 9 years and he has resided at Wilmington since 1905. He has been most successful as a physician, and he has large business and property interests at Wilmington and in Clinton County.

In the year 1894, Dr. Murrell was joined in marriage with Miss Ora Hinshaw, of Clinton County, Ohio, she being a descendant of an old Quaker family, who were early settlers of Clinton County. They have two daughters.

In the year 1916, Dr. Murrell was nominated at the popular primary, and elected in November, as a Republican, to represent the 5th-6th District in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, Senator Murrell served as Chairman of the committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and a member of the following committees, namely: Common Schools, County Affairs, Drainage and Irrigation, Fees and Salaries, Insurance, Medical Colleges and Societies, Public Health, Public Utilities, and Roads and Highways.

**HON. ADAM W. OBERLIN.****Twenty-first District.**

(Stark County)



The representative of the Twenty-first Senatorial District in the Ohio Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly — Hon. Adam W. Oberlin — was born on a farm in Plain Township, Stark County, Ohio, May 13th, 1859. His parents, John Oberlin and Anna Wenger, were born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The ancestry on both sides were early emigrants to America from Switzerland. The great-grandfather, Mike Oberlin, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1751, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and the grandfather, John

Oberlin, served in the War of 1812.

Adam W. Oberlin was educated in the common schools and Avery Academy, Canton, Ohio, and he took a Business Course at Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. The home farm, like many others in Stark County, had a coal mine in operation, and young Oberlin early learned to mine and haul coal.

In the year 1878, Mr. Oberlin was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Gans, of Middlebranch, Ohio, whose father, Benjamin Gans, was the first white male child born in Stark County. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin, namely: John Frederick, Patent Attorney in Cleveland; Gertrude, married to E. C. Roberts, Real Estate agent, Canton, Ohio; Harold Vincent, Akron, Ohio; Benjamin G., student at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; now at Ft. Benjamin Harrison Training Camp; Edith, a student at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

Adam W. Oberlin was Sheriff of Stark County for two terms, from 1911-15. In the year 1914, Mr. Oberlin was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Stark County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-first General Assembly, and in 1916, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-first District, composed of Stark and Carroll Counties, and he was elected to the Senate in November of that year.



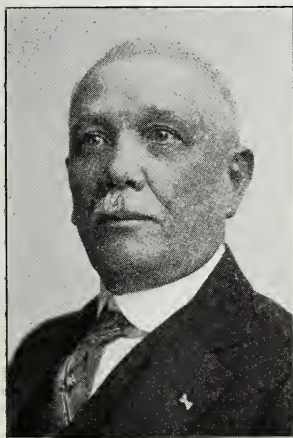
While a member of the House in the Eighty-first General Assembly, Mr. Oberlin introduced a bill and secured an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for a commission to select a site for a home for crippled children in Ohio. The measure was finally passed in 1917, and \$90,000.00 provided for the establishment of said home.

Senator Oberlin served as Chairman of the committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and a member of the following committees, namely: Agriculture, Colleges and Universities, County Affairs, Fish Culture and Game, Insurance, Military Affairs, and Public Works.

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### HON. ROBERT J. O'BRIEN.

(Hamilton County)



The first Senatorial District, which is Cincinnati, has three members in the Eighty-second General Assembly, one of whom, the subject of this sketch, particularly distinguished himself by exhibiting the purest and strongest American patriotism during the regular session. Son of an Irish father, Hon. Robert J. O'Brien, is intensely American, and, spurred by the events of the terrible World War now in progress, he delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever listened to in the Ohio Senate.

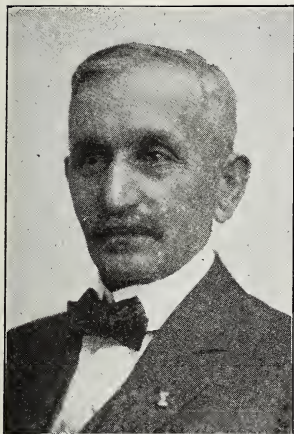
The occasion was in support of a bill, introduced by the Senator, requiring that the "Declaration of Independence" be read in all the Public Schools of Ohio, at least once every week. The Senator's idea was that such a requirement would serve to quicken inspiration and loyalty, on the part of the children to the American Flag, and our great Republic.

A striking utterance by the Senator, in support of his bill, was as follows: "You can take the scales of justice, and place it upon the Clerk's desk. On the right hand scale, place the Lord's Prayer; when that is done, I defy any man in the world to produce any document that was ever conceived by the human mind, or written by the hand of man, that he can place upon the left hand scale that will come as nearly balancing the Lord's Prayer as the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America".

Senator O'Brien was born in New York City, June 5th, 1858. His father, Robert J. O'Brien, was born in the County Wicklow, Ireland, and he came to America in 1852. Senator O'Brien received his education in the public schools, and at Manhattan College, New York. He left college in 1873, and went to work for Ex-United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island, at his office, 56 Wall Street, where he remained for about five years. Mr. O'Brien came West and located in Cincinnati in the year 1879, where he has lived ever since.

The Senator is a bachelor and he is the owner of the Hotel Savoy, and other valuable real estate in Cincinnati. His general reputation in Cincinnati would indicate that he takes a very large interest in the poor and unfortunate, and out of his comfortable income, he contributes most generously toward the support of the widows and orphans in Hamilton County. It is said of him that every philanthropic institution in Cincinnati has felt the benefit of his charity. He has served several terms in the City Council of Cincinnati from the Sixth and Ninth Wards, and although a Republican, in his last two elections there was not a single Democrat to oppose him in the entire Sixth Ward. "He who serves the people first, serves his party best", has always been Mr. O'Brien's motto. He always carries a genial smile, and his friends are almost numberless among all classes — the very rich and the very poor.

Senator O'Brien was elected by a very large majority to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly. He is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Initiative and Referendum, and a member of the Committees on Cities, Enrollment, Manufacturers and Commerce, Prisons and Prison Reform, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

**HON. THOMAS J. PALMER.****Twenty-fourth-Twenty-sixth District.**

For the second time in its history, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, which was formerly considered a very strong Republican constituency, is represented by two Democrats in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, namely: Hon. H. H. Timby, of Ashtabula County, and Hon. T. J. Palmer, of Summit County.

Thomas J. Palmer was born in Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, Aug. 22nd, 1861. His father, Josiah Palmer, was born at Hagerstown, Md., and his mother, *nee* Margaret Stephens, was born at Harrisburg,

Pa. Thomas J. Palmer attended the local district schools and Lebanon Normal School, in Warren County, Ohio. He followed the occupation of farming all his life, until 1912, since which time he has been a house-builder and contractor. In the year 1885, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Brumbaugh, at her home at Springfield Lake, Ohio. They have a family of seven children: Floyd A. Ray, Carl, Russell L., Park, Hellen, and Paul M. Russell L. served with Battery B, of Akron, at the Mexican Border in 1916, and is now serving as Second Lieutenant in heavy field Artillery. Carl will serve as a private soldier in the present great war.

Senator Palmer was nominated for State Senator at the August primaries in 1916, without opposition, and he was elected in November by a majority of three thousand votes. During the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Palmer was particularly interested in legislation affecting the schools, highways, the agricultural interests, and water legislation. All of the Senate bills, as well as those emanating in the House of Representatives, relating to the storage and conserving of water, were enacted into laws by the Eighty-second General Assembly.

Senator Palmer served as Chairman of the Committee on Colleges and Universities, and a member of the committees on Agriculture, Common Schools, Drainage and Irrigation, Fish Culture and Game, Initiative and Referendum, Labor, Prisons and Prison Reform, Privileges and Elections, Public Works, and Villages.

**HON. WALTER M. SHOHL.****First District.**

(Hamilton County)



One of the three Republican Senators representing the First District in the Ohio Senate, 82nd General Assembly, is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Cincinnati.

Hon. Walter Max Shohl was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12th, 1885. His father, Charles Shohl, was born in the same city, Oct. 24th, 1850. The son, Walter, was educated in the public schools and Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati, and he is a graduate of Harvard College, (A. B.) and Harvard Law School, (LL. B.) He taught Political Economy at Harvard College during

the years 1907-1908, and in the Fall of the latter year, entered the practice of Law in Cincinnati, in the offices of Frank F. Dinsmore, Esq. In 1912, Mr. Shohl became a partner in the firm of Dinsmore & Shohl, and is now engaged in the general practice of Law.

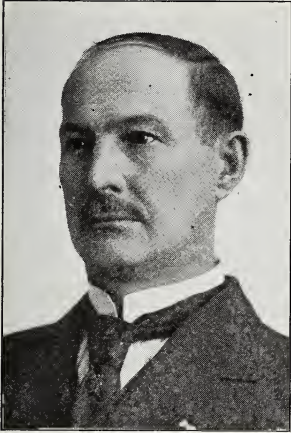
In the year 1916, Mr. Shohl was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio Senate, and at the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, he was particularly interested in all measures relating to the Judiciary. Senator Shohl introduced S. B. No. 223 — providing for a Terminal Station at Cincinnati, and S. B. No. 248, entitled "an emergency bill to cause an enrollment of the military forces of the State of Ohio", — both measures becoming Laws. The substance of the military bill was later adopted by the Federal Congress, and the principles of it are embodied in the Federal Military Registration Act.

Senator Shohl served as Chairman of the Senate committee on Constitutional Amendments, and as a member of the following Committees, namely: Claims, Commercial Corporations, Common Schools, Insurance, Judiciary, Public Utilities, Taxation, and Temperance. He was also appointed a member of the Commission to codify the Election Laws of Ohio, which work is being proceeded with.



**HON. GEO. J. SNYDER.****Thirty-fourth District.**

(Lucas County)



The 34th Senatorial District is represented in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio by two Democrats, one of them — Mr. George J. Snyder — being a locomotive engineer by profession. It requires courage and real capacity to become a successful locomotive engineer, and this profession is frequently represented in the Ohio Legislature by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, thus proving that the experience of this class of men is valuable in the legislative council.

Hon. George J. Snyder was born at Toledo, Ohio, April 18th, 1861. His father, George Snyder, and his mother, Margaret Snyder, were both born in France. The son, George, received his education in grammar and High School at Toledo. He learned the machinist's trade, also bridge building, before beginning work on the railroad. He is at present engaged as a locomotive engineer in the passenger service on the Toledo Division of the New York Central Railroad, West. He is chief of Division 4, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

On March 14th, 1889, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Miss Bertha E. Bowers, of Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have been blessed with six children — three sons and three daughters, — as follows: George H., in 1918, stationed at Ithaca, N. Y., with the U. S. Aviation Corps; Eugene, an accountant; Charles L., with Battalion E.-V. S. F. A., Margaret, Rosamond, and Helen.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Snyder was interested in all legislation pertaining to Labor, Taxation, Education, and Good Roads. He served as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commercial Corporations, and a member of the committees: Benevolent Institutions, Common Schools, Fish Culture and Game, Industrial School, Public Utilities, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and Taxation.

**HON. VIRGIL J. TERRELL.****Twenty-fifth District.**

(Cuyahoga County)



Formerly a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, the subject of this sketch was, in the year 1916, chosen one of the five Democrats who represent the Cuyahoga County district in the Ohio Senate, Eighty-second General Assembly.

Hon. Virgil J. Terrell was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1881. He received his education in parochial schools at Cleveland, and at St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio, from which institution he received the degree of B. S. He attended Cleveland Law School, and graduated therefrom with the

degree of A. B.

In the year 1912, Mr. Terrell was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, one of thirteen Representatives of Cuyahoga County, in the Ohio House of Representatives, 80th General Assembly, and in 1914, he was again chosen to serve in the 81st General Assembly. In the year 1916, Mr. Terrell was nominated and elected one of the five Democratic Senators chosen to represent the Cleveland district in the Ohio Senate — 82nd General Assembly.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Senator Terrell was author of S. B. No. 16 — to promote safety first, by providing that vehicles on public highways after dark shall carry lights; S. B. No. 18, relating to teacher's life elementary school certificates; S. B. No. 25, providing for the deposit of funds of Boards of Trustees of Public Libraries; S. B. No. 212, to prevent waste in State expenditures, prevent deficiencies, and to make certain the determination of unincumbered balances in the State Treasury; S. B. No. 232, to authorize Municipal corporations, and school districts; to adjust their fiscal operations to the limitations on tax levies, etc., etc., all of which bills became laws.

Senator Terrell served as Chairman of the committee on Cities, and a member of the following committees, namely: Common Schools, Federal Relations, Judiciary, Manufactures and Commerce, Rules, Taxation, and Temperance.

**HON. FRANK W. THOMAS.****Thirty-third District.**

(Wood County)



Newspaper men are not so numerous in the membership of the Eighty-second General Assembly as in former Legislatures, there being but two "editors" in the Senate and two gentlemen of the same profession in the House.

The 33rd District is comprised of Hancock, Wood, Fulton, Henry and Putnam Counties, and its representative in the Eighty-second General Assembly is a resident of Wood County.

Hon. Frank W. Thomas was born in Portage Township, Hancock County, Ohio, Sept. 2nd, 1873. His father, Lewis Thomas, was born at the same place. The son, Frank, received his education in the common schools, and in the "printing office". Mr. Thomas entered the office of "The Wood County Democrat" in 1891, as "printer's devil", worked his way up to "Foreman" of the plant, and has been for several years editor and business manager of the paper. Mr. Thomas has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with election to the City council, and member of the Board of Review, and he has twice served as Chairman of the Wood County Democratic Executive Committee, and as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

On October 15th, 1892, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Anna Potter, of Washington Township, Wood County, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Helen, wife of Dr. Fred A. Baker; Robert; Viola, and Donna, at home.

In the year 1910, Mr. Thomas was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Wood County in the Ohio House of Representatives — 79th General Assembly — and he was again chosen in 1912, to the 80th General Assembly, serving both terms with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1916, Mr. Thomas was nominated and elected by the Democrats of the 33rd District to serve in the Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly, and at the regular session in 1917, he was especially interested in the Workmen's Com-

pensation "Insurance" bill, thus continuing the activity he had shown as a member of the "House" in behalf of Labor. Senator Thomas also gave his best efforts towards securing the location and completion of the Bowling Green Normal College.

Senator Thomas served as Chairman of the committee on Common Schools, and a member of the committees: Enrollment, Finance, Industrial Schools, Insurance, Labor, Public Health, Public Printing, and Public Utilities.

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### HON. H. HARRISON TIMBY.

Twenty-fourth-Twenty-sixth District.

(Ashtabula County)



The first Democrat ever elected to the Ohio Senate from Ashtabula County in a straight party fight between the Republicans and Democrats, in the 24th-26th District, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. H. Harrison Timby, who, jointly, with Hon. T. J. Palmer represents the 24th-26th District in the Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born, using his own phrase, "in the backwoods of Butler County", Pennsylvania. His father, Geo. W. Timby, was a native of New York. The son received his education in the common schools, and he took an academic, and special course, at Curry Institute, at Beaver and Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the year 1888, Mr. Timby was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Albietz, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Timby is a graduate of the School of Designing and Art, now a part of the Carnegie Technical School of Pittsburgh. During the Legislative session at Columbus, in 1917, she was a student of Sculpture, at the Columbus Art School. Mr. and Mrs. Timby pursue letters, art, and politics, as a means to public betterment.

Hon. H. Harrison Timby never held any elective office other than Tax Assessor for his home district until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Ohio Senate, and at the regular



session of that body in 1917, he was interested in all legislation for the public good.

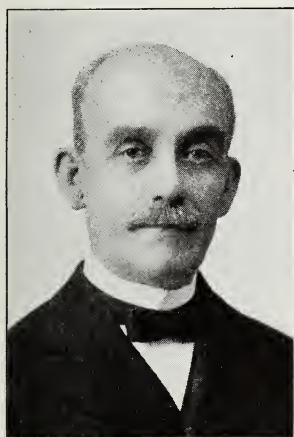
Senator Timby served as Chairman of the Committee on Library, and a member of the following committees, namely: Claims, Fees and Salaries, Geological Survey, Manufactures and Commerce, Public Printing, Public Works, and Taxation.

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### HON. W. D. TREMPER.

#### Seventh District.

(Scioto County)



One of the most popular members of the Ohio Senate in both the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies, represents the Seventh District, which is comprised of Adams, Jackson, Scioto, and Pike Counties.

Hon. W. D. Tremper was born at New Richmond, O., May 9th, 1851. His father, Johnson Tremper, was born at New York City. W. D. Tremper was educated in the public schools at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. He has always been interested in farming, and he is Secretary of the Royal Savings & Loan

Company, of Portsmouth, where he resides. Mr. Tremper never held any public office until in the year 1914, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve the Seventh District in the Ohio Senate—Eighty-first General Assembly—receiving a very large majority of the votes cast in the district, and succeeding a Democrat. He was re-elected again in 1916 by a large majority, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly. Mr. Tremper is a Knights Templar and 32nd degree Scottish rite Mason, Past Exalted Ruler of Portsmouth Elks Lodge, No. 154; a member of Psi Omega Fraternity, and Sons of the American Revolution.

On December 7th, 1880, Mr. Tremper was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Todd Hayman of Portsmouth, O. Her father, Richard H. Hayman, was elected from Portsmouth a member of the Ohio General Assembly during the administration of Governor Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Tremper have three sons and a daughter, namely: Richard Hayman,

Laura F., now Mrs. C. H. Blakemore of Roanoke, Va., William J. and Hugh Herrick.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Senator Tremper was author of S. B. No. 181 — to amend the General Code relative to straightening of Rivers, Creeks or Water courses; also S. B. No. 197 — relating to the regulation of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight upon railroads within the State, and repealing certain sections of the General Code, both of which bills became Laws.

Senator Tremper served as a member of the following committees, namely: Agriculture, Banks and Savings Societies, Federal Relations, Finance, Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Public Health, Public Highways, Rules, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and State Buildings.

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### HON. OTTO E. VOLLENWEIDER.

Eighth District.

(Vinton County)



The Eighth Senatorial District of Ohio is made up of Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs, and Vinton Counties, and the representative of the district in the Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly resides in Vinton County.

In the year 1850, Vinton County was formed from the adjoining counties of Jackson, Ross, Gallia, Athens, and Hocking, and it was given its name in honor of Samuel F. Vinton, who was for many years, a member of Congress from southern Ohio. In 1851, Mr. Vinton was the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, but he failed of election, and soon afterward, moved to Washington, D. C., where he died, in 1862. His remains were brought back to Gallipolis,

Ohio, for burial.

Hon. Otto Ernst Vollenweider was born at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, August 26th, 1867. His father, John V. Vollenweider, was born

at Geneva, Switzerland. The son, Otto E., received his education in the public schools and at Kentucky University, from which institution he graduated in 1889. He attended Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1891, and since that time, has practiced Law continuously, at McArthur, Ohio.

In the year 1909, Mr. Vollenweider was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Heacox, of Lexington, Ky.

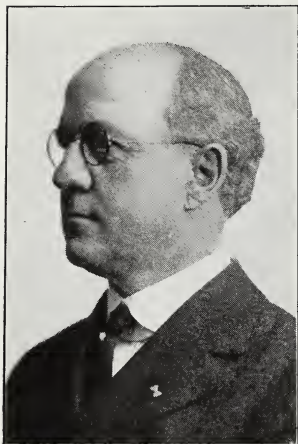
Mr. Vollenweider was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Vinton County in 1893, and re-elected in 1896, serving in that office for six years. In the year 1914, Mr. Vollenweider was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent the Eighth District in the Ohio Senate, Eighty-first General Assembly, and he was again chosen in 1916, to serve in the Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the organization of the Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Vollenweider was unanimously chosen by the Republican minority as Floor Leader for the session, and through his able conduct of legislative matters for his Republican colleagues, as well as for the people at large, Senator Vollenweider was generally commended by all with whom he came in contact. He is fixed in the public mind to-day as one who is likely to receive higher political honors at the hands of the people.

Senator Vollenweider served as a member of the following committees, namely: Banks and Savings Societies, Drainage and Irrigation, Federal Relations, Finance, Judiciary, Rules, State Buildings, and Temperance.

**HON. CHARLES A. WHITE.****Twentieth and Twenty-second District.**

(Columbiana County)



An unusual circumstance with regard to the election of State Senators occurred in the 20th-22nd District at the general election in 1916, when both Republican candidates were chosen from the one county. The District is comprised of Columbiana, Harrison, Belmont, and Jefferson Counties, and both Senators are resident in Columbiana County. However, under the popular primary system, the really popular candidate is chosen, and so it was in this case.

Hon. Charles A. White was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 23rd, 1866. His father, John V. White, was born in Brooke County, Va., now West Virginia. The son, Charles, worked on the farm and attended the district school during the winter months until the age of 18, when he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. He afterwards attended Normal School and became a teacher at Salineville, Ohio, where he remained for 14 years.

In the year 1891, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Dora Benetta Evans, of Salineville, Ohio, and they have a son Harry Evans, a Yeoman in the U. S. Navy, and a daughter Effie Clarinda at home.

Mr. White has been many times honored by his fellow-citizens, and he has served two terms as City Treasurer of Salineville, and two terms as City Clerk. Later, he was elected to the office of County Recorder by probably the heaviest plurality ever given a candidate in Columbiana County. He has been long a member of the Board of Education at Lisbon, and President of the same body. In the year 1912, Mr. White was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Columbiana County in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected to the 81st General Assembly. In the year 1916, he was nominated and duly elected one of the Republican Senators to represent the 20th-22nd District in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio.



While a member of the 80th and 81st General Assemblies in the House and in the Senate of the 82d Mr. White has always been active in behalf of legislation for the best interests of all the people and especially for the workingmen and farmer.

At the regular session of the General Assembly in 1917, Senator White served as Chairman of the committee on Claims, and a member of the following committees, namely: Finance, Geological Survey, Initiative and Referendum, Labor, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Privileges and Elections, Public Printing, and Villages.

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### HON. LEWIS F. WHITE.

#### Thirtieth District.

(Sandusky County)



The 30th Senatorial District composed of Erie, Huron, Ottawa, and Sandusky Counties, is represented in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio by Hon. Lewis F. White, of Sandusky County. Mr. White was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in the 78th and 79th General Assemblies, representing Sandusky County, and he was elected to represent the 30th District in the Senate of the 81st General Assembly, and was re-elected, as a Democrat, to the Senate of the 82nd General Assembly, in 1916.

Hon. Lewis F. White was born in Townsend Township, Sandusky County, Ohio, Oct. 9th, 1881. His father, C. W. White, was born in Germany. The mother, *nee* Katherine Wohl, was born at Baden, Germany. The son, Lewis, received his education in the district school, and his occupation has always been farming, and a commercial fisherman.

In the year 1913, Mr. White was joined in marriage with Miss Mabel Mahan, of Clyde, Ohio.

Senator White has always been active in politics, and he was for several years, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Sandusky County. In addition to his service in the Ohio House of Representatives, as above noted, he was nominated and elected by the

Democrats of the 30th District, to serve in the 81st General Assembly, and in the year 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly. He was appointed by Governor Willis in 1915, a member of the "Ohio Building Commission", and was chosen by the members, Vice-President of that Commission. Mr. White is the author of several Fish and Game Laws, and he was joint author of the "White-Mulcahy Road Law", which was passed by the Eighty-second General Assembly.

Senator White served as Chairman of the committees: Fish Culture and Game, and Roads and Highways, and a member of the following committees, namely: Agriculture, Claims, Finance, Judiciary, Labor, Privileges and Elections and State Buildings. Mr. White was also a member of the State Building Commission.

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### HON. HOWELL WRIGHT.

Twenty-fifth District.

(Cuyahoga County)



One of the three Senators representing the 25th District in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, Howell Wright, was born at Swansea, Mass., Jan. 21st, 1882. His father, Rev. Otis O. Wright was born in the town of Foster, R. I. The son graduated at Cheshire School, Cheshire, Conn., in 1902, and he attended Yale College, graduating from the Academic Department in 1906, and he received the degree — M. A. — at Yale University in 1907. Howell Wright after leaving college was for five years, agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; one year Superintendent of the Cleveland, Ohio, Associated Charities; and three years Superintendent of the Cleveland City Hospital, by appointment of Hon. Newton D. Baker, Mayor. Since January, 1916, Mr. Wright has been Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Hospital Council and during that period he served for two years as Secretary of the Ohio Hospital Association.

On Dec. 19th, 1907, Mr. Wright was joined in marriage with Miss Mabel Morris of Newton, Connecticut, and they have three children — Edwin Kingsbury, Francis Howell and Morris Wright.

Mr. Wright was elected delegate from the 20th Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention which was held at St. Louis, June 14th, 1916, and is a member of the 20th District Democratic Club and President of the Seventh Ward Tom L. Johnson Club, Cleveland, Ohio. He was also elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention held in Columbus in 1916. As a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, representing the 25th District in the Senate, Mr. Wright was particularly interested in all legislation affecting the public health and education and he introduced the following bills, which became Laws, namely: S. B. No. 24 — to amend sections relating to the powers and duties of Boards of Education of City school districts; S. B. No. 69 — to provide additional compensation for medical nurse and hospital services, to be paid from the State Insurance Fund; S. B. No. 101 — to create the State Department of Health; S. B. No. 139 — providing for the creation of a State Board of Education.

Senator Wright served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, and a member of the following committees, namely: Benevolent Institutions, Colleges and Universities, Constitutional Amendments, Fish Culture and Game, Medical Colleges and Societies, Prisons and Prison Reform, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.



# SENATE OFFICERS AND CLERKS 82d GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Top Row (left to right): James Baker, Journal Clerk; Austin E. Giblin, Message Clerk; D. F. Schultz, Engrossing Clerk.

Second Row: S. W. Rigby, Enrolling Clerk; T. F. McElroy, Index Clerk.

Third Row: M. Schlesinger, Assistant Clerk; W. S. Pealer, Clerk; Margaret Green, Recording Clerk.

Fourth Row: James Crotty, 1st Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms; Sam Greenburg, 3rd Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.

Fifth Row: Jas. B. Tennyson, 2nd Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms; P. H. Malone, Sergeant-at-Arms; Michael Greely, 4th Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.



## MAJOR WINFIELD SCOTT PEALER



Major Pealer now in the service of the U. S. in the capacity of "Draft officer" for Ohio, was serving the State as Chief Clerk of the Ohio Senate when he was honored with his commission in the army. Major Pealer was born in Worthington Township, Richland County, Ohio, November 8th, 1880. His father Peter A. Pealer was born at the same place. The son Winfield Scott attended the country schools while working on the farm and he also attended Wittenberg Academy.

At the age of thirty years he went to Mansfield, O., where he served as deputy county clerk. Mr. Pealer married Miss Mayme D. Shanabarger of Richland County and they have a daughter Helen A. Pealer. Major Pealer is an ardent Democrat and upon the organization of the Senate of the Eighty-second General Assembly in January, 1917, he was chosen by the Democratic majority chief clerk of that body where he served until appointed by the government at Washington to the very responsible position of "Selective Draft officer" for Ohio with the rank of Major.

## PATRICK HENRY MALONE

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio Senate Eighty-second General Assembly Patrick H. Malone was born at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, March 9th, 1865. His father Michael Malone and his mother were natives of County Claire, Ireland, and they came to America in 1852, settling at Lancaster, Ohio. The son Patrick attended the public schools at Lancaster and at Circleville, Pickaway County, his parents having moved to that county.

Mr. Malone has always been a Democrat and has served his county as assessor and he has been for twelve years a member of the Democra-

tic County Central Committee. He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio Senate in January, 1917.

### MOSES SCHLESINGER

The Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate for the year 1917-1918 was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 16th, 1861. His father, I. M. Schlesinger, a native of Germany, resided in Columbus for fifty-five years and died in the capital city. The mother, Eva (Labenberg) Schlesinger, also died at Columbus after a residence of more than fifty years.

The son, Moses, received his education in the public schools of Columbus and learned the printer's trade. He is a life-long Democrat and has been a most efficient worker in the interest of his party for more than forty years in charge of the Democratic County Headquarters. Mr. Schlesinger was chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics under Governor Hoadley in 1884-1885. He was Chief Deputy County Recorder under W. A. Fishinger in 1915-1916. In the year 1885 Mr. Schlesinger was married to Miss Daisy Meyers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they have been blessed with eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, ten of whom are living.

Mr. Schlesinger was chosen Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate by the Democratic majority in January, 1917.

### JAMES CROTTY

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio Senate and official custodian of the Senate chamber was born at Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio, August 16th, 1863. His father Thomas Crotty was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1849, settling in Huron County, Ohio. He died in Richland County, Ohio, in the year 1867. The son James attended school in Greenwich until in 1882 when he went to Crawford County and engaged as a hotel clerk.

Mr. Crotty has always been an active Democrat. He was a member of the Election Board of Crawford County from 1900 to 1904, and he is a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. Mr. Crotty was joined in marriage with Miss Emma Faile of Galion, Ohio, January 1st, 1893, and two daughters were born of the union. Mrs. Crotty died in 1907.

## EIGHTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE OHIO SENATE, 1917.

### SENATE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS.

**S**ENATE Bill No. 5 — Mr. White (Sandusky), requires automatic foot power fire doors on locomotives before December 31, 1917.

Senate Bill No. 6 — Kennedy (Cuyahoga), provides for a graded system of public plumbing. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 14 — Mr. Berry (Allen), provides for the spreading of assessments for county ditches according to benefits derived. Effective June 19.

Senate Bill No. 16 — Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga), requires all vehicles on roads to carry lights which can be seen at a distance of 200 feet. Violators are subject to a fine not exceeding \$25. Effective June 17.

Senate Bill No. 28 — Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga), permits life teachers' certificates to be issued, without examination to teachers of 100 months' experience. No life certificates shall be issued to graduates of a one-year normal course, unless application is made prior to 1920. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 22 — Mr. Miller (Licking), simplifies reports of appraisers of estates. Repeals Sections 10658 and 10600 of the General Code. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 24 — Mr. Wright (Cuyahoga), permits boards of education which adopt a general appropriation to dispense with roll calls on separate expenditures covered by such resolutions. Effective June 17.

Senate Bill No. 25 — Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga), requires banks which accept deposits of library boards to give indemnity bonds. Effective June 30.

Senate Bill No. 35 — Mr. Cunningham (Fairfield), provides for a maximum benefit of \$5,00, to be paid from the workmen's compensation fund to dependents in death cases. A wife, or a child or children under 16 (or if over 16 and physically disabled or mentally incapacitated) are regarded as beneficiaries. In other cases dependency depends upon conditions to be determined by facts. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 39 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga), requires contractors on public works to give bond to guarantee payment of sub-contractors who furnish labor and materials. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 40 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga), provides that voters leaving home to engage in the federal service shall not lose their residences in the county from which they are selected. All questions of right to vote shall be determined by election judges. Effective June 18.

Senate Bill No. 48 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga), provides an absent voters' law. Voters unable to present themselves at the polls on election day may obtain an absent voter's ballot which may be sent by registered mail to the proper polling place. Such a voter must make affidavit to his intentions. False representation by the voter or action of anyone conniving to defraud makes the violator subject to a felony, subject to a penitentiary sentence of not less than one or more than five years. Any commissioned officer of any regiment of the Ohio National Guard shall have power to administer oaths, certify affidavits, receive, receipt for and mail ballots to enable Guard members to avail themselves of the provisions of this act. The act applies to colleges and university students absent from home on election days and stipulates how such students shall cast their ballots. Effective June 17.

Senate Bill No. 55 — Mr. White (Sandusky), accepting provisions of Congress whereby the state may receive federal aid for post roads, and pledging an appropriation annually demanded by Congress to receive federal funds apportioned to Ohio for highways. The act assents to provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 11, 1915, entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes." Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 56 — Mr. Kennedy (Cuyahoga), provides that the state health body shall within 90 days after the approval of this act, appoint a state inspector of plumbing, said appointee to be a plumber of at least to years' experience. Provision is made for deputies. Public or private institutions are to be inspected, and authority is conferred upon inspectors to condemn unsanitary plumbing, but such authority shall not be exercised in municipalities or other political subdivisions wherein ordinances have been adopted to regulate plumbing. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 57 — Mr. Kennedy (Cuyahoga). This act directs the State Industrial Commission to appoint two inspectors of power, piping, heating, and ventilation. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 64 — Mr. Miller (Licking), permits the sale of certain lands of the Ohio Canal between Newark and Hebron, Licking county. Effective July 3.



Senate Bill No. 69 — Mr. Wright (Cuyahoga), provides for additional compensation for medical, nurse and hospital services, to be paid from the state industrial insurance fund. This is in addition to the usual compensation in unusual cases. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 70 — Mr. Miller (Crawford), provides that five years' practice in the state and the passing of an examination in another state shall suffice to admit an applicant for a physician's license in Ohio to examination by the State Medical Board. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 71 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin). An emergency act providing for the erection of a Coliseum on the state fair grounds to house the National Dairy Show. The structures shall cost \$200,000. Effective upon approval by the Governor, February 15.

Senate Bill No. 76 — Mr. Harding (Hamilton), providing that assembly halls of 500 capacity used for lodge or society purposes and banquets and ball rooms of 1,000 capacity may be placed on any floor of a fireproof building, and prohibiting skating rinks being placed above a garage or theatre stage. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 78 — Mr. Miller (Licking), requires osteopaths to be examined in diagnosis and surgery by the state Medical Board, and the granting of certificates for practice of osteopathy. Effective June 27.

Senate Bill No. 81 — Mr. Palmer (Summit), authorizes an additional common pleas judge in Summit county. Effective July 3.

Senate Bill No. 82 — Mr. Palmer (Summit). This act provides for an increase in the salaries of election board members in counties having cities of between 50,000 and 75,000 population to \$1,200 per year and of clerks of such boards to \$1,500 annually. Effective July 2.

Senate Bill No. 90 — Mr. Miller (Licking). An act to establish a municipal court in Zanesville. Effective July 3.

Senate Bill No. 95 — Mr. Murrell (Clinton), permits municipal councils to lengthen from 10 to 20 years the time in which street improvements may be paid in annual assessments. Effective June 27.

Senate Bill No. 99 — Mr. Oberlin (Stark), provides that when two or more G. A. R. posts or Spanish-American War Veterans' camps are consolidated into one county commissioners may give the consolidated posts or camps the full \$25 Memorial Day's allowance for each post or camp combined. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 101 — Mr. Wright (Cuyahoga), creates a state health commissioner and council of four members to replace the former

state board and its secretary. The commissioner is made the administration head of the state health department. Of the council appointed by the governor two shall be physicians; two members shall constitute a quorum; the Governor shall designate the chairman. The commissioner shall serve five years, and is appointed by the council, with the Governor's approval. The commissioner is empowered to detail an officer or employe to act as secretary and shall detail such other employes as are needed for service. Ten dollars per day and expenses shall be allowed council members when in conference. The commissioner may be removed by the Governor, after a legal hearing. The council has power to make or amend sanitary regulations of general application in the State. No executive or administrative duties are given the council. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 104 — Mr. Jones (Franklin). This act authorizing the Governor to deed to the city of Columbus an easement in land on the State University campus for a contagious hospital site, the city to erect the structure. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 107 — Mr. Thomas (Wood), provides under rules of the State Board of Administration for parole of prisoners serving second and third terms in the state penitentiary. Prisoners held under conviction for treason or first degree murder are not included in the law's application. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 109 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin), permits fraternal insurance associations to write family insurance protection. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 110 — Mr. Berry (Defiance), empowers the Governor to appoint a commission of three members to consist of a county surveyor, a farmer and a lawyer to codify, consolidate and clarify the ditch laws of the state, a final report to be made prior to January 1, 1918. Effective June 27.

Senate Bill No. 111 — Mr. Shohl (Hamilton), repeals provisions of the law permitting the taking of depositions outside of the state in criminal cases. It is designed to prevent prisoners from escaping the state's jurisdiction. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 115 — Mr. Cunningham (Fairfield), authorizes the State Auditor to withhold the salaries of state officials who have become derelict in collecting what is due from outsiders in their departments. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 122 — Mr. Miller (Licking), changing the time of issuing liquor licenses from the fourth Monday in November to the

fourth Monday in May. The act also extends the time of 1917 licenses issued in November, 1917, to May 1918. Effective June 17.

Senate Bill No. 126 — Mr. Benedict (Lucas), authorizing county commissioners to enlarge or repair tuberculosis hospitals. Passed primarily in the interest of Lucas county. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 135 — Mr. Apple (Shelby). This act authorizes traction engines to ply on state highways, provided the wheels of the engines are free from road-destroying projections. Such engines must not have "teeth" on their wheels. Effective July 2.

Senate Bill No. 139 — Mr. Wright (Cuyahoga), makes provision for the acceptance of the federal act for financial aid in vocational training and reorganizes the state educational board. The act creates a state board, consisting of the superintendent of Public Instruction and six appointive members. Not more than three of them shall be of the same political party. The members shall be of recognized ability and standing in the trades, business, professions and industry of the state, the board to select one of its members to serve as president. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary. Board members receive no compensation beyond actual expenses incurred while serving. The board is given full authority in formulating plans for vocational training. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 155 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin), changing the name of Otterbein University of Ohio to Otterbein College. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 156 — Mr. Lloyd (Franklin). This act amends Sections 9935 and 9937 of the General Code and authorizes college board trustees to increase the number of their local members. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 162 — Mr. Agnew (Cuyahoga), permits private corporations to acquire their own stock. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 166 — Mr. Agnew (Cuyahoga), provides that holders of common stock in a corporation which increases its stock shall have the right to subscribe for the new stock in such proportion as their respective shares bear to the whole number of shares before the increase at the price fixed by the board of directors. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 167 — Mr. Cunningham (Fairfield). This act provides for the inspection of oil and gas wells in oil and coal townships and for an appeal from an inspector's orders to the state Public Utilities Commission. The act provides that any person who knowingly uses for

illuminating purposes in a mine any oil or paraffin wax, fish oil or any other illuminant other than that provided in section 974 of the General Code, except with the consent of the chief inspector of mines, shall upon conviction be fined not less than \$5.00 or more than \$10.00, or be imprisoned from five to ten days, or both. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 176 — Mr. Gilmore (Preble). This act permits interurban railways to abandon their tracks under certain conditions approved by the State Public Utilities Commission. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 177 — Mr. Agnew (Cuyahoga), for the Joint Committee on Taxation. This bill was devised after much labor by a committee from the House and the Senate, public hearings being held for several days during which tax experts, business men and others presented their views. The bill was a sequel to the Supreme Court's decree declaring the Parrett-Whittemore tax law of the Willis administration unconstitutional. The decree practically knocked out the "taxing machinery" of the state.

The new measure was designed to provide taxing machinery in order that the 1917 assessments and taxes might be properly returned. The measure makes county auditors the chief taxing officers of counties and created boards of revision composed of elective officials, and carried an emergency clause, making the full measure operative as soon as it was signed by the Governor, who accepted the measure as "the best available on such short notice." The measure-framers were guided by two lawyers of opposite political faith and is non-partisan in its make up.

Provision is made that on or before the first Monday in August annually, the county auditor shall compile in proper form lists of persons, firms, associations, partnerships, and associations in whose names personal or realty have been listed in townships, city, village, special district, or separate school district. On or before the first Monday in September annually the auditor shall correct such lists in accordance with deductions or additions ordered by the Tax Commission of Ohio, and by the county board of revision, and shall certify on the first day of October the same to the county treasurer. Such copies shall constitute the auditor's tax list and treasurer's duplicate of realty and personal property for the current year.

When satisfied of omissions, the auditor shall charge against returns omissions of taxes for preceding years, but not to exceed five years unless there has been a change in ownership of lands. In such cases only taxes chargeable since the last change of ownership shall be charged.



The listing of personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds and joint stock companies, except the stock in trade of transient persons, shall be made between the second Monday of April and the first Monday in June annually. The listing and valuation shall be made as of the day preceding the second Monday of April annually. Listed valuations shall be made with respect to ownership on said date and in the place where then taxable. This does not prevail as to the return of resources and liabilities of incorporated and unincorporated banks, nor in case where property is required to be returned for taxation, or to be valued, by the State Tax Commission, nor in any case where the liability of any person or of any property for taxation is required to be originally determined by the state commission.

Assessors annually on the first Monday of May, shall meet in the county auditor's office, notice having been given them five days prior; the auditor shall meet with the assessors and instruct them as to their duties. He may call the assessors before him any time thereafter for additional instructions; blanks required shall be furnished by him. Assessors shall examine tax lists returned under Section 5365 of the General Code, ascertaining omissions; where returns have not been made, assessors shall list them at their true value; returns on property improperly valued shall be corrected. Assessors shall return all lists taken by them to the auditor on or before the first Monday in June.

Each person listing property shall make oath or affirmation to all statements, and when any person shall fail to make proper returns within the legal period, or shall refuse to take oath or affirmation, or shall wilfully omit complete returns, or shall fail to give true values, or shall refuse to answer all questions propounded in listing blanks, the county auditor shall cause returns to be listed for taxation. He shall add the penalty provided in Section 5398 of the General Code. In case of false swearing, he shall certify the facts to the prosecuting attorney, who shall proceed as in other cases of perjury. Property, personal and real and all credits, moneys, etc., of the estates of deceased persons shall be listed by executors or administrators from the place where the deceased resided at the time of death. Property involved in business shall be listed from the point where such business is domiciled; provided the property involved is not in more than one place; then it shall be listed and assessed in townships, cities or villages in which the business is conducted.

The State Tax Commission shall have printed on blanks questions intended to disclose all property subject to taxation. Dates and amounts of inventories by merchants and manufacturers within the year preceding the day preceding the second Monday in April. The number

of months engaged in business in such year must be disclosed; value of raw materials, of those in process of manufacture, all finished articles, tools, machinery, etc., leased, name of the lessor, average monthly value of stock, money in bank subject to check, certificates of deposit, investments in buildings and loan companies, whether in stocks or deposits, credits owing to persons covered by liens, book accounts, and obligations, not secured, together with the cash value of all claims secured or unsecured; total of actual debts, mortgages on realty, name and address of the mortgage holder; and total per value of all stock owned or held by the person listing in corporations not organized under Ohio laws. Non-taxable stocks must be reported, if bought within the year. Addresses of minors must be reported, if they own property subject to taxation. Names and addresses of guardians, custodians or administrators for such minors must be reported. The State Tax Commission may also require a statement of realty owned by such persons. No returns shall be accepted by the auditor or assessors until full disclosures are given.

On or before the first Monday in June annually, assessors shall deliver to the auditor all statements and returns for property, with lists of owners in detail on forms provided by the state tax commission. The auditor shall place on file all statements of returns revised by the county board of revision. Such returns shall be preserved for five years. The auditor shall record returns from townships, noting separately all buildings worth over \$100. Acres of arable, wood and cultivated land. Obligations on such shall be reported; where there are errors in surveys or plots the auditor shall cause corrected plats to be made. Land occupied by a canal or public highway shall not be assessed, if outside of a municipal corporation. The auditor or his deputies may enter any structure to determine its value.

Civil service regulations do not apply to assessors and others employed under the act.

On or before August 15 annually, the auditor shall publish a list of all assessment changes made on lands and mail notice of the same to persons or owners affected by changes.

If required, annually the auditor shall transmit to the State Tax Commission an abstract of realty and personal property. Any expense incurred by the state commission, with respect to assessments of property, shall be paid by county treasurers in the counties concerned; charges shall be made to proper districts.

Assistant assessors are provided for in the event the regular ones can not complete their work; assistants shall have all the powers and qualifications of elected assessors, assistants to be approved by the

auditor and bonded. Assessors may review returns of assistants and revise and correct them. Bonds given by assessors and their assistants shall be formulated by the Attorney General and approved by the prosecuting attorney, the approval of the auditor to security furnished being necessary. Bonds of assessors shall be \$1,000; those of assistants, \$500; assessors and assistants must take an oath to properly perform the duties imposed; each member of a county revision board shall also take an oath.

Compensation for assessors shall be paid out of the county treasury; it shall be \$4.00 per day for each full 8-hour day of actual service; assistants receive the same compensation. Warrants for such compensation shall be drawn by the county auditor, who shall fix a time and place for completing work, no compensation to be allowed thereafter, unless for good cause.

To facilitate the listing of property, each person required to return values, shall make a full report under oath to the auditor by the second Monday in April, or within 15 days thereafter, the same to be made on blanks designated by the State Tax Commission. Such blanks may be mailed by the auditor prior to the second Monday in April to persons required to list property. These "mail returns" must be complete and oath to this effect may be administered by an assessor, his assistants, county auditor or deputies, mayor, justice of the peace, mayor, township clerk, or a notary, and shall be mailed or delivered in person to the auditor before the first day of May. Persons failing to comply with this provision of the measure, are not entitled to exemptions under Section 5360 of the General Code. The auditor must examine all such returns; where there is belief incorrect data is given, an assessor shall call upon the person whose returns are questioned and from actual view make a new listing.

No compensation shall be allowed assessors or their assistants for administering oaths to persons making returns; except an allowance of ten cents for each person so sworn prior to May 1. This provision for compensation shall not apply to public utilities, banks and bankers, or corporations. When any person maintains two or more dwellings, he shall list from the domicile where he or his family resides for the greater part of the year preceding the second Monday in April.

Each county is a unit for assessing real estate. On or before the second Monday in April annually between January 1 and February 1, the auditor shall ascertain whether the real property in his county is assessed at its true value. Values so ascertained, shall be entered upon tax lists and duplicates made for the current year. His findings shall go to the county commissioners who shall, at a hearing, within not less

nor more than twenty days, confirm, modify, or set aside the returns; notice of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper; if such a hearing develops that realty is not on the duplicate at its true value, the auditor shall levy a corrected assessment. Such a re-assessment may be made by him upon petition of 25 freeholders, or by the trustees in any township, or by a village council; such petition may be filed within any township or village council any time after January 1 and before the first Monday in March annually.

The auditor is empowered to provide abstracts, plats and employ experts in his office, or other employes needed; the amount to be expended to be determined by the county commissioners; if, in the auditor's opinion, the commissioners fail to allow him sufficient funds, he may appeal to the Judge of the Common Pleas Court for additional funds.

The auditor may summon any person under oath to obtain information pertaining to assessments. Commissioners are empowered to borrow money needed if a sufficient sum be not available to meet the auditor's requirements, certificates of indebtedness to run not over three years at six per cent, being authorized to cover such amount as may be borrowed.

Changes in assessments, or reassessments are permitted, the auditor notifying persons or others affected of his intentions; dissatisfied owners may present their protests at the next ensuing session of the county board of revision, and an appeal therefrom may be made to the State Tax Commission.

The county board of revision membership is that of the auditor, county treasurer, and president of the county commissioners. County revision boards, during the time fixed for their sessions, shall keep their offices open for business; employes must devote their entire time to the service required; but, with the approval of the State Tax Commission, experts may be employed with the understanding they devote a part of their time to the revision board work. Each revision board shall organize annually on the second Monday in June by electing a chairman; the auditor shall be secretary; the board may be called into session as often as is necessary and proper records must be kept; a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum and any vacancy shall not jeopardize the right of the remaining members to powers delegated to each member; no change except as provided by law, shall be made; persons may be summoned before the board; the chairman of the board, in the event any person refuses or neglects to appear, may certify the fact to the Probate Judge, who shall proceed against the offender in like manner as is provided for in the last subdivision of chapter three, title one, part second, the General Code. The board must hear all com-



plaints made by the auditor; it shall have power to investigate all assessments, but this provision does not apply to assessments, additions or corrections made by the State Tax Commission; no increase in listed values shall be made by the board without giving the person concerned a chance to be heard, notifying him by mail or through newspaper notices; no decrease shall be made unless asked for in proper form and requests substantiated by facts.

On the second Monday in June annually the auditor shall place before the board of revision all returns and other data of personal property received by him for the current year, and the board shall proceed to examine the returns; imperfect returns may be corrected; any dog omitted shall be included. On the first Monday in July, annually the auditor shall give the revision board proper data and assessments for the current year; any corrections found necessary may be made; the auditor shall not make up his tax list and duplicate, nor advertise as provided for in Section 5606 of the General Code, until the revision board has completed its work under this section. Complaints may be made on or before the time limit for tax payments for the first half of the year; complaint may be made by the county commissioners, prosecuting attorney, county treasurer, or any township board of trustees, board of education, mayor or council, or any person in his own behalf or that of another. The auditor shall present such complaints to the revision board; the treasurer may accept any amount of taxes tendered when a complaint is pending and no penalty shall be assessed because of non-payment. The acceptance of such tender shall be without prejudice for greater payments. An appeal may be taken from the revision board to the State Tax Commission within 30 days by the auditor or any complainant, a written notice of such an appeal being filed with the board and auditor. When reassessments are ordered, the auditor must make them. In personal property cases the auditor may make such reassessments as are ordered by revising and correcting returns on file without exacting new statements of persons affected. Employees, experts and other authorized persons representing the auditor, county board or State Tax Commission shall have free and full access to public records, including those in offices of justices of the peace. Nothing in the act shall be construed as authorizing such employees or experts to examine records in any state or national bank, nor to demand lists of depositors, stock depositors, members or others who transact business in or with such institutions. This restriction applies to any financial institution which is subject to official inspection under state and federal laws.

Senate Bill No. 181 — Mr. Tremper (Scioto). This act gives county commissioners the right to straighten rivers and other streams. Effective June 20.

Senate Bill No. 183 — Mr. Horn (Wayne). This act makes Federal Farm Loan Bank bonds, issued under provisions of the national rural credits act, lawful investments for insurance companies. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 184 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga). This act stipulates that banks conducted on the "Morris Plan" may require borrowers to make weekly deposits not exceeding in any week two per cent of the amount of loans outstanding, with or without an allowance of interest on such deposits. Such transactions are not to be considered as usurious under existing laws. Effective June 17.

Senate Bill No. 192 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga). This act recodifies the National Guard laws of the state so that they may conform to the National Defense act. The law also abolished the State Armory Board. The Adjutant General becomes director of all state armories. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 193 — Mr. Crawford (Monroe). This act authorizes agricultural colleges to conduct contests in co-operation with the federal government and to receive gifts in the furtherance of the same. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 196 — Mr. Apple (Shelby), providing for the admission to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home disabled members of the National Guard, if they have served in the United States army. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 197 — Mr. Tremper (Scioto), permits the Public Utilities Commission to regulate railroad freight rates with respect to equalizing rates for long and short hauls. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 199 — Mr. Miller (Licking), grants a right of way over canal lands in Muskingum county for a public highway. Effective July 3.

Senate Bill No. 211 — Mr. Shohl (Hamilton). This act "divorced" what was known as the "Blue Sky" bureau from the state banking department and created a Commissioner of Securities to serve for three years at a salary of \$4,000 annually. He is appointed by the Governor. The commissioner has absolute authority in issuing and regulating licenses of concerns selling securities within the state. His powers are essentially the same as those which were vested in the head of the

"Blue Sky" bureau of the state banking department. The Commissioner shall assess a penalty of not more than \$200 for the first offense in violating the law, and for the second offense may impose a penalty of \$500. A term of six months' imprisonment may also be added for the second offense. The commissioner has authority to revoke licenses issued to persons and firms found guilty of violating the law. A license revoked will not be re-issued until the expiration of a year from date of revocation. The commissioner is charged with enforcing laws to regulate and license the loaning of money, without security, upon personal property, and the purchasing or making of loans upon salaries or wage earnings, and perform other regulatory duties. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 212 — Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga), provides that state department heads shall submit monthly budgets to the Governor. No warrants shall be approved by the State Auditor until the executive approves budgets. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 216 — Mr. Holden (Warren), appropriating \$5,000 for bronze medals to be given Ohio militiamen who served on the Mexican border. Effective June 19.

Senate Bill No. 218 — Mr. Benedict (Lucas), amends Section 4963 of the General Code relative to primary elections, stipulating that such elections to nominate candidates for township and municipal officers, justices of the peace and educational boards, shall be held on the second Tuesday in August of odd years. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 223 — Mr. Shohl (Hamilton). This act was introduced by request of leading commercial organizations and other interests. The act permits the citizens of Cincinnati to vote on a proposition to authorize the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway to erect a central railroad terminal. The act permits the Trustees, with the consent of the city's voters, to spend as much as \$20,000,000 for such a station, track and other privileges to be leased to steam roads entering the city. The Trustees represent the city, the Cincinnati Southern having been built by the city of Cincinnati to foster trade with the South. The road is under lease to the Southern Railway Company but the Trustees are custodians of the city's property and look after the income. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 232 — Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga). This act authorizes municipalities and school districts to fund existing deficiencies by issuing bonds to run not more than 20 years on a vote of the people, and also to reduce from one per cent to one-half per cent of the tax

duplicate the bonds that may be issued by a municipality in any one year. The act becomes operative so far as the issuance of bonds is concerned at the expiration of the existing fiscal year of municipal corporations to which the act applies. Otherwise the act became effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 233 — Mr. Benedict (Lucas). This act reorganized the state building commission, wiping out the position of secretary and permitting the sale of the Wyandotte state office building. The act appropriates from all money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to the amount that will be received into the state treasury as interest on state deposits for and during the two years after September 26, 1917. All balances to this fund created unexpended July 1, 1919, shall revert to the state's general fund. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 239 — Mr. Palmer (Summit). This measure corrects many small defects in the school code, points the way for county uniformity in text books, and raises the minimum or rural teachers from \$40 to \$50 per month. Effective June 29.

Senate Bill No. 243 — Mr. Crawford (Guernsey). This act prohibits a member of the state Agricultural Board from competing for any prize or award at the state fair, under penalty of removal by the Governor. Effective June 27.

Senate Bill No. 245 — Mr. Miller (Licking), authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate expenses and practices in connection with the 1916 election and to make recommendations to the General Assembly. This is a "corrupt practice" measure intended to carry out provisions of the Ohio law. Provision is made for three members from each house, designated by the presiding officer. Committee has full power to summon witnesses and obtain records and shall report before January 1, 1918. A sum of \$10,000 was appropriated; provision is made for legal counsel. Sitzings may be held where the commission deems they are necessary. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 246 — Mr. Agnew (Cuyahoga). This act amends the law governing the Municipal Court in Cleveland. It provides for trial by jury only upon demand of an accused, and affects misdemeanors only. Effective July 2.

Senate Bill No. 247 — Mr. Palmer (Geauga), amends the General Code relative to free tuition for pupils in any academy supported in part by a tax levy. Sections amended are 7673, 7674, and 7991. School



boards are empowered to levy two mills annually on all property within the district in which such academy may be located. Effective June 28.

Senate Bill No. 248 — Mr. Shohl (Hamilton). This is an emergency bill empowering the Governor to take a military census of all males in the state between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The election boards are authorized to take the census on a date to be fixed by the executive. Failure to comply with provisions of the act subject the violator to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. Census shall be taken between 5:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Lists of persons registered must be mailed to the Adjutant General within five days after the census is taken. County sheriffs shall cause notice of the time and places for registering by publishing the same in two papers of opposite political faith, not less than 10 days before the census is taken.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Senate No. 11 — Mr. Miller (Licking). This resolution provides that a Joint Tax Committee be appointed to frame a law providing for assessment and taxing machinery of the state, the Supreme Court having declared the Jarrett-Whittemore law unconstitutional; the decision also applied to the Warnes tax law. The committee consisted of four Senators and four Representatives, appointed by the presiding officer of each house, the members being divided equally between the Republican and the Democratic parties. The committeemen were selected from lists submitted by floor leaders of the two houses, the plan being one to devise a non-partisan measure and rules of both houses were suspended to permit the introduction of a non-partisan measure.

Senate No. 20 — Mr. Terrell (Cuyahoga). This resolution declares its confidence in the President of the United States in his efforts to keep the nation out of the European war.

Senate No. 43 — Mr. Mooney (Cuyahoga). This resolution provides for three senate and three house members who shall constitute a committee to investigate the subject of election laws, revise and codify them, the clerk of the house to be committee's secretary. The committee is directed to report its recommendations to the Governor not later than December 31, 1917.



HON. ELDEN JAMES HOPPLE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## HON. ELDEN JAMES HOPPLE.

(Cuyahoga County)

### Speaker Ohio House of Representatives, 82nd General Assembly.

Out of an experience and association covering a period of thirty-three years in the Ohio Legislature, and through all the changes that have come during that period with regard to the gentlemen who have been chosen, by their respective parties, to the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, it is a literal fact that no more popular presiding officer has filled that distinguished office than the present Speaker, Mr. Hopple. Elected, as a Democrat, to be a member of the Cuyahoga County delegation, in the House of Representatives, for the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Hopple was unanimously chosen by his party to the high office of Speaker. This honor came to him because of a general knowledge on the part of his colleagues in the Democratic party, that Mr. Hopple possessed the ability to perform the duties of the high office, and that the qualities of tact and patience were well combined in him.

How well he performed the duties of the office entrusted to him was well attested by the fact that, at the close of the long and rather strenuous session of the General Assembly in 1917, the Speaker received the thanks of the entire House of Representatives for the eminent fairness with which he had presided over the House, and he was presented with a beautiful set of silver which was given by the entire membership of the House, without regard to party.

Hon. E. J. Hopple was born on a farm in Crawford County, Ohio, Feb. 5th, 1881. His father, Jeremiah Hopple, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The son was educated in the public schools and at Heidelberg University. He also attended Western Reserve Law School. He was a teacher in the public schools for three years, then read law with W. C. McCullough, at Bucyrus, Ohio, was admitted to the Bar in the year 1905, and immediately took up the practice of his profession at Cleveland, with his preceptor, under the firm name of McCullough & Hopple.

In the year 1912, Mr. Hopple was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Benoit, Montgomery, Vermont. They have a son, E. J., Jr., born July 21st, 1913, and a daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth Hopple, born Nov. 11th, 1916.

Mr. Hopple never held any public office until in the year 1912, when he was nominated by the Democratic party, for a seat in the Ohio Senate, from the Twenty-fifth District. He was elected by a majority of 8,000 votes. He was re-elected in 1914 by an increased majority, and throughout his service in the Ohio Senate, particularly during his second term, while the Democrats were in the minority, Senator Hopple was their chosen leader and he here gained the reputation of being an astute and safe party leader.

Mr. Hopple is a member of the Masonic, K. of P., and B. P. O. E. fraternal societies, the Chamber of Commerce, and Cleveland Athletic Club.

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### HON. WILLIAM H. ACKER.

(Hocking County)



The present member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Hocking County also served his constituents in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio, he having been elected, as a Democrat in the year 1912. He was re-nominated for the same office in the year 1914, but failed of election for his second term. He was again nominated in the year 1916 and successfully chosen to serve in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio.

Hon. William H. Acker was born at Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio, July 23rd, 1856. His father, William Trimmer Acker, was a native of New York, he having been born near Black Creek Corners, Allegheny County, in that State, and was brought, at the age of thirteen, by his parents to Ohio. William H. was educated in the common schools at Logan, Ohio, and at the early age of fourteen he commenced work as "Printer's Devil" in the year 1870.

After mastering the Printer's trade he became a staunch Union Man and has been a member of the International Typographical Union since the winter of 1874-5. He was chosen President of the Logan Local No. 483 in 1912. Mr. Acker is an ex-member of the U. M. of A. and was Secretary of Logan Local of the Trades Assembly.

In the year 1888 Mr. Acker was united in marriage with Miss Clara



Ellen Strentz of Logan, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Mrs. C. C. Hansel, who resides at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Like his father, Mr. Acker has always been a loyal Democrat and particularly on account of his active interest in behalf of the coal miners, farmers and other labor interests in Ohio, he is politically strong enough to be elected in a county which is usually very closely balanced as between the Democratic and Republican parties.

In this year, 1917, Mr. Acker is a member of the "Exemption Board" of Hocking County, the said board having to do with the claims for exemption of men under the "War Act" of 1917.

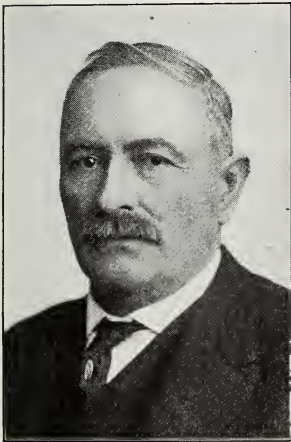
In his capacity as Legislator, Mr. Acker's policy has been "The Church, the school, good roads, and home rule".

In the 82nd General Assembly he served as a member of the Committees, Codes, Courts and Procedure, Federal Relations, and Taxation and Revenues.

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### HON. CHRISTIAN APPENZELLER, JR.

(Darke County)



The history of Darke County began when General Anthony Wayne arrived with his army on Oct. 13th, 1793, and commenced the erection of Fort Greenville, where Greenville now stands. He built this fort for a base of operations in his campaign against the Indians, and named it in honor of his old comrade-in-arms during the Revolutionary War, General Greene. In 1795, it was the scene of the signing of the treaty by which the Indians relinquished forever all of central and southern Ohio, except a few small reservations. A few years afterward the stockade was burned down by the settlers in order to get nails and other iron materials for use in building their cabins. The first bona fide white settlers came from Kentucky in 1807, and located in Greenville Township about 2½ miles from the site of Fort Greenville. Greenville town plat was executed and acknowledged on Aug. 14th, 1808, and recorded in Miami County to which the territory was yet attached. Darke County was legally created on Jan. 3rd, 1809, by the Legislature while

it was in session at Zanesville, Ohio, the new county being carved, bodily, out of Miami. Owing to Indian troubles, Darke County continued under the jurisdiction of Miami County for about 7 years after the Legislature had authorized its formation, and a courthouse was not provided until 1824.

Hon. Christian Appenzeller, Jr., who represents Darke County in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, is a Democrat, and he also represented the county in the 80th General Assembly. Mr. Appenzeller was born at Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, March 6th, 1861. His father, Christian Appenzeller, Sr., was a native of Germany, and he emigrated to America in 1853, locating in Montgomery County, Ohio, remaining there until 1877, when he removed to Darke County. Christian Jr., was educated in the country schools of Montgomery County where he worked on the farm during the summer months.

In the year 1880, Mr. Appenzeller was united in marriage with Miss Tilda Rhoades, of Darke County, Ohio. They have three daughters, and a son.

Mr. Appenzeller served as a commissioner of Darke County for several years and he also served as township trustee. His occupation is farming and a contractor.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Appenzeller served as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and as member of the committees: Library, Public Highways, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

**HON. JOSEPH S. BACKOWSKI.**

(Cuyahoga County)



One of the youngest members of the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio is the subject of this sketch. Within the last decade there has been a constantly increasing percentage of young men occupying places of public trust in the Buckeye State, and particularly in the Legislature.

Hon. Joseph S. Backowski was born September 24th, 1889 at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Stanislaw Backowski, was born in Gorzoo, German-Poland. His mother, Franciszka Rucinski Backowski, was born in Mroczno-Lubava, German-Poland. He has two sisters, Anna and Helen, and one brother, Edward.

Joseph S. attended the Parochial School in Cleveland until thirteen years of age, and then entered the public schools. He completed the classical course at South High School, Cleveland, then entered Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, and, at the age of twenty-four was graduated from the law department of that University. In the same year he was admitted to the practice of law.

During his four years' practice at the bar, Mr. Backowski has been actively interested in political and civic matters, and, in the year 1915, he was a candidate for City Council at Cleveland. He firmly advocates the principles of the Democratic Party, fully believing that said principles are just and right, always granting, to his opponents the same rights to their opinions that he claims for himself.

During the regular term of the 82nd General Assembly, Mr. Backowski was particularly interested in legislation by which the expenditures used in conducting the government of cities and counties may be lessened, that is, wherever possible to consolidate institutions and offices for the joint use of city and county, and he introduced House Bill No. 476, which became a law.

The bill provides that infirmaries may now be used jointly by both county and city. Mr. Backowski believes that the time is coming that when the population of the city is five-sixths of that of the county, there will be a merger of both, and one set of officials will rule, thereby saving to the tax-payers a great deal of their money.

Mr. Backowski served as a member of the following committees, namely: Codes and Court Procedure, Manufactures and Commerce, Fish Culture and Game, and he was Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment.

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### HON. FRANK E. BAKER.

(Ashland County)



Always reliably Democratic, Ashland County is represented in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio by a member of Democratic faith. Hon. Frank E. Baker was born on a farm in Green Township, Ashland County, Ohio, October 17th, 1885, in one of the first log cabins built in that county. The building is still standing.

Mr. Baker's father, David H. Baker, was born on the same farm, and his wife Flora Baker, *nee* Huston, was also born here.. Both mother and father died while the son was but two years old.

Frank E. attended country school in Green Township, and his high school education was received in the old Vermilion Institute and the Ashland High School. He was also graduated from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, in 1908. The boy did everything in the way of labor and odd jobs in order to get through college, and his education was gained strictly by his own efforts and the aid of his economical wife whom he married two years before his college education was completed.

Mr. Baker began to teach school at the age of seventeen and, at the age of twenty-three he entered politics. On August 2nd, 1915, he completed two terms as County Clerk of Ashland County, having been elected the first time in 1911, and re-elected in 1913. In November, 1916, Mr. Baker was chosen by the Democratic party of Ashland County to be their representative in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, where he was particularly interested in agricultural, and school legislation.

Representative Baker was the author of House Bill Number 439, and Senate Bill Number 239 which bills were the only school legislation passed by the 82nd General Assembly, and approved by the Gov-



ernor. Mr. Baker was also the author of House Bill Number 88, known as the "Spotlight Hunting Bill," and House Bill Number 109, regulating the time to catch furbearing animals.

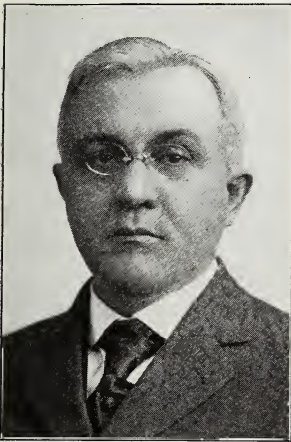
Mr. Baker served as a member of the following Committees, namely: Agriculture, Constitutional Amendments and I. & R., Prisons and Prison Reform, Public Printing, Universities, Colleges and Normal schools.

Mr. Baker married Miss Maude Jane Stafford, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Stafford. They have a daughter, Flora Elizabeth, age six years.

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### HON. ORRIN W. BAUM.

(Summit County)



Summit County, usually Republican by a safe majority, is represented in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, by two Democrats, they having been chosen by a very large majority.

Hon. Orrin W. Baum was born in Jackson Township, Stark County, Ohio, June 25th, 1862. His father, Andrew J. Baum, was born in the same township. Orrin W., attended the county schools, and, later, two years in the Canal Fulton High School. He taught a country school for three years and spent his summer vacation period selling agricultural implements. He was engaged for some years with the George Worthington Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and afterwards owned a hardware store at Greentown, Ohio. He then became a traveling salesman for the Standard Hardware Company, of Akron, Ohio, remaining with this company for five years.

In the year 1897, Mr. Baum associated himself with William M. Graham in the insurance business under the firm name of "Graham & Baum". He then became Secretary of the Summit County Building & Loan Company which was consolidated with the German-American Building and Loan Association, and, later, with the Citizens' Building and Loan Company of Akron, of which company Mr. Baum is a Director. He is at present interested in the real estate and loan business.

In the 1887, Mr. Baum was married to Miss Jennie Spangler of Manchester, Summit County, Ohio. One child, a daughter, was born of this union, and she died at the age of two years.

The ancestors of Mr. Baum were early settlers in Ohio, they having come from the neighborhood of Hanover and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The mother of Mr. Baum came to Ohio in a covered wagon in the year 1850.

Mr. Baum served five years as Civil Service Commissioner at Akron and, in the year 1915, he was appointed Deputy State Tax Commissioner by Governor Willis, this without solicitation.

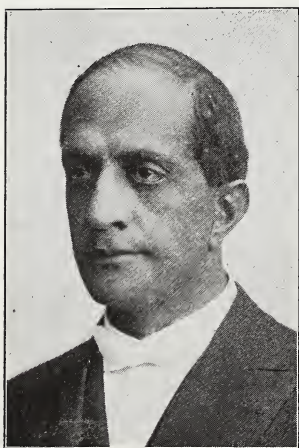
In the year 1916 Mr. Baum was nominated and elected as a Democrat to represent Summit County in the 82nd General Assembly, and he actively participated in all legislative matters. He served as a member of the Appropriations and Finance Committee, also on the Committees, Privileges and Elections and Public Utilities.

Representative Baum has ever been a very active citizen of Akron, being a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the Summit County Sunday School Association. Also he is President of The Colonial Realty and Investment Company.

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### HON. A. LEE BEATY.

(Hamilton County)



Probably the best and most eloquent representative of the colored race who ever occupied a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. A. Lee Beaty was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2nd, 1869. He is the son of Powhatan and Mary C. Beaty.

A. Lee Beaty was educated in the public schools of his native city, and he is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

His father was a soldier in the American Civil War, and for brave and meritorious conduct in front of Petersburg, Virginia, was awarded a Congressional medal of honor.

The fact that Mr. Beaty was chosen a member of the Hamilton County Delegation in the 82nd General Assembly is proof of the esteem in which he is held as a citizen of Cincinnati. He has, all his life, made the best use of his opportunities, and, like the celebrated Booker T. Washington, he believes that it is only by honest effort that the colored race can go forward to improvement and success.

Mr. Beaty was married to Miss Bessie Buckner of Cincinnati, July 8th, 1914. He is a trustee of the New Orphans' Asylum for colored youth, and Crawford Old Men's Home of Cincinnati. He is also a Scottish Rite mason, being a member of St. John's Lodge Number 3, F. A. A. M.

During the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly, Mr. Beaty introduced House Bill No. 227 which was "To Prohibit the Representation, by Lithograph, Drawing, Picture, Play, Drama or Sketch of the Hanging, Lynching or Burning of a Human Being, and to Provide a Penalty Therefore."

Upon this bill, Mr. Beaty took the floor and made what was generally conceded to be the most eloquent plea ever listened to in the Ohio House of Representatives from a member of his race, and when he concluded his speech, the House responded, by an almost unanimous vote, in behalf of the passage of the bill.

Representative Beaty served as a member of the Committee on Universities and Colleges, the Committee on Civil Service and the Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. He was secretary of the Committee on Civil Service.

**HON. RUPERT R. BEETHAM.**

(Harrison County)



Rupert R. Beetham is the son of a Methodist preacher, and "was born no place and brought up everywhere." His parents, Rev. John Beetham and Mary Rennison, were born in the Lake District in northern England, and came to America soon after the close of the Civil War. The subject of this sketch is the sixth child and fifth son of a family of seven, which, likely as a result of their early itinerancy, are all located in different places and engaged in different vocations. Mrs. A. E. Mohn, Uhrichsville, Ohio; John S., Cleveland, Supervisor of

Agents on the Lake Shore R. R.; William N., Supt. of City Schools, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Alfred C., M. D. of Bellaire, Ohio; Rev. R. Emory, Pastor of the First M. E. Church, Sewickley, Pa.; Charles S., Jewett, Ohio, traveling salesman.

Mr. Beetham was educated in various public schools, graduated from Canton High School, and attended Scio College, and O. S. U. Law School, after having taught school a few years to earn funds to complete his law course. He was married to Miss Crete H. McLaughlin, of Cadiz, Ohio, and to them four children have been born: Isabelle, Samuel, Rupert, Jr., and Charles. He began the practice of law in Cadiz.

He has been a member of the Cadiz Board of Education continuously since 1904; was appointed postmaster in 1906, and again in 1910, and left the office in a new building with new equipment, city delivery established, and a total of eight rural routes; he has served as Platform Manager of the Cadiz Chautauqua for the past four years; is a Director of the Fourth National Bank; Chairman of the Harrison County Red Cross Chapter. For several years past, he has been actively engaged in farming, giving special attention to the registered Jersey cattle industry.

For a number of years he has been active in political circles, having served as a member of the Republican County Executive Committee, Senatorial committeeman from his district for four years, and taken an active part in each speaking campaign.



He is an active member of the Methodist Church, and in 1908 was elected by the Northeast Ohio Conference, an alternate to the General Conference held in Baltimore, and in 1912 was sent as a delegate to the General Conference in Minneapolis. In 1914 he was elected as a Republican to represent his county in the 81st General Assembly, and in 1916 was re-elected to serve in like capacity in the 82nd.

In the 81st General Assembly he was particularly active in election bills, and more through his efforts than any other, the "Petition Nuisance" in elections was abolished, and for this, one of his colleagues said, "Blessed Beetham". He introduced the measure that established a normal school for eastern Ohio, and secured its passage through the House. He also fathered the law that amended the Caboose law of the State.

In the 82nd General Assembly, by hard work, he prevented the repeal of the Normal School law after the Senate had already by a unanimous vote, passed such a measure. In both sessions, he sought to have enacted a more stringent Dog Law; to prevent the closing of public highways; to prevent the paying of salaries in advance; to prevent bad conduct about country railroad stations; and with Judge Clark, of Warren County, prepared the bill that established the present bureau of Markets and Marketing.

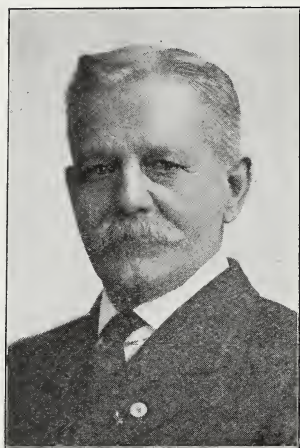
Few members of the House were better informed on all measures than the member from Harrison, and many members sought his opinion on what are usually called Minor Bills.

Mr. Beetham is a Mason, K. of P., and Granger.

In the 81st, he served on the following committees, namely: I. and R. In the 82nd on Rules, Dairy and Taxation.

**HON. ROBERT McCLUNG BILLINGSLEA.**

(Butler County)



Four times honored by the people of Butler County as their choice for a representative in the Ohio Legislature, the subject of this sketch has a particular distinction in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio.

Hon. Robert M. Billingslea was born in Harford County, Maryland, October 12th, 1854. His father, James Billingslea, was born in the same county and State. The mother of Robert was Mary Jane Billingslea, *nee* Brian. Robert received his education in the common schools of his native State, and on June 21st, 1882, was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Jordau, of Bethany, Butler Co., Ohio. They have two children — Charles R., and Edna B. Billingslea.

During most of his life, Mr. Billingslea has followed the occupation of farming, and he is a professional auctioneer. He has ever taken an active part in politics in the interest of the principles of the Democratic party, and he has held several positions of trust in his local community. Representative Billingslea has been nominated and elected by the Democratic party four times to represent Butler County in the Ohio House of Representatives, and he received an increased majority at each election.

During his service in the 77th, 78th, 79th and 82nd General Assemblies, Representative Billingslea was especially interested in the enactment of the Smith One Per Cent Tax law, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Initiative and Referendum, and Road Laws, and many other important measures of legislation. He has constantly endeavored to secure the enactment of a statute compelling the interchange of service between telephone companies, and his entire work in the Ohio Legislature has been guided by an honest purpose.

In the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, Representative Billingslea served as Chairman of the committee on County Affairs, and a member of the following committees, namely: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Conservation of Natural Resources, and Public Parks and Works.

**HON. ISRAEL M. BLAUSER.**

(Fairfield County)



The Democratic party can always rely upon Fairfield County to send a representative of their faith to the State Legislature. The present member, Mr. Blauser, is no exception to the rule, and he was chosen by a large majority to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives.

Hon. Israel M. Blauser was born at Baltimore, Fairfield County, Ohio, Aug. 25th, 1872. His father, John Blauser, was born at the same place. The son attended the country schools during the winter months until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the high school at Baltimore. He carried a certificate to teach school in his county, but most of his life he has been an active farmer and successfully grows, in large quantities what is known as "White Cap" corn, largely for seed purposes.

The father of Mr. Blauser was of Virginia parentage, and his mother was born in Basel, Switzerland. She came to America when a mere child. This couple was blessed with eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the number.

In the year 1894 Mr. Blauser was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. M. Kumler, of Baltimore, O., and seven children have been born of the union, namely: Russell I., Israel P., Nellie Mae, Stanley M., Wendall W., Vivien M., and Marcella M.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Blauser was author of House Bill No. 25, known as the "Quail Bill", and which places "Bob White" on the song-bird list. Mr. Blauser also introduced House Bill No. 260, relative to the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries by two or more school districts, and the bill became a law. He also championed Senate Bill No. 135, when it came over to the House, the bill was known as the "traction engine measure."

Representative Blauser served as Chairman of the Committee on Dairy and Food Products and Villages, and a member of the Commit-

tees on Public Parks and Works, Agriculture, and Constitutional Amendments and I. and R.

He is a member of F. & A. M. No. 475, Baltimore, O., and K. of P. No. 673, Baltimore, O., and member of Fairfield Grange No. 1534 of Basil, O., also member of the First United Brethren church of Baltimore, O.

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### HON. NORMAN R. BLISS.

(Cuyahoga County)



One of the youngest, in point of years, as well as a most active member of the Ohio House of Representatives in the Eighty-second General Assembly, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Norman R. Bliss was born at Madison, Lake County, Ohio, July 14th, 1875. His father, Charles L. Bliss, was born at the same place. Norman R. was educated in the public schools at Madison, and the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio. Both of the parents of Mr. Bliss were of New England ancestry.

After leaving school, Norman R. Bliss spent some years in historical work in the great West and Northwest, and in making surveys of both timber and gas and oil lands.

In the year 1913, Mr. Bliss was engaged as an automobile salesman for the "White" Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and on account of his large acquaintance and personal popularity he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to serve as a member of the Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio, and again in 1916 he was chosen as one of the thirteen Democratic members of the House from Cuyahoga County, in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, and, in fact, throughout both terms of his service in the Legislature, Mr. Bliss was particularly interested in legislation to promote better highway construction, and he was strongly in favor of all measures for the betterment of the State public lands and buildings that are used to provide homes for the State wards.



In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Bliss was Chairman of the important committee on Public Utilities, and he served as a member of the committees on Insurance, Prisons and Prison Reform, and Public Highways.

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### HON. JOHN BOWLAND.

(Ottawa County)



Ottawa is one of the smallest counties in the State but its citizens are proud of their county's standing among the counties of the State regarding productions of the soil: first, in the production of peaches; first in the production of wine; first in the production of lime; first in the production of plaster; first in the number of acres planted in fruit, and among the foremost in the fishing industry. The county was organized by act of the Legislature on March 6th, 1840, and its name was given in recognition of its former occupancy by the tribe of Ottawa Indians as their trading resort. The peninsular portion of the county lying between Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie containing about 30 square miles of land, was formerly part of Erie County, but was detached and added to Ottawa on account of its separation from the home county by water. One entire township in the county, Put-in-Bay, is composed of islands of which Put-in-Bay, Middle Bass, and North Bass Islands are the largest. Put-in-Bay was given its name because Commodore Perry "put in" there after his decisive naval victory over the British in the War of 1812, when he informed his government in his famous and historic message, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours". Port Clinton has always been the county seat of Ottawa County.

Hon. John Bowland, Democratic Representative of Ottawa County, was born at Elmore, Ohio, Aug. 3rd, 1853, of American parentage, and he received his education in the public schools of his home town. Mr. Bowland is married, and lives at Genoa, where he has served 5 terms as Mayor, and he has been elected and served 2 terms as Probate Judge of Ottawa County.

In the year 1914, Mr. Bowland was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Ottawa County in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and in 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly. At the regular session of the General Assembly in 1917, Representative Bowland was author of H. B. No. 370—in relation to methods of levying and collecting special assessments in municipal corporations, which bill became a Law.

Mr. Bowland served as a member of the following committees, namely: Fees and Salaries, Insurance, Labor, Supplies and Expenditures, and Villages.

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### HON. OTTO W. BRACH.

(Lucas County)



One of the younger members of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, is the subject of this sketch. The Trades Unions in Ohio, are usually well represented in the State Legislature, and the Eighty-second General Assembly is no exception to the rule, of recent years, in that respect. Mr. Brach is a molder by trade, and he is actively interested in behalf of laboring people generally.

Hon. Otto Walter Brach was born at Toledo, Ohio, April 4th, 1881. His father, Fred Brach, was born in Germany. The son received his education in the public and parochial schools at Toledo, Ohio. He left school at the age of fourteen, and went into a foundry to learn the molding trade, and worked at that trade for sixteen years. He was then employed as an office clerk for five years, and is now again working at his trade as a molder.

In the year 1903, Otto W. Brach was married to Miss Elizabeth Tilly, of Toledo, Ohio, and three children have been born of the union, namely: Maybella, Norman and Esther.

At the popular primary in August, 1916, Mr. Brach was nominated by the Democrats as one of the four Representatives from Lucas County, and in the election which followed in November he was chosen by a large majority.

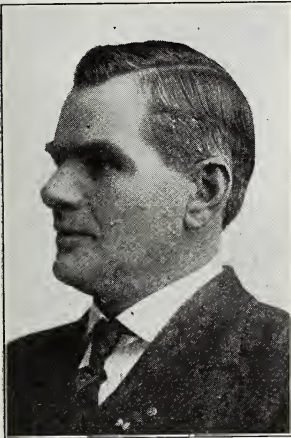
At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1916, Representative Brach was active in behalf of legislation that would benefit the workers and laboring people, generally, in Ohio, and he supported all of the measures that were approved by his party and the Democratic administration.

Mr. Brach served as a member of the following committees, namely: Building and Loan and Other Savings Associations, Conservation of Natural Resources, Labor, Privileges and Elections, and State and Economic Betterment.

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### HON. JOHN E. BRAGG.

(Erie County)



There is always a large percent of farmer-members in the Ohio Legislature, and the 82nd General Assembly has, in the House of Representatives, thirty agriculturalist members, or about twenty-five percent of the membership. In the Senate branch there are six farmers, this being less than twenty percent of the membership in that body. Of this number, representing the great producing element of the soil, Mr. Bragg of Erie County was chosen Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives and he was charged with the responsibility of carrying through the new law governing the State Board of Agriculture.

The perfecting of this law involved tremendous labor upon Mr. Bragg and his associates, but the work was successfully accomplished, in a seemingly satisfactory manner to the people of Ohio.

Hon. John E. Bragg was born in Groton Township, Erie County, Ohio, July 6th, 1870. His father, Samuel Bragg, was a native of Huron County, Ohio. His mother, nee Wealtha Livengood, was born in Erie County, Ohio. The father, Samuel Bragg, died in the year 1875. He was a son of John Bragg, who came to America from England and was one of the early farmer settlers of Groton Township. He was a noted agriculturalist of sturdy and typical English habits, and he

gathered a comfortable fortune. He died at Bellevue, Ohio, in the year 1889, aged eighty-four years.

The subject of this sketch, John E. Bragg, was educated in the public schools of Groton Township, and at Normal School at Milan, Ohio. In 1889 he completed a business course at the Sandusky Business College. He alternately taught school in Groton Township, and studied to better his education at the Northern Ohio University at Ada. Mr. Bragg has held many positions of responsibility in his county, being, successively, Clerk of the Board of Education, Deputy Auditor, Member of the Erie County Blind Relief Commission, Chief Clerk in the District Assessor's Office, and Deputy Supervisor of Erie County. He has also served for many years as a member and secretary of the Erie County Democratic Central Committee.

In November, 1914, Mr. Bragg was chosen, as a Democrat, by the people of Erie County, and by a substantial majority, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, where, by most unrelenting work, he earned a reputation for careful and consistent legislative ability. His name is especially associated with the authorship of the "Quail" bill, which forbids the hunting and killing of said birds for a period of two years. He also introduced and secured the passage of the "Fish-Net" bill, which provides for the continuation of the use of the present size mesh in fish-nets.

On June 29th, 1893, Mr. Bragg was joined in marriage with Miss Zella Deyo, of Clyde, Ohio. They have three children, Lynnetta M., and Wealtha E., both successful teachers in the public schools, and John D., now attending high school.

Erie County is nominally Republican by a small majority, but Mr. Bragg was chosen, as a Democrat, his first term by a majority of 608, and the second term by a majority of 850, thus attesting his personal popularity and natural leadership.

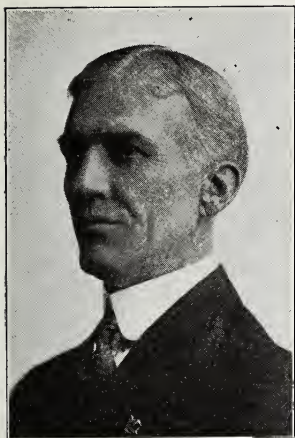
Mr. Bragg was the author of several bills which became laws in the 82nd General Assembly, among them: The Municipal Court Bill for Sandusky City, and a Kelly's Island School bill, Exempting Kelly's Island from District Supervision of Public Schools, also several bills regulating the fishing industry in the Lake Erie fishing district.

Besides being the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, he served as a member of the following committees, namely: Fish and Game, Prisons and Prison Reform, and Public Building and Lands.



**HON. JOHN HARRIS BROWN.**

(Cuyahoga County)



After the adjournment of the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, the hand of Death fell upon a member of the Cuyahoga County delegation, and the subject of this sketch has been called to his last resting place.

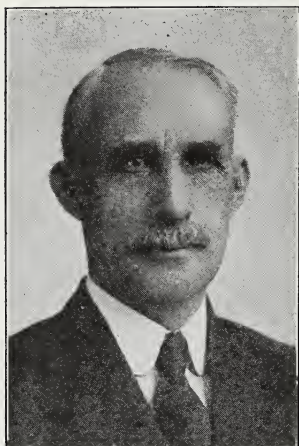
Hon. John Harris Brown, a gentleman whose fine personality endeared him to all of his colleagues in the Ohio Legislature, was in the year 1914, chosen as one of the thirteen Democrats to represent Cuyahoga County in the Ohio House of Representatives, 81st General Assembly, and in 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

John Harris Brown was born at Apple Creek, Wayne County, Ohio, Oct. 13th, 1859, of American parentage. He received his education in the public schools, and he attended college for one year. Mr. Brown resided at Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, where he had served as a member of Lakewood Common Council, and two years as Director of Public Safety. Mr. Brown was commercial freight agent of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company. He was a widower, and a Mason.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Brown served as Chairman of the committee on Civil Service, and a member of the committees: Public Utilities, and State and Economic Betterment.

**HON. WILLIAM BRADFUTE BRYSON.**

(Greene County)



Greene County, Ohio, was formed by legislative action on May 1st, 1803, and named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the revolutionary army. Changes were made in the boundaries of the county when Champaign was established and again when Clark County was formed. A pioneer resident of Greene County, John Wilson, who came from Kentucky was one of the framers of the Ohio State Constitution.

Hon. William B. Bryson, representative of Greene County in the 81st and 82d General Assemblies of Ohio was born on a farm near Xenia, O., August 19th, 1854.

His father, James Bryson, was a native of Pennsylvania as was the mother (*nee* Nancy Anderson Bradfute). The son William received his education in the public schools, then at Xenia College, a preparatory school, and he graduated from Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., in 1876.

Mr. Bryson has been active in behalf of the Republican party ever since Joseph B. Foraker became Governor of Ohio, and he has been particularly interested in the public schools, having been a member of the district and county educational boards for many years. He is a breeder of trotting horses and has conducted annual sales for 25 years. In the year 1914 Mr. Bryson was nominated and elected as a Republican to represent Greene County in the 81st General Assembly and in 1916 he was renominated and elected without opposition by Democrats or Republicans.

At the regular session of the 82d General Assembly in 1917 Mr. Bryson introduced H. B. No. 332, relating to discharging firearms on or near a public highway, also H. B. No. 243, making the penalty for stealing automobiles the same as that for horse stealing and both bills became laws. He was interested in all temperance and school legislation as well as all measures concerning labor.

In the 82d General Assembly Mr. Bryson served as a member of the committees: Fees and Salaries, and Supplies and Expenditures.

**HON. HARVEY S. CABLE.**

(Stark County)



Stark County was created by act of the Legislature in session at Chillicothe, on Dec. 7th, 1807. It was from this county that William McKinley went many terms to Congress, two terms to the Governorship of Ohio, and twice to the Presidency of the United States, and at Canton, the county seat, his martyred remains lie in their last resting place. Stark County claims William McKinley from his long residence, though his birthplace was in the adjoining county.

Hon. Harvey S. Cable, Republican Representative from Stark County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in that county, Jan. 3rd, 1861. His father, Silas Cable, was also born in Stark County. Harvey S. Cable attended the rural schools until he was twenty years of age, when he secured a teacher's certificate and began teaching in Stark County. Later, he attended Normal School, at East Sparta, Ohio, and one year in Scio College, Scio, Ohio. He again taught for several years in the rural schools, then finished his teaching career in the public schools of Canton, Ohio, where he was engaged for three years. Mr. Cable was, for one term, clerk in the Canton Water Works office, and since that time, he has been very successful in the real estate and piano business.

On March 9th, 1889, Mr. Cable was united in marriage with Miss Minnie M. Fox, daughter of Dr. George Fox, of Nevada, Ohio, and they have a son, Clyde H., who graduated in medicine, from the College of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Ills., on the 31st of May, 1917.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Cable were natives of Pennsylvania, and they settled in Stark County, Ohio, in 1811. The father, Silas Cable, died April 10th, 1916, at the age of 83. The mother is still living and in fair health, at the age of 83.

In the year 1916, Mr. Cable, who has always been a Republican in politics, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in the Eighty-second General Assembly. Representative Cable was particularly interested in

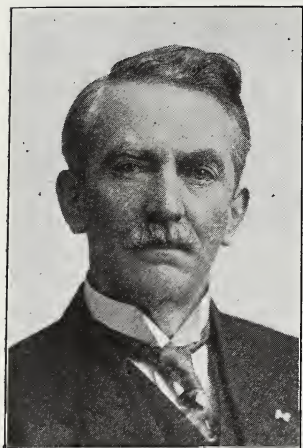
rural school legislation, and did all in his power to have the present rural school law changed. He was also interested in legislation to compel all cities to have public toilets. He introduced House Bill No. 432, to regulate or control the brilliant headlights of automobiles, also to regulate the speed and careless driving of automobiles. The bill passed both Houses with but one dissenting vote, and is a law. Mr. Cable is an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Canton, Ohio, and he has been a member of that denomination since boyhood.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Cable served as a member of the following committees, namely: Mines and Mining, Public Utilities, and Villages.

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### HON. L. F. CAIN.

(Noble County)



The last of the 88 counties to be formed in Ohio—Noble County—was established by act of the Legislature on March 11th, 1851. It is claimed that the name of the county was derived from the fact that a member of the Legislature, Warren P. Noble, of Seneca County, whose influence was badly needed in getting the Enabling Act passed, was given the honor as a matter of good policy on the part of the friends of the measure. Caldwell was chosen the county seat by popular vote in 1857, the town of Sarahsville having been the temporary seat of justice up to that time. A new courthouse was completed on the public square in Caldwell in 1859, at a cost of \$13,000.00. Henry Howe, the Historian, asserts that petroleum was first found in this county, in the year 1816.

Hon. L. F. Cain, Representative of Noble County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born on a farm in Enoch Township, Noble County, Ohio, July 21st, 1856. He worked upon the farm and attended country school until 16 years of age, when he began teaching. By his own efforts, he acquired an education at the State University of Indiana, and later, graduated in medicine at Louisville, Ky. Dr. Cain is a Republican, and has ever been active in the interests of his party.



In the year 1901, he was chosen to represent Noble County in the 75th General Assembly of Ohio, and he was among the Republican leaders of that body. Since that period, he has resided for some years in Oklahoma, and at Washington, D. C., but several years since, returned to his home in Noble County.

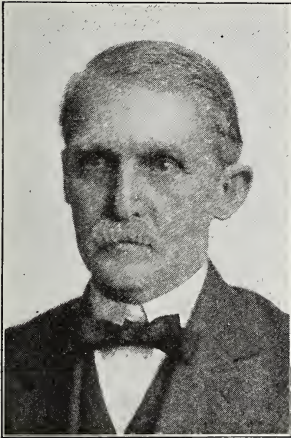
In the year 1916, Dr. Cain was nominated at the popular primary, and elected in that year, as a Republican, to represent Noble County in the Ohio House of Representatives — Eighty-second General Assembly. — He is a fluent speaker and always commands the attention of his audience. Dr. Cain is married, and lives at Caldwell, where he practices his profession.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Cain served as a member of the committees on Labor, Mines and Mining, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

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### HON. ROBERT B. CAMERON.

(Defiance County)



The county of Defiance was organized March 4th, 1845, when it was taken out of the surrounding territory of Williams, Henry and Paulding Counties, and given its name from the fact that Old Fort Defiance was erected within the future boundaries of the county, by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in 1794, as a protection to his army against the Indians and English in the Indian Wars. It is said that Gen. Wayne, after completing the Fort, exclaimed: "I defy the English, the Indians, and all the devils in Hell, to take it." General Scott, who happened to

be standing near, remarked: "Then call it Fort Defiance".

Hon. Robert B. Cameron, the present representative of Defiance County, in the Ohio Legislature, was born at Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, Dec. 13th, 1845. His father, John Cameron, kinsman of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., A. D. 1807, and his mother, Lydia (Stengar) Cameron, in Lycoming County, of the same state, A. D. 1810. The son Robert attended the country schools and later, Bryan Normal Academy, at Bryan, Ohio.

He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Houston Russell at Evansport, Ohio. He attended the medical department, University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1870-71. He graduated from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1873, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine.

On October 15th, 1876, Dr. Cameron was married to Miss Isabel C. Christy, of Evansport, Ohio. They have had seven children, namely: Lillian M., Robert C., Royal B., (deceased), Frances F., Virgil C., John V., and Blanche L. Cameron.

Dr. Cameron has always taken an active part in the politics of Defiance County, as a Democrat, and he has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust and responsibility, having served as Township trustee, President of the Board of Education, Justice of the Peace, and coroner of Defiance County for six years. He served two terms as Postmaster, covering a period of ten years, and in the year 1884, he was appointed U. S. Pension Examiner, serving until 1913, — a period of twenty-nine years, continuously. In the year 1912, he was elected a member of the Eightieth General Assembly of Ohio, and re-elected in 1914, a member of the Eighty-first General Assembly. He was again elected in 1916, and represents Defiance County in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

Dr. Cameron was chairman of the Committee on Public Health in the Eightieth General Assembly, and he occupies the same position in the Eighty-second General Assembly, besides being an active member during all the sessions, of the following important committees, namely: Agriculture, Dairy and Food Products, Common Schools, Public Highways, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, State and Economic Betterments, and Supplies and Expenditures.

Throughout his service, as a member of the Ohio Legislature, Dr. Cameron has given careful consideration to every measure proposed to be enacted in a law, and his vote was always cast in the interests of his constituency, and the people of the State, as well. He is regarded by all as an honest and faithful public servant and he has the warm friendship of many members of the House and Senate. Dr. Cameron is a member of Evansport Lodge No. 511, F. & A. M., and of Northwest Chapter No. 45—R. A. M. of Bryan, Ohio.

**HON. FRANCIS C. CANNY.**

(Montgomery County)



One of the youngest, as well as a most popular, member of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Francis C. Canny was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 26th, 1889. His father, Anthony Canny, was an Irish immigrant, and was born in County Claire, Ireland. The son, Francis, was educated in the Dayton public schools, and he graduated in 1909 from St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio, with a degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later graduated from Georgetown Law School, in Washington, D. C., where he received a degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Canny was admitted to the Bar of the State of Ohio, in 1913. He then became associated with Hon. Victor J. Vonderheide, who was a member of the Eightieth General Assembly of Ohio. After Mr. Vonderheide's death a year later, Mr. Canny entered partnership with Chas. W. Whalen, under the firm name of Canny & Whalen, with offices in the U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio. In addition to attending to the duties of his profession, Mr. Canny has for several years instructed a class in law, for his Alma Mater, St. Mary's College. He has also been deeply interested in civic affairs. He procured his education by his own efforts, and is already successfully launched in his profession, so much so, that his friends predict for him a most successful career in life. To a most agreeable personality, he adds fine tact and energy in all matters requiring his attention.

On April 18th, 1917, after the adjournment of the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Canny was united in marriage with Miss Helen Rowling, of Dayton, Ohio.

In the year 1916, Mr. Canny was nominated and elected, by the Democrats, as one of the four members to represent Montgomery County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, Representative Canny was particularly interested in securing efficient and economic

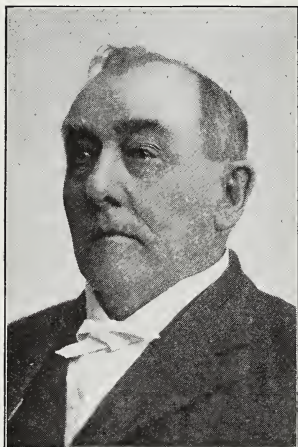
conduct of State business, and he was author of the law which provides for the establishment of the State purchasing department. He was also author of the bill providing for better regulation of the Building and Loan Associations.

Representative Canny served as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and as a member of the following committees, namely: Enrollment, Judiciary, and Privileges and Elections.

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### HON. THOMAS J. CARTMELL.

(Auglaize County)



The most interesting surprise developed at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly was through the effort of the member from Auglaize County to secure State aid to build a monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, at Wapakoneta, the county seat of Auglaize. Mr. Cartmell, who has passed the age of three-score and ten, and who showed considerable infirmity of health, was generally quiet and practically unobserved, until he made his plea for the support of members for his favorite bill.

His eloquence was so unexpected that his speech turned into a patriotic demonstration in the House, and his measure was unanimously carried. Hon. Thomas J. Cartmell was born at Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, March 10th, 1847. His father, W. H. Cartmell, who was a practicing physician, was born in Clark County, Ohio. His mother, *nee* Margaret A. Baker, was born in Mechanicsburg. Thomas J. Cartmell was educated in the common schools and High School at Mechanicsburg. He bought text books at New York and Chicago, and studied them for further education, thus following the example of the celebrated Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who largely educated himself in the same way. Mr. Cartmell was engaged in the music business for several years at Springfield and Marysville, Ohio, until 1881, when he located at Wapakoneta. In the year 1877 he was married to Miss Sabra Stacy, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Four children were born to them, three of whom, Don, Alice and Edith, are living. The firstborn, John, died at the age of one year. Mr. Cart-



mell is a Civil War veteran, he having served his country first in the Eighty-sixth O. V. I., next in the 132nd O. V. I., and last in the 174th O. V. L., serving altogether two years.

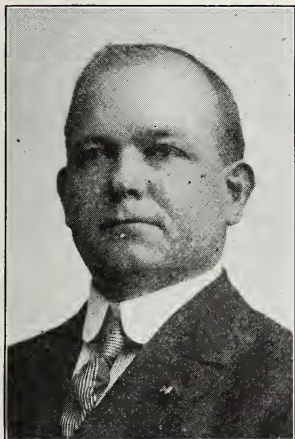
In the year 1885, Mr. Cartmell was chosen by the Democrats of Wapakoneta to be the Chief Executive of the city, and he was re-elected twice, serving three two-year terms as mayor. At the popular primary in 1916 he was chosen as a Democrat to represent his county in the State Legislature, and he was duly elected in November, following.

Mr. Cartmell served as a member of the Committees on Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Fees and Salaries, Manufactures and Commerce, Mines and Mining, Public Parks and Works, and Supplies and Expenditures.

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### HON. ORRA B. CHAPMAN.

(Montgomery County)



Elected for the third time a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Montgomery County, the subject of this sketch has been charged with important duties in matters of legislation, all of which he has fulfilled faithfully and well.

Hon. Orra B. Chapman was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Nov. 15th, 1869. His father, John S. Chapman, was also born in Hamilton County. The son received his education in the public schools at Springfield, Ohio, and here he learned the trade of a Decorator. In the year 1896, Orra B. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss May C. Nicholas, of Dayton, Ohio, and the union has been blessed with four daughters and three sons. Mr. Chapman served as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, and he never held any public office prior to his election to the General Assembly. He is a member of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, and a strong factor in organized labor movements. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Ohio State Federation.

At the regular session of the 80th General Assembly, Representative Chapman was chosen Chairman of the House committee on Labor, and he occupies the same important position in the 82nd General Assembly.

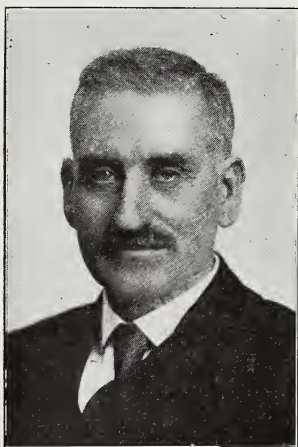
At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Chapman was author of H. B. No. 135, to prevent job selling; H. B. No. 363, relating to the placing of insurance policies on property in Ohio; and to repeal original section 5438; H. B. No. 429, relative to salaries of Industrial Commission of Ohio; H. B. No. 461, to create a commission to conduct a study of health insurance and sickness prevention, and of old age insurance; H. B. No. 589, relating to operation of motorcycles and motor vehicles. All of these bills were passed and became laws.

Besides the chairmanship of the committee on Labor, Representative Chapman served as a member of the committees: Appropriations and Finance, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, and Public Waterways.

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### HON. JOHN H. CHESTER.

(Paulding County)



Paulding County, Ohio, was named for John Paulding, famous in American history as one of the three Captors of Major Andre, the British spy in the War of the Revolution. The county was created by legislative act, April 1st, 1820, but was not given a civil organization until the year 1839.

Hon. John H. Chester, who represents Paulding County, in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Crane Township, Paulding County, June 12th, 1858. His father, Thomas Chester, was born in Rannids Northamptonshire, England. The son, John, was educated in the township schools, and the first and second schools he attended were in log houses. The first years of his manhood were spent in the meat market business, and milling, besides the hay, grain and livestock business. Mr. Chester is at present, largely engaged in farming and livestock business, and he is a licensed veterinarian.

In the year 1887, Mr. Chester was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Sunday of Antwerp, Ohio, and the union has been blessed with seven children, as follows: Adeline C., Thomas E., Margaret D., John H. Jr., H. Ray, Paul F., Albert B.

In the year 1914, Mr. Chester was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Paulding County in the Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio, and he was again nominated and elected in 1916 to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly. In the Eighty-first General Assembly, Representative Chester was active in support of the "Cass Highway Bill", and he was author of the County Carnegie Library Bill, which became a Law. He was also author of a bill for the control and management of the public parks of the State, and for securing the passage of this bill, he was complimented by the State Superintendent of Public Works in the following language, to-wit: "These rules or laws, it is believed, will go far towards the betterment of the social, moral and sanitary conditions in and around all of the State Reservoir Parks".

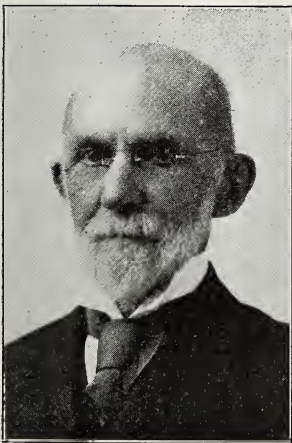
In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Chester offered a bill authorizing the State to pay members of the Ohio National Guard, One Dollar per day while in Camp Willis, but the bill was never reported out of the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the Eighty-first General Assembly, Representative Chester served as a member of the committees on Agriculture, Public Highways, and Public Waterways, and in the Eighty-second General Assembly, he was a member of the committees on Agriculture, Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., County Affairs, Public Buildings and Lands, and Villages.

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### HON. MILTON CLARK.

(Warren County)



One of the first counties to be established by Legislative Enactment in Ohio, perpetuates the memory of one of the early heroes and martyrs to the cause of American independence; Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. This county has been the home of many notable Ohioans, chief of which was Tom Corwin, the "Wagoner boy". Probably the most distinguished citizen of that county to serve in an Ohio Legislature, in recent years, is the present member of the Ohio House of Representatives, in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

Hon. Milton Clark, lawyer and jurist, was born in Warren County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Clark, was also a native of Warren County.

The great-grandfather of Milton Clark was a soldier of the American Revolution, and a member of Captain Cresap's Rifles, which organization marched from Old Town, Maryland, to Cambridge, Mass. Milton Clark was educated in the common schools, at Maineville Academy, and he graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1873. He then attended Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in the class of '75. He practiced Law in Cincinnati and Lebanon with success until 1895, in which year he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Second Judicial District. Judge Clark held that office continuously until 1913.

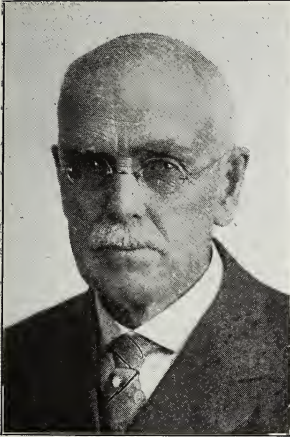
In the year 1914, Judge Clark was nominated by the Republicans of Warren County, to represent the County in the Eighty-first General Assembly. He was elected in that year, and re-elected in 1916, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

The Republicans were in the majority in the Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio, and they at once made the natural selection of Judge Clark for Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the duties of which place he performed with distinguished ability. In the Eighty-second General Assembly, the Democrats had the majority of the House, and Judge Clark was made a member of the Joint Tax Committee, which was non-partisan, and was given the great task of revising the entire Tax Laws of Ohio. The labors and advice of Judge Clark, as a member of this committee, was of the greatest value to the people of Ohio. In addition to this service in the Eighty-second General Assembly, Judge Clark served as a member of the following committees, namely: Civil Service, Judiciary, Military Affairs, and State and Economic Betterment.



**HON. WILLIAM R. COMINGS.**

(Lorain County)



The county of Lorain was established on Dec. 26th, 1822, out of Huron, Medina and Cuyahoga Counties. The first election of county officials was held in April of that year. Early settlers from the New England States had occupied portions of the county since 1807, headed by Justin H. Ely, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the "Connecticut Land Company". The county seat, Elyria, was named in honor of Mr. Ely, by a lengthening of his family name.

Hon. William R. Comings, who represents Lorain County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at East Berkshire, Vermont, Feb. 16th, 1851. His father, Andrew C. Comings, was born at the same place and he came of early Puritan stock that were among the first settlers of Massachusetts. The family moved to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1855, where William R. and his brother, Andrew G., who also has represented Lorain County in the Ohio Legislature, and four other children were educated. William left his college studies for a business position in Chicago, where he also studied, and afterward took a Normal School course at Kirksville, Mo. In 1874, he began educational work as Superintendent of Schools at Medina, Ohio, where he spent eight years, then nine years at Norwalk, Ohio, and two years at Ironton, Ohio. Failing health caused Mr. Comings to resign school work for editorial duties, first at Springfield, Mo., then at Lorain, Ohio.

In the year 1901, Mr. Comings was elected Superintendent of Public Schools at Elyria, where he remained until 1916, when he resigned to become a candidate for the Legislature. For twenty-five years, Mr. Comings served as a school examiner, for three years as an executive committeeman of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, and later, for three years, of the State Association.

In the year 1878, Mr. Comings was joined in marriage with Miss Loretta E. Kennedy, of Medina, Ohio. They have two daughters, Mrs. Josephine Egbert, Indianapolis Ind., and Marian E., who is Librarian at the Art Museum at Cleveland, Ohio.

At the popular primary held in August, 1916, Mr. Comings was nominated, as a Republican, to represent Lorain County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and in November, following, he was duly elected.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Comings introduced House Bill No. 371, "relating to maintaining free public libraries and historical collections," which was passed, and became a Law. He also introduced various bills relating to educational matters, which were left in committee. Mr. Comings served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Federal Relations, Insurance, Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools.

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### HON. JOHN COWAN.

(Putnam County)



Seldom has any member of the Ohio Legislature been twice chosen to so important a position as the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations and Finance.

However, on account of his particular fitness for the place and his great personal popularity, Mr. Cowan was given the honor of this appointment in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, he having occupied the same position, with distinction and credit to himself in the 80th General Assembly.

Hon. John Cowan was born in Monterey Township, Putnam County, Ohio, March 8th, 1864. His father, Moses C. Cowan, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. The mother, Watrene Cowan, *nee* Kartier, was born in Holland. Both parents died in 1874. Moses C. Cowan served as a volunteer soldier in the 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the American Civil War. The son, John, was educated in the country schools of Putnam County and he attended National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, one year. He taught school in Jennings Township, Putnam County, for twelve years. In the year 1888 Mr. Cowan was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Dunlap, of Jennings Township, Putnam County, Ohio. They have three daughters, Watrena, Chloe, and Helen, and a son, Raymond M.

Mr. Cowan was elected Recorder of Putnam County in 1896, and he was re-elected to that office, serving six years. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education at Ottawa, Ohio, serving four years as President and he has served as Road Supervisor, Assessor, and Justice of the Peace in Jennings Township.

In the year 1910, Mr. Cowan was nominated and elected in Putnam County, as a Democrat, to the 79th General Assembly, and in 1912 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority. In the 79th General Assembly, Representative Cowan introduced a sterilization bill for unfit and hereditary criminals. The bill failed to pass, and was again presented by Mr. Cowan in the 80th General Assembly, but did not become a law. Representative Cowan served on the Committee on Appropriations and Finance, in the 79th General Assembly, and was promoted to the Chairmanship of that important Committee in the 80th General Assembly. In the 81st General Assembly, to which body Mr. Cowan had been returned by his constituents, the Democratic party was in the minority, but in the 82nd General Assembly, his party being again in the majority, and Mr. Cowan having been for the fourth time chosen by his constituents to represent them, he was again chosen, without opposition, Chairman of the important Finance Committee.

Besides his important service as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Cowan's voice has ever been potent in matters of all-round legislation, and he has the distinction of being one of the most popular members ever chosen to Ohio's law-making body.

He has ever been greatly interested in the improvement and beautifying of the public parks in connection with the State Reservoir System, and he has been active in securing the necessary appropriations for such improvements. These reservoir parks are very properly termed "The poor man's playground," and Mr. Cowan has received many letters of appreciation for his efforts in behalf of such improvements.

**HON. EDWIN MILLINER CROSSER.**

(Columbiana County)



The earliest settlement in the County of Columbiana, was made in 1792, by John Quinn, who built a cabin near Calcutta, in St. Clair Township, and there he led the life of a hunter. East Liverpool, the county seat, was settled between the years 1795 and 1800. A settlement was made at New Lisbon in 1802. The county was formed the same year that Ohio was admitted into the Union—1803, and on March 21st, the Ohio Legislature in session at Chillicothe, passed the act entitled, "An act for erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into

a separate county, by the name of Columbiana."

Hon. Edwin M. Crosser, who represents Columbiana County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Lisbon, Ohio, Nov. 7th, 1859. His father, Harrison Crosser, was born at the same place. Young Crosser was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen he entered the dry goods business, where he remained until 1896. In that year he was elected County Recorder of Columbiana County, in which office he served two terms. In the year 1902, Mr. Crosser purchased and consolidated the two newspapers in Lisbon, "The Lisbon Journal" and "Buckeye State". He organized the Buckeye Publishing Company, having active management of that company for three years, during which period he established the "Daily Evening Journal", and published the weekly "Buckeye State". In the year 1905, Mr. Crosser disposed of his interests in the publishing companies, and returned to the dry goods business in Lisbon. In the year 1910, he was one of the organizers of the Bennett Register and Printing Company, and in 1913, he disposed of his dry goods business and assumed the treasurership of the Bennett Register and Printing Company, and has charge of the office at the present time.

On July 8th, 1884, Mr. Crosser was united in marriage with Miss Lilian Raney, of Lisbon. Two daughters and one son were born of this union, the son dying in infancy. Two daughters, Evelyn Bower Crosser, and Helen Raney Crosser, are both married and live in Lisbon.



In the year 1916, Mr Crosser was nominated and elected as a Republican, to represent Columbiana County in the Ohio House of Representatives, and at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, he was actively interested in legislation for "Petition for Referendum Vote and double Taxation on Mortgages, Good roads bills, and the general agriculture bill". He served as a member of the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments and I. and R.

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### HON. HARRY M. DUNSPAUGH.

(Mahoning County)



One of the three Republican Representatives of Mahoning County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio is, by profession, a musician.

Hon. Harry M. Dunspaugh was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 20th, 1873. His father, Henry F. Dunspaugh, was born in Ghent, N. Y. The son, Harry, received his education in the public schools and high school at Greensburgh, Pa., and he is a graduate of Greensburgh High School. Mr. Dunspaugh has devoted most of his life to the musical profession, and he was for several years engaged in the piano business at Youngstown. He has been President of the Musicians' Union in Youngstown, for ten years. He never held any political office until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives—Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Dunspaugh was interested in legislation that gave promise of improving the conditions of working people, and he was in accord with all "sane, sensible, and progressive legislation", regardless of party affiliation.

Representative Dunspaugh was author of H. B. No. 547, relative to establishment of municipal court in the city of Youngstown, and the bill became a law. He served as a member of the following committees, namely: Cities, Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., and Labor.

**HON. WILLIAM PORTER ELLIS.**

(Geauga County)



Geauga County came into existence by an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed on Dec. 31st, 1805, to take effect on the first of March, 1806. Geauga was originally a part of Trumbull County, but in later years it was changed by alteration of boundaries. Chardon was chosen as the permanent County seat in 1808, but the site was not utilized until four years later, owing to the delay in getting the timber cleared off of the new site and getting buildings erected. The little hamlet of New Market had been the temporary capital and seat of justice.

One of the most influential members of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and a commanding figure in the 79th and 81st General Assemblies, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. William P. Ellis was born at Springfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 12th, 1870. His father, Jesse C. Ellis, was born at the same place. The son received his education in the public schools of Springfield, Pa., the Springfield Academy, and State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., whence he graduated in 1892. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1896, and from the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1903. Dr. Ellis was first a teacher in the public schools at Springfield for four years, when he studied medicine and he has practiced his profession ever since at Thompson, Geauga County. He was coroner of Geauga County five years; a member of the local school board ten years, and Health Officer of Thompson eight years. Dr. Ellis is a direct descendant of Richard Ellis, who immigrated from England in 1760, and settled in Smithfield, Mass. The great-grandfather of Dr. Ellis settled in Springfield, Pa., in 1810.

Dr. Ellis married Miss Julia M. Proctor.

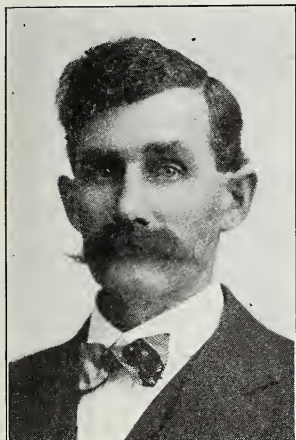
Hon. William P. Ellis has been three times honored by his constituents with an election, as a Republican, to sit as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in the 79th, 81st, and 82nd General Assemblies. Throughout his service as a legislator, Dr. Ellis has shown

a strong interest in legislation concerning the public health, as well as that of Live-stock, and all Medical legislation. He has at all times, commanded the attention and respect of his colleagues in the House. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Ellis served as a member of the committees on Public Health, Judiciary, and Common Schools.

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### HON. JOHN D. EMSWILER.

(Morrow County)



Formerly a great hunting ground for the Indians, the country that afterward became Morrow County was opened to the Whites after the Treaty of 1807. The town site of Mt. Gilead was laid out in 1824, but it was not until Feb. 24th, 1848, that the county was finally established by the Legislature, and it was named in honor of Ex-Governor Jeremiah Morrow. There was great rivalry for the county seat, which was ended by the choice of Mt. Gilead.

Hon. John D. Emswiler, Representative of Morrow County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah County, Virginia, May 14th, 1868. His father, Lemuel Emswiler, also a native of Virginia, served in the Confederate Army, and was a member of "Stonewall" Jackson's Signal Corp, at the time Jackson was killed. The son, John D., at the age of fourteen, arrived in Morrow County to seek his fortune. He worked on the farm during the summer and went to school in the winter months until he was able to secure a teacher's certificate. He was a teacher for twelve years, which vocation he then gave up in order to give his entire time to farming. He has been an active member of the Grange, P. of H. since 1896. In 1908, Mr. Emswiler became interested in the manufacture of concrete products and general contracting.

In the year 1900, Mr. Emswiler was joined in marriage with Miss Meave Jenkins, of Cardington, O. They have two daughters — Edna Jean, born in 1902, and Virginia Meave, born in 1908.

In the year 1916, Representative Emswiler was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve as a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly. He was actively interested in all measures that would benefit the people generally, and his committee assignments were as follows, namely: Agriculture, County Affairs, Enrollment Committee, Public Highways, Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools.

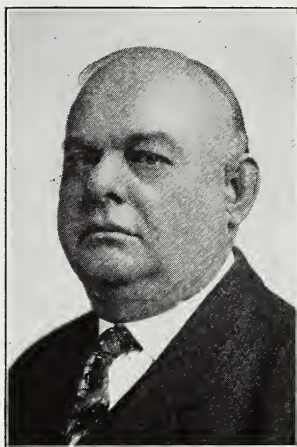
Before Representative Emswiler was chosen a member of the Ohio Legislature, he had been at the head of an organization of farmers in Morrow County, who wished to build for themselves, a mutual telephone system. They were enjoined by the old line companies and fought the case through to the Supreme Court, where they were beaten.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Emswiler introduced H. B. No. 105, to amend the General Code relating to the telephone companies, but his bill was actively opposed by other telephone interests in the State, and was defeated.

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### HON. WILLIAM E. ENTEMANN.

(Lucas County)



Lucas County is represented in the House of Representatives of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio with four members, one of whom, the subject of this sketch, is a popular hotel man of Toledo. Mr. Entemann is serving his second term in the Ohio Legislature, having been first elected in 1914 by a majority of 3,000, and he was chosen for a second term by 8,000 majority.

Hon. William E. Entemann was born at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1868. His father, William Entemann, was a native of Germany. The mother's maiden name was Mary King. William E. Entemann was educated in the public schools of Toledo, and he never held any political position until he was chosen to be a member of the State Legislature. On Nov. 25th, 1913, Mr. Entemann was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Stack, of Toledo, Ohio.

As a legislator, Representative Entemann has been a consistent supporter of all measures that he deemed for the best interests of the people of Ohio. In the Eighty-second General Assembly Mr. Entemann



served as Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations, and as a member of the Committees on Common Schools, Fish Culture and Game, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, and Public Health.

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### HON. EARL E. ERTEL.

(Clermont County)



The beginning of the settlement of what is now Clermont County, began in 1795, when the Virginia soldiers of the Revolutionary War began to locate on their grants there. The county was created by proclamation of Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair, on Dec. 6th, 1800, and its name was taken from the department of Clermont, in France, the French meaning of the name being, "a clear mountain" The first seat of government in the county was New Richmond, Williamsburg having been a temporary seat of justice. An act of the Ohio Legislature passed Feb. 24th, 1824, located the county seat at Batavia, where it has since remained.

Hon. Earl E. Ertel, Representative of Clermont County, in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Loveland, Ohio, June 13th, 1883. His father, B. F. Ertel, was born at Maineville, Warren County, Ohio. The son, Earl, received his education in the public schools at Loveland. Upon leaving school he became a member of the mercantile firm of Flinn and Ertel, Loveland, Ohio, in which concern he is still interested, and for fifteen years he was connected with the Sales Department of the Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., at their Cincinnati office. In the month of August, 1917, Mr. Ertel accepted the position of Manager of the Pipe and Boiler Tube Department of the Cincinnati Iron & Steel Company.

In the year 1911, Mr. Ertel was joined in marriage with Miss Mabel N. Blair, of Madisonville, Ohio.

Representative Ertel was first a member of the 80th General Assembly of Ohio. He was defeated for election to the 81st General Assembly. In the year 1916, he was again nominated, as a Democrat, and at the

election which followed in November, he was chosen by a majority doubling that which he received at his first election.

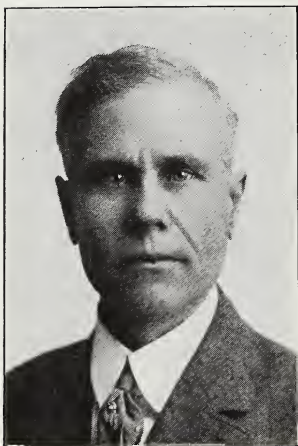
By reason of his engaging personality and a strong determination to be a factor in legislation, Mr. Ertel was recognized by the Democratic leaders as one to be trusted with important measures, and he was chosen Chairman of the House Committee on Insurance, which position always carries with it a heavy responsibility. He was author of House Bill No. 250, authorizing Life Insurance Companies to hold the proceeds of insurance policies free from alienation or legal process in certain cases, which became a Law. Mr. Ertel also introduced House Bill No. 325, which authorizes and regulates the exchange of inter-insurance contracts among individuals, partnerships, and corporations, and this bill also became a Law.

Besides being Chairman of the House Committee on Insurance, Representative Ertel served as a member of the committees on Public Highways, Taxation and Revenues, Public Schools, and a member of the Special Calendar Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House.

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### HON. HENRY EVANS.

(Lucas County)



Lucas County was formed in June, 1835, and was given its name in honor of Robert Lucas, of Pike County, who was then serving as Governor of Ohio. He was active in the settlement of the Ohio-Michigan boundary contention, which had for so long disturbed the peace of northwestern Ohio, and for a time, threatened to land Toledo in the neighboring state of Michigan, and thus lose to Ohio one of its principal lake ports.

Hon. Henry Evans, one of the four Representatives of Lucas County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born near Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5th, 1868. His father, John Evans, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, Jan. 10th, 1826. The son, Henry, received his education in the common schools at Toledo, and most of his life has been spent in general office work, as a clerk. He was employed for some years in the manufacturing establishment owned and conducted

by "Golden Rule" Jones, who was, for several terms, a very popular mayor of Toledo.

In the year 1897, Mr. Evans was joined in marriage with Miss Nellie Dyer, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Three children have been born of the union, namely: Paul, Jones, and Mary Jane.

Mr. Evans served as Infirmary Director in Lucas County from 1909 to 1911, being elected on the Democratic and Independent ticket.

In the year 1916, Mr. Evans was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, and during the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, he was particularly interested in legislation that seeks to regulate public utilities and keep them on a "good service" basis, as well as a reasonable paying basis.

Representative Evans was chairman of the House committee on Prisons and Prison Reform, and a member of the committees on Banks and Banking, Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Cities, and Library.

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### HON. HARRY L. FEDERMAN.

(Hamilton County)



On January 4th, 1790, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, issued a proclamation creating the County of Hamilton, of which Cincinnati was, and has ever since, been named the county seat. John Cleves Symmes, who had received a land grant of one million acres from Congress, and who was in the territory before the arrival of the governor, asked the privilege of naming the county, and he chose the name of Hamilton, in honor of Alexander Hamilton, who was at that time, secretary of the Treasury at Washington. The biographer of

Arthur St. Clair says that the governor, as well as Washington and Hamilton, were members of the "Society of Cincinnati," and all were close personal friends. Therefore, in order to perpetuate the memory of the great Revolutionary struggle for freedom, the name of Washington was given to the first county formed in Ohio, and that of Hamilton to the second. The "Society of the Cincinnati" was formed after

the Revolutionary War, for the purpose of rendering aid to survivors, and Governor St Clair gave the name to Cincinnati in honor of the Society

One of the ten members of the Ohio House of Representatives from Hamilton County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, Hon. Harry L. Federman was born at Cincinnati, July 30th, 1878. His father, Jacob Federman, was born at Strassburg, Germany. The son, Harry, received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. As a boy, he worked two years in the manufacture of candy, then learned the printing trade, and he was for several years, associated with the Methodist Book Concern, of Cincinnati. He next entered the Life Insurance business at Cincinnati and New York, and in the year 1917, is engaged as a real estate insurance broker and building contractor.

In the year 1901, Mr. Federman was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Kramer, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Federman has even been a very active citizen of Cincinnati, and in the year 1914, he was nominated and elected as a Republican, to the Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio, and in 1916, he was again chosen by a very large majority, a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly and selected as Chairman of the House Delegation from Hamilton County. During his term in the Eighty-first General Assembly, Representative Federman rendered a great service to his constituents through his work and assistance in securing the passage of the famous "Rapid Transit Bill" through the House for Cincinnati, thereby abolishing the offensive open canal through the streets of that city, and securing a bond issue for six million dollars, and a contract with the Cincinnati Traction Company for a lease favorably voted on by the people. Mr. Federman was also active in securing the enactment into Law, of the "School Savings Bank Bill"; also the "Junk Dealers' Bill", penalizing junk dealers for trafficking in stolen plunder.

The greatest and most pleasing entertainment ever enjoyed by any General Assembly in Ohio, was that of the "Legislative Reunion" which was held at Cincinnati in honor of the Eighty-first General Assembly, in September, 1915. The splendid entertainment on that occasion of the entire body of Ohio's law-makers, with their wives, is more fully recorded on another page in this volume, but to Mr. Federman is given the greatest credit for the successful introduction of the plan of entertainment, and for the beautiful manner in which it was carried out by the citizens of Cincinnati.

In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Federman served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Cities, Public Utilities, Building and Loan Associations, and Fish and Game.



**HON. SAM B. FITZSIMMONS.**

(Cuyahoga County)



On July 22nd, 1796, Gen. Moses Cleaveland and a party of men who represented the "Connecticut Land Company", reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and landed on the eastern bank. This party had been commissioned to make a survey of the celebrated "Fire-lands" which comprised all of the land known as the "Western Reserve". The party at once proceeded to survey and lay out a site for a city which Gen. Cleaveland hoped would some day be of great commercial importance. An area of one square mile was surveyed and laid off in city lots.

In October, 1796, the surveys were completed and the prospective city was given the name of "Cleaveland", in honor of its founder. In 1830, the "Cleaveland Advertiser" was established, but the sheet was so small that in order to give room for the heading, which was too long for the form, the letter "a" in the first syllable of the word Cleaveland, was dropped, and the spelling of "Cleveland" was adopted, which the public at once accepted.

The hope of Moses Cleaveland has been more than realized, and in the year 1917, the city of Cleveland has grown from its population of 150 people in 1820, to more than three-quarters of a million, and it is one of the most important commercial and manufacturing centers in the United States.

The present representation of Cuyahoga County in the Ohio Legislature is, in the House of Representatives, thirteen members, all Democrats, and in the Senate, five members who are likewise Democrats.

One of the younger members of the delegation in the House is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Sam B. Fitzsimmons was born at Loudonville, Ohio, in 1884. His father, James B. Fitzsimmons, was born at Bridgewater, Pennsylvania. The son, Sam, received his education in the public schools, the Crestline High School, and he took the Engineering course at the University of Michigan. He afterward attended the Law department

at Western Reserve University, and since he was admitted to the Bar in 1908 has practiced the profession of attorney-at-law

In the year 1914, Mr. Fitzsimmons was united in marriage with Miss Hazel M. Saunders, of Cleveland, O.

In the year 1914, Mr. Fitzsimmons was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, one of the Cuyahoga delegation in the Eighty-first General Assembly, and he was again nominated and elected in 1916, to the Eighty-second General Assembly

Representative Fitzsimmons was assigned to the following committees, in the Eighty-second General Assembly, viz.: Cities, Corporations, Judiciary, Public Health, and he was Chairman of the Committee on Supplies and Expenditures.

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### HON. T. ALFRED FLEMING.

(Cuyahoga County)



One of the most active and influential members of the Eighty-second General Assembly is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. T. Alfred Fleming was born at Owens Sound, Ontario, Canada, June 23rd, 1874. His father, John Fleming, was born at Dundee, Scotland. T. Alfred Fleming is a graduate of Owens Sound Collegiate Institute, Toronto Normal College, Toronto University, and Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, where he was ordained, as a minister of the Church of Christ, in the month of June, 1900. His first charge was Everton, Ontario, Canada, where he remained  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years. Prior to this time, Mr. Fleming taught school for two years. Later, he received a call to the Miles Avenue Christian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained as pastor for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years

On account of a serious nervous breakdown, Mr. Fleming was obliged to give up active church work, and he then took up welfare work in the city of Cleveland, becoming secretary to Harris R. Cooley, who is the foremost welfare worker in Ohio.

On Nov. 15th, 1900, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Inez Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have a daughter, Lois, age, 15 years.

In the Fall of 1913, Mr. Fleming was made chief inspector in the State Fire Marshal department, under E. R. Deffenbaugh, where he served until the close of Mr. Deffenbaugh's term of office.

In the year 1916, Mr. Fleming was nominated and elected one of the thirteen Democratic members to represent Cuyahoga County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Fleming was author of several important bills which became laws, to-wit: H. B. No. 162, relative to filing with County Auditors, applications for registration of motor vehicles; H. B. No. 184 — to abolish the evils arising out of delinquent land sales, and to give the state a first lien upon all delinquent lands; H. B. No. 255 — declaring the rights of the State in the water of Lake Erie and the soil under such water; H. B. No. 296 — providing for the organization, operation and supervision of Fire Insurance rate-making bureaus, etc.; and H. B. No. 352 — relative to service of writs and process by mail. This last bill will be the means of saving the counties a very large amount of money, besides leaving the sheriff's office free to use their time on prosecutions and executions.

Mr. Fleming served as Chairman of the House Committee on Benevolent and Penal Institutions, and as a member of the committees on Mines and Mining, Public Health, and Taxation and Revenues.

**HON. ANDREW O. FLEMING.**

(Mahoning County)



Mahoning County, of which Youngstown is the county seat, is one of the most important manufacturing centers, not only in Ohio, but of the entire Middle Western states. One of the famous war governors of Ohio—David Tod—was born on a farm in Trumbull County, (at the time) but now a part of Mahoning County. A son of David Tod, also named David, served his district, as a Senator, in the 79th General Assembly of Ohio. Many able men have represented Mahoning County in the Ohio Legislature, but no one of them has ever

shown a better adaptability for the duties of a legislator than has the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Andrew O. Fleming was born at East Palestine, Ohio, Sept. 30th, 1886. His father, James Fleming, was born at Willington, England. The son, Andrew, received his education in the public schools, and he attended Mt. Union College three years. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree A. B. He afterward took post-graduate work in Columbia University, New York.

In the year 1916, Mr. Fleming was joined in marriage with Miss Virginia Moser, of Youngstown, Ohio.

Since finishing his education, Mr. Fleming has followed the profession of a teacher, covering a period of ten years. In the year 1914, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Mahoning County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-first General Assembly, and in 1916, he was re-nominated and elected to the Eighty-second General Assembly. Throughout his service in the House, Representative Fleming has attracted the attention of all who are interested in matters of legislation, first by his brilliancy in debate, and secondly by his apparent desire to be conservative and fair, as between the political parties, in all matters that were up for consideration before the House. It is freely predicted by many who have observed the work of Representative Fleming, in the Legislature, that he will naturally rise to higher honors in the State.

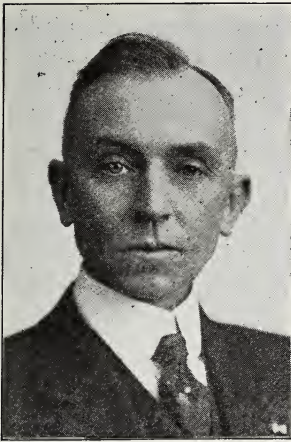


In the Eighty-first General Assembly, Mr. Fleming was Chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections, and in the Eighty-second General Assembly, being on the minority side of the House, he held no chairmanship, but served as a member of the committees on Common Schools, Corporations, and Federal Relations.

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### HON. JULIUS E. FOSTER.

(Coshocton County)



The land which is now known as Coshocton County was visited by many white people long before there was any settlement. Colonel Bouquet's army of Virginians, Pennsylvanians, and British Highlanders, had camped in it and compelled the Indians to give up 162 captives in 1764. In 1780, Colonel Brodhead had marched from Fort Pitt against the Delaware Indian town of Goschachgunk, where Coshocton City now stands. The county was created by the Legislature in 1811, and was given its name as a modification of the principal Indian town within its

bounds, Goschachgunk, which was located at the forks of the upper Muskingum, where Coshocton stands.

Throughout its history, the county has been mostly Democratic, and the present representative in the Ohio Legislature, is of that faith.

Hon. Julius E. Foster was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, March 9th, 1867. His father, John Foster, was a native of Switzerland. The son, Julius, was educated in the public schools, and he graduated in Veterinary Science from the Ontario Veterinary College, in 1891, since which time he has practiced his profession.

In the year 1891, Mr. Foster was joined in marriage with Miss Tillie Cabut, of Mt. Eaton, Ohio. They have one son, Glenn W. Foster.

During the years 1898 to 1907, inclusive, Mr. Foster was Health Officer of Coshocton, which is the only public office he has held until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Coshocton County in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

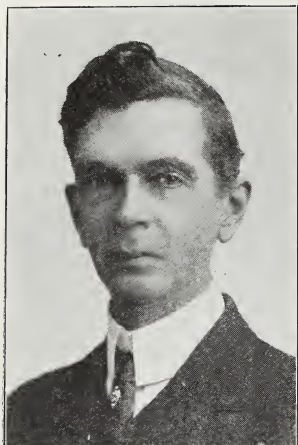
At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Foster introduced House Bill No. 252, relative to the use of

school-houses, by the general public, for meeting purposes, and the bill became a Law. His committee assignments were: Chairman of the committee on Dairy and Food Products, and a member of Fish Culture and Game, Insurance, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, and Public Health.

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### HON. CHARLES HOOD FOUTS.

(Morgan County)



The act of the Legislature creating Morgan County was passed on Dec. 29th, 1817, but the organization of the county was left to the future, as there were disputes to be settled with Guernsey, Washington, and Muskingum Counties, growing out of the taking of parts of their territory for the formation of the new county. The town site McConnellsville, which is the county seat, was promoted by Gen. Robert McConnell, who then resided in Muskingum County. McConnell purchased the land from the Government in 1805, at \$1.75 an acre.

Hon. Charles Hood Fouts, representative of Morgan County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born in Bristol Township, Morgan County, Ohio, April 19th, 1867. His father, Israel Fouts, was born in the same locality. The son, Charles H., received his education in the common schools of Morgan County, and at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Mr. Fouts taught school for several years, studied Law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio in June, 1892, and has since been located in McConnellsville, where he has been a practicing attorney ever since. Mr. Fouts is also editor and manager of the McConnellsville Daily and Weekly Herald, and has been such since February, 1913. He has served as a member of the city council, a member of the city school board, and he was prosecuting attorney of Morgan County from 1898 to 1904.

In the year 1888, Mr. Fouts was united in marriage with Miss Ola G. Mercer, of said Bristol Township. Four children have been born of the union; a son and three daughters. The son Newell died in August, 1895. The daughters are Mrs. Allan Biggs, of Guthrie Center, Iowa; Corrine, and Lucy, who are at home.

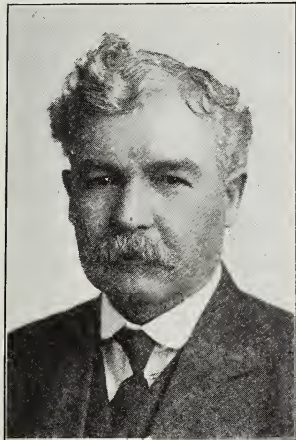
In the year 1916, Mr. Fouts was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Morgan County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, and as a legislator, he was particularly interested in measures relating to good roads, and he was designated by the minority House leader to lead the minority on the Highway Committee of the House, in the fight against the "Bliss Highway" Bill. Representative Fouts was author of House Bill No. 136, which requires railroads to install and maintain suitable and proper water closets and toilet rooms for both men and women, in connection with the waiting-rooms of such railroads, when such waiting-rooms are so as to be accessible to water and sewerage systems in incorporated villages. He was also particularly interested in putting the quail on the song-bird list, and giving women the right to vote for presidential electors.

Mr. Fouts was a member of the following committees, namely: Cities, Codes, Courts and Procedures, and Public Highways.

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### HON. JOHN R. FREINER.

(Vinton County)



One of the best known members of Ohio's law-making body of the present day is the subject of this sketch. His fame is well-earned, and he will ever be known as author of the law which made two cents a mile the maximum charge for passenger rates on the railroads traversing the state of Ohio.

There had been agitation for many years in the Ohio Legislature for a "two cent fare", but it was not until Mr. Freiner, as the Representative from Vinton County in the 77th General Assembly, took the lead in the fight and finally secured passage of the bill. On

this account, and without his previous knowledge, Mr. Freiner was elected an honorary member of the Traveling Men's Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hon. John Robert Freiner was born on a farm in Knox County, Ohio, April 21st, 1859. When he was but 6 years old, his father died, and the mother moved to Capac, Michigan, where John Robert attended the public schools until he was 17 years old. He then engaged in farm

work, meanwhile studying telegraphy, and at the age of 21, he was employed by the Michigan Central Railway as Station Agent and Telegrapher, where he remained for 5 years.

In the year 1892, Mr. Freiner took up his residence in Vinton County, Ohio, where in the following year, (1893) he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Nelson. Since that time, Mr. Freiner has been engaged in the lumber business in southern Ohio and West Virginia.

Representative Freiner was successively chosen by the Republicans of Vinton County, a member of the 77th, 78th, and 79th General Assemblies of Ohio, and again, in 1916, he was elected, as a Republican, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he served as a member of the following committees, namely: Privileges and Elections, State and Economic Betterment, and Taxation and Revenues.

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### HON. MAX FRIEDMAN.

(Hamilton County)



One of the youngest members of the Eighty-second General Assembly, a member of the Hamilton County delegation, is the subject of this sketch.

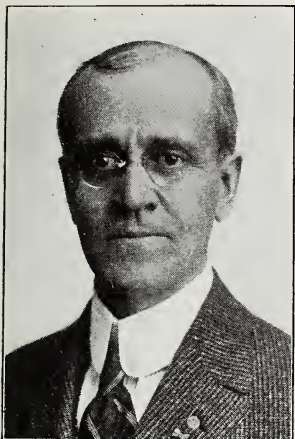
Hon. Max Friedman was born at Cincinnati, Jan. 1st, 1891. His father, W. L. Friedman, emigrated to this country in 1883. The son, Max, received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating at Hughes High School in 1908, and the University of Cincinnati in 1912. He also graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1914, since which time he has practiced his profession of attorney-at-law. Mr. Friedman is unmarried, and never held any public office until in 1916, he was nominated at the popular primary, at Cincinnati, and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly.

Representative Friedman showed an active interest in all important matters of legislation that came before the House, and was personally popular with his associates. His committee assignments were as follows: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, County Affairs, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, and Supplies and Expenditures.



**HON. HUGH MILTON FULLERTON.**

(Highland County)



It is always a distinguished honor to represent Highland County in the Ohio House of Representatives, if for no other reason, because that county was the home of Governor Trimble of respected memory, and it was the birthplace of that great statesman and soldier, Joseph Benson Foraker. Many other distinguished men were born and nurtured in Highland County, but there is not space here to mention them.

Hon. Hugh Milton Fullerton first saw the light of day at Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, December 11th, 1864. His father, John Fullerton, was a native of Ross County, Ohio. Hugh Fullerton was educated in the public schools at Greenfield, graduating at high school, and he attended Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio.

In his boyhood days, Mr. Fullerton was employed at farming, and for the past thirty-five years he has been a retail merchant at Greenfield, Ohio. On August 18th, 1887, he was married to Miss Carrie Irwin who was born at Greenfield, Ohio, March 23rd, 1869. They have one son, Howard Irwin Fullerton, who was born at Greenfield, Ohio, March, 28th, 1890. He graduated from Yale College in the year 1912 and now holds an important position in the Bond Department of the New First National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.

The father and mother of Hon. Hugh M. Fullerton were for many years active and prominent in all the public enterprises of Greenfield, and Mr. Fullerton was one of the most successful men in his community and he was always respected for his honesty, integrity and high moral influence.

As a member of the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, Hugh M. Fullerton was interested in all legislation that would tend to conserve the interests of his constituents. He was for several years a member of the Board of Education of the Greenfield School District, and he was elected Mayor of Greenfield in the year 1915, serving in that capacity until late in the year 1916 when, having been elected by the Democratic party to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, he resigned the office of Mayor just prior to the convening of the legislature.

During the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly, Mr. Fullerton served as a member of the following committees, namely: Judiciary, Public Utilities, and Taxation and Revenues, Banks and Banking, and chairman of the committee on Villages.

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### HON. JOSEPH R. GARDNER.

(Hamilton County)



Hon. Joseph R. Gardner, one of the ten Republican members of the Hamilton County delegation, in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th day of April, 1879. He is the only son of Joseph Gardner, who was born at Boston, Mass., March 27th, 1840. The son, Joseph, received his early education in the public schools at Cincinnati. Later, he studied law, and was admitted to practice in June, 1907, and has been active in the practice of his profession of attorney-at-law ever since. He is a member of the law firm of

Gardner & Freking, located in Cincinnati.

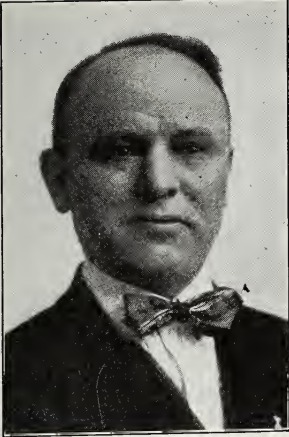
Mr. Gardner has been politically active in the city of his residence for many years, is a Republican, and he held office as a member of the Tax Board for the city of Norwood, for six years.

In the year 1916, Mr. Gardner was nominated and elected a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly, and at the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, he was actively interested in all legislation pertaining to the interests of the public schools of Ohio, including the law granting life-certificates to teachers.

Representative Gardner served as a member of the following committees, namely: Conservation of Natural Resources, Dairy and Food Products, and Privileges and Elections.

**HON. WILLIAM FREDERIC GARVER.**

(Holmes County)



Holmes County was given its name in honor of Major Holmes, a gallant young officer of the War of 1812, who was killed in the unsuccessful attack on Mackinac, under Colonel Croghan, Aug. 4th, 1814. Holmes County was formerly a part of Wayne, the third county established in the old Northwest Territory, and it was created by act of the Legislature, Jan. 20th, 1824, but was not organized until the following year.

Hon. William Frederic Garver, who represents Holmes County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born Sept. 17, 1864, in a log cabin near Killbuck Village, in Holmes County, Ohio. His father, William C. Garver, was born near Westminster, Maryland. The mother was a native of Bavaria, born near Mannheim.

William F. Garver was educated in the country schools and at Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. He read law in the office of W. S. Hanna, Millersburg, Ohio, then attended the Law Department of Ohio State University. Mr. Garver began teaching school at the age of fifteen, continuing until he served as principal of the Berlin Township High School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1896, and has practiced Law since that time.

In the year 1897, W. F. Garver was united in marriage with Miss Lulu McCullough, of Benton, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Mrs. Guy Pyers, of Holmes County.

In the year 1914, Mr. Garver was nominated and elected as a Democrat, to represent Holmes County in the Eighty-first General Assembly, and he was re-elected in 1916, a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly. Prior to this time, he had served seven years as school examiner; a member of village council five years, and he was prosecuting attorney of Holmes County for six years.

During both his terms in the General Assembly, Representative Garver was a very active member, and he was the author of three bills, which became Laws, his first term, and four bills, which became Laws

his second term. He also wrote nine amendments to bills, which were agreed to, by the Eighty-first General Assembly, and he also wrote many of the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee, of which he was Chairman, in the Eighty-second General Assembly. House Bills Nos. 98, 36, 192, and 522, all of which Mr. Garver was the author, are of importance to the people at large.

Besides the high honor of the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee in the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Garver was assigned a member of the following committees, namely: Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., Federal Relations, and Library. He was also appointed a member of the committee to recodify the election laws.

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### HON. CHARLES McCLELLAN GORDON.

(Brown County)



On Dec. 27th, 1817, the Ohio Legislature passed an act which organized Brown County, portions of which came out of Hamilton, Adams, and Clermont Counties, and it was named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown, one of the early government surveyors of Ohio lands, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812 in the Battles of Niagara Falls and Chippewa, and in the Siege of Fort Erie. There was long contention over the location of the county seat, Georgetown being finally selected, and on August 1st, 1823, the contract was let for the first courthouse at

Georgetown.

Brown County has been uniformly Democratic since it was organized, and the present Representative of the county in the Ohio Legislature, is of that faith.

Hon. Charles McClellan Gordon was born at the "Home Place" near New Hope, Brown County, Ohio, March 6th, 1862. His father, Dr. George W. Gordon, of New Hope, was born at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was of English and Scotch ancestry. His mother was of English and Holland ancestry, her father, John B. Stump, being one of the earliest settlers in Brown County, coming there from Virginia and settling on a farm near New Hope. This farm has been in the



possession of the family for three generations, and has always been known as the "Home Place". It is now owned by Representative Gordon, and his mother resides there. In the earliest history of Brown County this farm was a Baptist Mission, but traveling ministers of all denominations were welcomed by Squire Stump, and held services there while in the neighborhood.

Representative Gordon received his early education in the public schools of Brown County, then attended the Northwestern University, at Ada, Ohio, and the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in 1888, with degrees of B. Sc. and I. S.

In the year 1895, Charles McClellan Gordon was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Cozad, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of the late Hon. George W. Cozad of West Virginia.

In 1894, Mr. Gordon was elected County Surveyor and Engineer of Brown County, and re-elected in 1897, serving two terms. He then became the Civil Engineer of the C. G. & P. R. R., in which position he had charge of much important engineering work. He is President of the Gordon Engineering Company, at Cincinnati, where Mr. Gordon has had charge of many important contracts.

In the year 1916, Mr. Gordon was chosen to represent Brown County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, and he had no opponent, as the Republicans made no nomination. He was the author of House Bill No. 201, relating to fraudulent construction work; H. B. No. 246, relating to compensation of Court Constables, and H. B. No. 441, relating to the transportation of pupils in rural school districts, when said districts have been abandoned. All of these bills became laws. Mr. Gordon was also an active supporter of H. B. No. 300, which gives to the State better public "Highways".

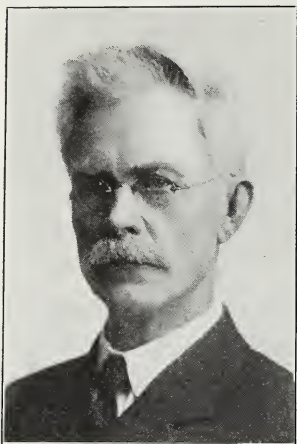
Mr. Gordon was appointed Chairman of the Committee appointed to view Campus Martius, at Marietta, Ohio, with a view to its purchase by the State. It was owing to the activity of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Gordon is a member, and especially the Marietta Chapter, that this historical site became the property of the State.

Mr. Gordon is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Representative Gordon took an active part in all legislation and he served as a member of the following committees, namely: Judiciary, Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Common Schools, Public Highways, and County Affairs.

**HON. JOHN WILLIAM GORRELL.**

(Carroll County)



The Ohio Legislature during its session of 1832-3, granted authority for the formation of Carroll County. The name was given in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was long known to fame as the last of the survivors of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the aged patriot was greatly pleased when informed of the christening, which occurred about six months previous to his death. Carrollton, the county seat originally named Centerville, was laid out on Oct. 4th, 1815, exactly on the line dividing Columbiana and Stark Counties.

When the county was organized in 1833, the name was changed from Centerville to Carrollton. One of the famous pioneers of this county was Daniel McCook, father of one of the two families of famous "Fighting McCooks" who contributed so many officers to the Union army in the War of the Rebellion.

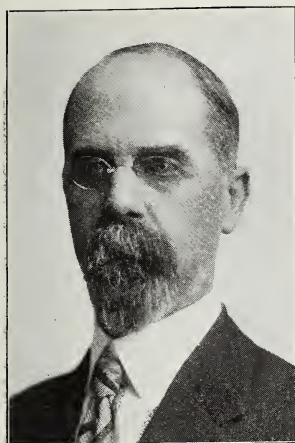
Ever since the formation of the Republican party, Carroll County has uniformly adhered to that faith, and is represented by a Republican in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio.

Hon. John William Gorrell was born at Middlebourne, W. Va., Sept. 5th, 1865. He attended the public schools, also Bethany College, W. Va., from which institution he graduated in 1885. Mr. Gorrell is a farmer by occupation, is married, and resides at Malvern, Carroll County, and he has served as a member of the Board of Education of the county.

In the year 1916, Mr. Gorrell was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Carroll County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he served as a member of the following committees, namely: Public Highways, and Public Parks and Works.

**HON. LEONARD JOHNSON GRAHAM.**

(Muskingum County)



On January 7th, 1804, the Ohio Legislature in session at Chillicothe passed an act creating the County of Muskingum taking its territory out of Washington and Fairfield. Zanesville was named as the temporary seat of justice. The town had been established as a trading post in 1794, and it grew up around the junction of the Muskingum and Licking rivers where the Indians had for many years maintained a camp known by them as Moos-king-dom and from this the county was given its name. Zanesville was given its name in honor of Ebenezer Zane who laid

out the old road known as Zane's Trace from an act of Congress passed March 17th, 1796.

Hon. Leonard J. Graham, the Representative of Muskingum County in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, was born near Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio, on May 19th, 1855. He is the son of James M. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Graham. William Graham came from Belford, Ireland, to New York in 1774, and with his son George and grandson David came to Reynoldsburg, O., in 1817. They with the father of the subject of this sketch are buried at Reynoldsburg. William Graham was a revolutionary soldier.

Leonard J. Graham graduated from Reynoldsburg Academy in 1878 from Muskingum College with the degree A. B. in 1887 and received the degree A. M. in 1890, and he has ever since that time been a prominent teacher and educator, being since 1890 professor of English and in 1903-1904 acting president of Muskingum College. He is president of the First National Bank of New Concord, O., and treasurer and director of the New Concord Enterprise.

Mr. Graham was married March 22d, 1880 to Miss Eldora E. Lunn of Reynoldsburg and they have two daughters, Lena (now Mrs. W. M. Aikin) and Hazel.

In the year 1916 Mr. Graham was nominated and elected as a Republican to represent Muskingum County in the 82d General Assembly and at the regular session of that body in 1917 he was particularly

interested in legislation affecting the public schools, banks and public highways. He served as a member of the House Committees on Banks and Banking, Common Schools and Fish Culture and Game.

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### HON. ISAAC SHERMAN GUTHERY.

(Marion County)



The pioneer settlements in Marion County were mostly in Waldo and Prospect Townships, where the first white settlers located, during the years between 1805 and 1814. Settlement of other portions of the county was neglected until after the War of 1812, during which period military roads for the transportation of supplies to the army operating along the lakes ran through the county, and by reason of this, many of the teamsters and wagon-man became acquainted with the beautiful forests and the fine land and water within this section, and settlement was rapid from this time. Marion County was a favorite hunting ground with the Indians, especially the Wyandots and Delawares. In 1822, Eber Baker laid out the town of Marion, and gave its name in memory of General Francis Marion, of Continental Army fame. When the county was created by the Legislature in the session of 1822-3, it was given the same name. In 1824, the county commissioners ordered a brick building erected for combined school and court purposes. A court-house proper was built by the county in 1828, which, however, long since gave way to the magnificent structure now owned by the county.

Hon. Isaac Sherman Guthery, Democratic Representative of Marion County in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, was born at La Rue, Marion County, Ohio, Feb. 8th, 1866. His father, John D. Guthery, was a native of Pike County, Ohio, and he was a member of the 61st and 62nd General Assemblies of Ohio. The son, "Sherm", as he is familiarly called at home, was educated in the country district school, La Rue Union School, and at Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

In the year 1889, Mr. Guthery was united in marriage with Miss Emma Raub, of La Rue, Ohio, and they have two sons.



Mr. Guthery is known as one of the most progressive farmers in his section, and he owns and resides upon one of the best equipped live-stock farms in central Ohio. Also, he is President of the Campbell National Bank, of La Rue, Ohio.

In the year 1912, Mr. Guthery was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Marion County in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio where he served with distinction and credit to himself and his constituency. In the year 1916, he was again elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he served as chairman of the House committee on Taxation and Revenues, and a member of the committees: Appropriations and Finance, Banks and Banking, and Rules and Legislative Procedure.

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### HON. LESTER C. HAKE.

(Trumbull County)



Trumbull County was proclaimed by Territorial Governor St. Clair on July 10th, 1800, and at that time, contained within its boundaries, all the land now known as the Western Reserve. The new county was given its name in honor of Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., who was at that time, Governor of Connecticut. In 1801 a log jail was provided, but the county had no courthouse of its own until 1815, court having been held first in a corn-crib, next in a log house, and later in the upper story of the new jail. Warren, the county seat, was named for one of the surveyors in

Moses Cleaveland's surveying corps, which made the original survey of all the lands in the Western Reserve, and originally owned by the Connecticut Land Company.

Hon. Lester C. Hake, Representative of Trumbull County in the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies of Ohio, was born at Church Hill, Ohio, July 20th, 1876. His father, Eli Hake, was born at Vienna, Ohio. The son, Lester, received his education in the public schools and high school at Church Hill, and he attended Normal School at Niles, Ohio. He also took a law course for one term at Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.

Mr. Hake taught school for several years and during the past ten years, has been engaged in farming. General Van Horn, of the Revolutionary War period, and to whom the U. S. Government erected a monument at the mouth of the Hudson River, was great-grandfather to the mother of Mr. Hake.

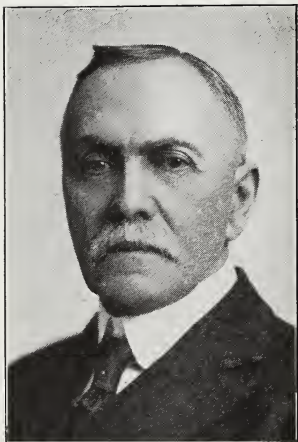
In the year 1914, Mr. Hake was chosen by the Republicans of Trumbull County, a Representative to the 81st General Assembly, and in 1916, he was re-elected to the 82nd General Assembly. Representative Hake was author of the bill that transferred the Farmer's Institute work from the Agricultural Board to the Ohio State University, thus taking it out of politics; also a bill giving each county three ways in which to get a county agricultural agent, making it possible for scientific farming on every farm in the State.

In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Hake was one of the Republican leaders, popular with his associates, and he served as a member of the committees: Codes, Courts and Procedure, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, and Public Parks and Works.

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### HON. JOHN IRWIN HALSTEAD.

(Wyandot County)



By act of the Ohio Legislature, Feb. 3rd, 1845, Wyandot County was formed from parts of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock Counties. The county derived its name from the "Wyandotte" Indians, which tribe occupied a large government reservation of the best lands in the center of the county. On April 29th, 1845, the county commissioners accepted a proposition from the government donating "one-third of the inlot and outlots of the town of Upper Sandusky, on condition of the permanent location of the seat of justice in the town," and thus Upper

Sandusky became the county seat.

Hon. Irwin Halstead, who represents Wyandot County in the Ohio House of Representatives — Eighty-second General Assembly — was born in Marion County, Ohio, July 8th, 1856. His father, William

Halstead, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. The mother, *nee* Elizabeth Anne Slye, was born in Madison County, Ohio. The son, Irwin, received his education at a district school in Mifflin Township, Wyandot County. During his boyhood, and since arriving at man's estate, Mr. Halstead has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and the elevator business. Mr. Halstead is also in the business of buying and shipping wool.

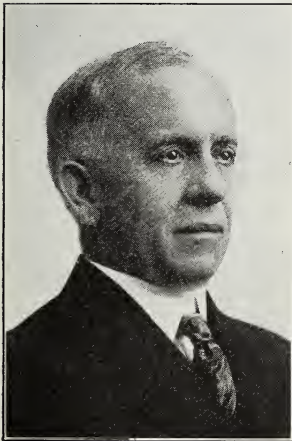
In the year 1916, Mr. Halstead was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Halstead was particularly interested in legislation pertaining to agriculture and public highways, and he served as a member of the House committees on Agriculture and Public Highways.

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## HON. JOHN D. HAYS.

(Belmont County)



Belmont County, known to early settlers of Ohio as the county of the "Beautiful Mountains", was tenth in the order of the formation of Ohio counties, and it was created by proclamation of Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair, on November 7th, 1801. Originally the county embraced large portions of Guernsey and Noble Counties, and nearly all of Monroe County. A temporary county seat was established at Pultney, a small village nearby the present city of Bellaire. In the year 1803, a movement was started for removal of the county seat to Newellston,

which has since become St. Clairsville, in honor of Governor St. Clair. An immense barbecue was held at Newellston, to which Governor St. Clair was invited. There the suggestion was offered to change the name of the place to St. Clairsville, and make it the county capital. The Governor was so pleased with the entertainment that he gave his approval, and when the first General Assembly of Ohio met, at Chillicothe, on April 1st, 1803, an act was passed appointing a commission on the

Belmont county seat question. Through Governor St. Clair's influence, the change was made, becoming effective on April 1st, 1804.

During recent years, Belmont County has fluctuated considerably between the two political parties, and in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, the county has two members — one being a Republican, the other a Democrat.

Hon. John D. Hays was born on a farm near Uniontown, in Wheeling Township, Belmont County, Ohio. His father, Henderson Hays, was born at Cannonsburg, Pa. The son, John D., received his education in the public schools, and at Franklin College, New Athens, Harrison County, Ohio. He followed the business of farming for a number of years, and in 1901, he was elected Treasurer of Belmont County, and re-elected in 1903, completing his second term on the 31st day of August, 1906. In the year 1914, Mr. Hays was chosen, as a Republican, to represent Belmont County in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was again elected in 1916, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly. Mr. Hays is unmarried.

During his service in the Legislature, Representative Hays has been particularly interested in all legislation pertaining to agriculture. In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Hays served as a member of the committees: Agriculture, Fish Culture and Game, and Liquor Traffic and Temperance.



**HON. JULIUS W. HEADINGTON.**

(Knox County)



Originally a portion of Fairfield County, Knox County was created by the Legislature in February, 1808, and it was given its name in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, who was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army and Secretary of War in President Washington's first cabinet. The civil organization of the county dates from February 14th, 1808, when William W. Farquhar, John Mills, and William Gass, were designated by the Legislature as Associate Judges to compose the first court of the county, and Mt. Vernon was chosen for the county seat about the same time, by a committee appointed for that duty by the Legislature.

Politically, Knox County has been very evenly balanced, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, for many years. The present representative of the county in the Ohio Legislature—Hon. Julius W. Headington—is a Democrat, and he was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Aug. 26th, 1882. His father, Legrand N. Headington, was also born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Julius W. Headington received his education in the public schools and at Mt. Vernon High School. He attended the Zanerian Art College two years, and he was for two years a special student in Languages and Philosophy at Kenyon College. Afterward, Mr. Headington paid his way through Art College at Columbus, Ohio, by working at the "Busy Bee" Restaurant. In the years 1904-5, Mr. Headington was a special teacher of Writing and Drawing in the public schools of Cardington, Ohio. He then spent a winter in Indian Mission work in Oklahoma and Indian Territory with the Episcopal Church. He then took up illustrating and cartooning, first in Kansas City, and then in New York. He did platform cartooning and Chautauqua work for two years, and then returned to Mt. Vernon, where he took over his father's sign-making shop, to which he added a scenic studio.

Mr. Headington says, "Incidentally, I raise chickens, and pigs, and 'taters."

On June 15th, 1911, Mr. Headington was joined in marriage with Miss Jennie M. Clark, a Knox County school teacher, and they have a son, Robert Clark, born March 31st, 1912, and a daughter, Ruth Clark, born Nov. 19th, 1915.

Mr. Headington never held any public office until he was elected to the Legislature in 1916. At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Headington was active in support of Military Legislation; also the "Quail Bill", and to preserve the Smith One-per cent. Tax Law. He was chairman of the committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and a member of the committees: Conservation of Natural Resources, Dairy and Food Products, and Fish Culture and Game.

The Headington family were pioneer settlers in Knox County, and Laban, Headington, grandfather of Julius Headington, fought in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and six of his sons were in the American Civil War. Last, and not least, to be said for the Headington family in Ohio, Hon. Julius Headington has raised a battery of artillery for service in France, to be known as "Battery E, 1st Ohio Artillery", and on May 3rd, 1917, he was commissioned a second Lieutenant in command.

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### HON. FLOYD W. HEALD.

(Wood County)



Until about the year 1910, and for many years, Wood County was accustomed to giving heavy majorities for Republican candidates to office, but since that time the Democratic party has been uniformly successful in carrying the county, sometimes by very heavy majorities. This change was brought about largely through the wisdom of the party managers in selecting popular candidates. The present representative in the Eighty-second General Assembly is Democratic, both in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Hon. Floyd W. Heald was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3rd, 1872; the son of Perry and Permelia Heald. He was educated

in the common schools from his native county, and Normal School at Edinborough, Pennsylvania. He also graduated at Fostoria Business College, Fostoria, Ohio, he having come to Ohio when twenty-one years of age. Mr. Heald was appointed deputy sheriff of Wood County in 1891, serving until 1895, when he was appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, serving until a change of administration. He was elected sheriff of Wood County in 1910, and re-elected in 1912 by the largest majority ever received by any county official in Wood County. In the year 1914, Mr. Heald was nominated and elected as a Democrat, to serve in the Eighty-first General Assembly of Ohio, and again in 1916 he was chosen to represent his county in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

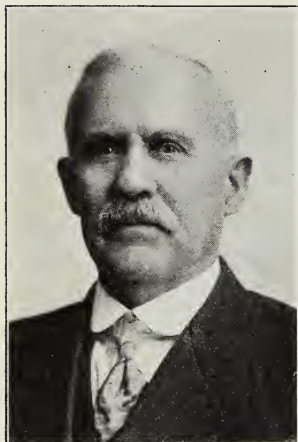
On June 10th, 1899, Mr. Heald was united in marriage with Miss Nettie L. Miller, of Portage, Ohio.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Heald introduced House Bill No. 176, which increases the compensation of Township Trustees, and House Bill No. 406, which provides a maximum compensation for Township Clerks and Treasurers. Both bills became laws.

Fraternally, Mr. Heald is a Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P., member of the B. P. O. E., and Maccabees of the World. In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Heald served as a member of the committees on Civil Service, Fees and Salaries, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

**HON. DAVID HEINSELMAN.**

(Mahoning County)



Quite an exciting incident which is related in the "History of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties" was a horse race between the two towns, Warren and Youngstown, which were rivals for the county seat of Trumbull County, both towns being in that county before Mahoning County was formed. There was in Warren a brag race horse named "Dave", of which the whole village was proud. A number of leading citizens of Warren conceived the idea of humiliating Youngstown by bantering to run Dave against any piece of horseflesh the latter place could produce for a stake of \$1,000.00. Youngstown selected a little bay mare, named "Fly", and a stretch of road one mile long in the vicinity of Crab Creek was selected for the race. At the appointed time, almost the entire citizenship of both towns turned out to witness the race. The Youngstown mare won, but this did not settle the county seat controversy.

Mahoning County, and the city of Youngstown, has had many sturdy representatives in the Ohio Legislature, not the least of whom is "Dave" Heinselman, the subject of this sketch.

Hon. David Heinselman was born at Lordstown, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 2nd, 1858. His father, John D. Heinselman, was born at Austintown, Ohio. The mother, *nee* Masena Rau was born at Canfield, Ohio. The son, David, received his education in the common schools at Youngstown. He early began railroad work, finally becoming a locomotive engineer, which position he holds at the present time.

On January 1st, 1880, Mr. Heinselman was married to Miss Mary A. Gundry, of Weathersfield, Ohio. They have five children, namely: William D., Frank A., Masena, Charles S., and Mary E.

Mr. Heinselman is a Republican in politics, and he was elected two terms a member of the City Council of Youngstown, being President one term. He served as a member of the Board of Public Service at Youngstown for nearly five years, being Chairman of the Board four years, and he has also been a member of the City Board of Health.



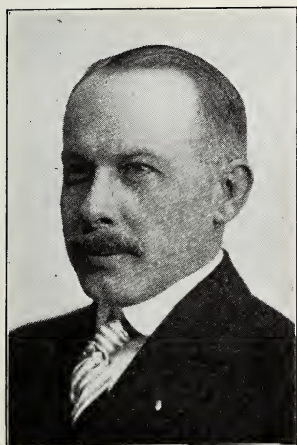
In the year 1914, Mr. Heinselman was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-first General Assembly, and he was again elected in 1916, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Heinselman introduced H. B. No. 532, to provide for an additional judge to the Court of Common Pleas, of Mahoning County, and providing for his election as a judge of said court, Division of Domestic Relations. The bill became a Law. Mr. Heinselman served as a member of the following committees in the Eighty-second General Assembly, namely: Building and Loan and other Savings Associations, Prisons and Prison Reform, Public Printing, Public Waterways, and Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools.

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### HON EDWARD D. HELFRICH.

(Crawford County)



On the 20th of February, 1820, the General Assembly of the State passed an act for the "Erection of Certain Counties" out of the vast tract of northwestern Ohio wilderness, acquired by the Indian Treaty of 1817, known as the "New Purchased Lands", and Crawford was the seventh of the fourteen counties thus created. It took its name from the fact that Colonel William Crawford, in command of an ill-starred expedition against the Wyandotte and Delaware Indians in 1782, was captured in this county and taken over into Wyandotte and tortured to

death by the Indians.

Hon. Edward Daniel Helfrich, representative of Crawford County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Galion, Ohio, Dec. 6th, 1875. His father, Wendell Helfrich, was also born at Galion, Ohio. The son, Edward, received his education in the public schools of Crawford County, and at Ohio State University. He is, by profession, a physician and surgeon, and a pharmacist.

In the year 1898, Mr. Helfrich was married to Miss Gertrude E. Bodey, of Galion, O.

In the year 1916, Mr. Helfrich was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Crawford County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and during the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 158, relative to the enforcement of laws pertaining to the practice of pharmacy; and H. B. No. 159, prohibiting employers of labor from interfering with the political activities of their employes, and providing penalties for violation thereof. Both bills became Laws. Representative Helfrich served as a member of the following committees, namely: Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., County Affairs, Dairy and Food Products, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, Public Health, Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools.

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### HON. ALBERT HIRAM HERR.

(Allen County)



Allen County was organized by act of the Legislature in June, 1831. The first white settlers in the county was a family by the name of Russell, and they located on the Auglaize River in 1817, clearing a farm from the forest, and there the first white child was born in the county. Lima was laid out as the county seat in April, 1831, and it was christened "Lima" after the capital of Peru.

Hon. Albert H. Herr, the representative of Allen County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in a log house on a farm in Allen County, Ohio, April 8th, 1879. His father, John Herr, was a native of Ohio. The paternal ancestry dates back to the nobility in Germany. The mother's ancestors were from Switzerland. The son, Albert, received his education in the country schools, high school, and at Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. In his youth, he was a farm boy, office boy, and country school teacher. Mr. Herr attended Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and he took post-graduate work at Chicago, New York City and in the East, and extended his medical education by visiting the centers

of medical learning in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and the Mayo Clinic.

In the year 1899, Dr. Herr was married to Miss Laura McGinnis, of Findlay, Ohio, and they have a son, Ben Herr, born January 4th, 1907.

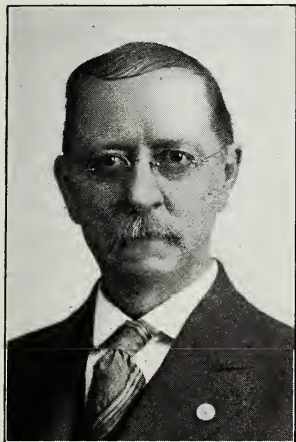
In the year 1916, Dr. Herr was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Allen County in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, Representative Herr introduced H. B. No. 78, relating to "an act to establish a criminal court in the city of Lima", and the bill became a Law. Representative Herr was also active in behalf of the "Quail" bill, and all bills relating to the betterment of labor and health conditions in Ohio. He was particularly opposed to the "Nurse" bills, the Agricultural Bill, and all office-creating bills. Mr. Herr served as a member of the committees: Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., Public Health, and Public Parks and Works.

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### HON. JAMES J. HILL.

(Licking County)



Licking County was formed by act of the Legislature in the year 1808, from territory taken from Fairfield County, and was named for the principal stream running through it, which had long been known as Licking, among the Whites, though the Indians called the stream Pataskala. The first court ever held in the county was held in a pioneer house in Granville. The grand jury held its deliberations under a neighboring tree. Soon afterward, however, Newark was chosen as the permanent county seat. The first courthouse was a log building standing on the public square. Locally and literally, because its floor was the bare ground. It was erected in 1809 and served until its brick successor was built in 1815. Among the distinguished sons of this county was Judge William Burnham Woods, judge of the United States Supreme Court; General Rosecrans of Civil War fame; and Bishop Rosecrans.

The representative of Licking County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly — Hon. James J. Hill —

was born in Monroe Township, of that county, March 26, 1853. His father, Andrew J. Hill, was born in the same township. The son, James, received his education in the country schools and at Johnstown, Ohio.

In the year 1874, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Anna A. Haugh, of Johnstown, Ohio, and they have seven children, namely: Harry J., Anna Pearl, Maggie Blanche, Mary May, Isaac R. Jr., Nellie M., and Esther.

The celebrated "Ike" Hill, (Isaac R. Hill) who was for so many years a famous Democrat, in Licking County, and well known throughout Ohio and the nation, was an uncle of James J. Hill, and his son, Isaac R. Jr., is named for his great-uncle.

Hon. James J. Hill has filled the office of Justice of the Peace in his township for 34 years. He was State supervisor of Elections in Licking County for a period of 12 years. He was chairman of the Licking County Democratic Central Committee for 4 years, and is now President of the Licking County Agricultural Society, having been a member of that association for many years.

At the popular primary held in August, 1916, Mr. Hill was chosen, by the Democrats of Licking County, and he was elected in November, following, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Hill was very much interested in "Good Roads" legislation, and he stood for economy in public expenditures. He introduced H. B. No. 128, relating to the duties of guardians, and H. B. No. 275, to compel common carriers to place lights on front and rear ends of all trains. Both bills became Laws.

Representative Hill served as a member of the following committees, namely: Agriculture, Codes Courts and Procedure Public Highways, Public Printing, and Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools.



**HON CHRISTIAN H. HILTY.**

(Hancock County)



Hancock County was christened as a tribute to John Hancock, the distinguished signer of the Declaration of Independence, who inscribed his name in such bold chirography that King George could not fail to take notice of it. Originally, this section of Ohio was a great black swamp wilderness. Hancock County first became known to the Whites when the soldiers of the War of 1812 passed through it on their way to the fighting grounds of the Maumee. In this campaign, they erected a military supply depot on the Blanchard River, where Findlay stands, and called it "Fort Findlay", for Colonel James Findlay, of Cincinnati, who had charge of its erection.

The act creating the county was passed by the Legislature, Feb. 12th, 1820, to remain under the jurisdiction of Wood County until formally organized, which did not take place until after the passage of another act by the Legislature on January 21st, 1828.

The representative of Hancock County in the Ohio House of Representatives — Eighty-second General Assembly — Hon. Christian H. Hilty, was born at Bluffton, Allen County, Ohio, Dec. 21st, 1871. His father, John H. Hilty, was born at the same place. The son, Christian, attended the country school until the age of 17, then took Normal work at Findlay College for parts of two years. He commenced teaching school at the age of eighteen, continuing in that vocation for fourteen years, meanwhile spending a portion of each year from 1891 to 1898 attending Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, whence he graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Hilty also became interested with his brother in a drainage and tile plant, and farming, and is still engaged in these lines of business.

The parents of Mr. Hilty were of German and Swiss descent. Christian H. Hilty was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Alice Gilbert. They have three daughters — Margaret Alice; Florence Luella; and Dorothy Pauline.

In the year 1916, Mr. Hilty was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Hancock County in the Eighty-second General Assem-

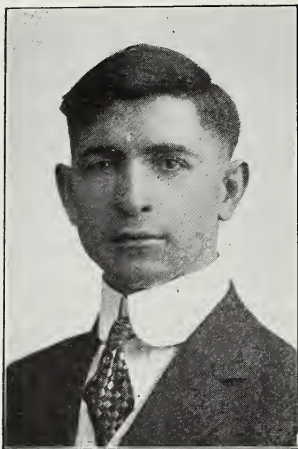
bly of Ohio. Prior to this time, he served on the township Board of Education, and as township clerk, besides being a member of the County Board of Education in Hancock County.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Hilty was especially interested in all legislation affecting the farmer, good roads, and industrial legislation. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Waterways, and a member of the committees on Agriculture, Civil Service, County Affairs, and Public Highways.

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### HON. CLYDE E. HOOLEY.

(Champaign County)



Champaign County was formed from Greene and Franklin Counties on March 1st, 1805, and originally included the counties of Clark and Logan, with the first seat of justice at Springfield, now in Clark County. The first white settler in Champaign County was William Owens, who located near Urbana in 1797 or 1798. The noted Indian fighter, Simon Kenton, was also an early settler, and his remains are in the Urbana Cemetery. The great Indian chief, Tecumseh, frequently visited this section, and for a time, in the year 1795, had his quarters on Deer Creek, near Urbana. Champaign County was the home of Joseph Vance, who served one term as Governor of Ohio, 1857-8. Champaign County is uniformly Republican in politics, and Hon. Clyde H. Hooley, who represents the county in the 82nd General Assembly, is of that faith.

Clyde H. Hooley was born in Salem Township, Champaign County, Ohio, Nov. 24th, 1887, and is therefore one of the young members of the State law-making body. His father, Jonas Hooley, was born in the same township. The son, Clyde, received his education at Kennard Graded School, and he took the short course in Agriculture at Ohio State University. He has always worked on the farm until in 1913, when he was employed by the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station to take charge of one of its three traveling exhibits, where he continued until he was elected to his present position. Mr. Hooley worked during the winter months, speaking at Farmer Institutes.

In the year 1916, Mr. Hooley was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve as a member of the 82nd General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was particularly interested in agricultural and highway legislation.

Representative Hooley served as a member of the committees on Agriculture, Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., and Public Highways.

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### HON. KARL, E. HOOVER.

(Wayne County)



Wayne was the third of the quartette of counties given to the great Northwest Territory, and thus has a history antedating the State of Ohio. It was established by Proclamation of Governor Arthur St. Clair, of the Northwest Territory, on August 15th, 1796, and named for General Anthony Wayne, then the greatest hero of that period. Its original limits were so large that it cannot be described here, and remained so until after the Ohio state constitution had been adopted, and the government of the new state had been put in active operation. On January 4th, 1812, the State legislature enacted a law effective on the first of the following March, and providing for an election of officers for the county, on the 1st Monday of April, 1812. Up to that time, what is now Wayne County, had been one entire big township, known as Killbuck, named for the old Indian of that name then living in the county.

The town of Wooster was laid out in 1808, and it was named for Gen. David Wooster, an officer of the Revolutionary War, but its selection as the county seat was not definitely made until May 30th, 1811.

Hon. Karl Edwin Hoover, who represents Wayne County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Burton City, Wayne County, Ohio, August 16th, 1892, and is the youngest member of the present Ohio House of Representatives. His father, Peter Hoover, was born in Germany. The son, Karl, attended the rural schools of Wayne County, and he graduated from High School at Orrville, in Wayne County, in the year 1911. He taught school for three

years and studied law during his spare time. He was a special student at Ohio State University for one year, taking a general course in law.

In the year 1916, Mr. Hoover was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Wayne County in the Ohio Legislature, and at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, he was active in a general way, to promote good legislation, and he worked equally hard against some legislation that he did not approve.

Representative Hoover served as a member of the following house committees, namely: Dairy and Food Products, Judiciary, Prisons and Prison Reform, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and Villages.

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### HON. WILLIAM S. HOY.

(Jackson County)



One of the most conspicuous members of the Ohio House of Representatives in the Eighty-second General Assembly, and a man of really brilliant mind and attainments was the representative of Jackson County. Dr. Hoy (now deceased) was a most accomplished orator, and he was never more eloquent than when defending upon the floor of the House the claims of Labor, especially the coal miners of Ohio, for favorable consideration at the hands of the law-making body of the State.

Hon. William S. Hoy was born at Benwood, W. Va., October 17th, 1856. His parents were of Irish extraction. Dr. Hoy received his early education in the public schools and high school, and his medical education was acquired at Philadelphia, Pa. He was well known in the medical profession and filled many important positions in its various associations. He was Vice-president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons; President of the Cincinnati-Hamilton and Dayton Railway Association of Surgeons; President of the American Association of Railway Surgeons; Chairman of the Ohio Hospital Association, and President of the Southern Ohio Academy of Medicine. Dr. Hoy was an active Republican in politics, and in the year 1914, he was nominated and elected, as a



Republican, to represent Jackson County in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected to the 82nd General Assembly.

Representative Hoy was strongly opposed to the Civil Service in Ohio, and he was President of the Ohio Anti-Civil Service Association.

Soon after the adjournment of the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Dr. Hoy was fatally stricken, and his death was deeply deplored by his associates, members of the Legislature, without regard to party, as well as by all who knew him. His son, Dr. C. DeCosta Hoy, is an instructor in Surgery on the Ohio State University staff, and a surgeon at the Protestant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. The father, Dr. William S. Hoy, was known as the "poor man's surgeon".

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Hoy served as a member of the following committees, namely: Manufactures and Commerce, Mines and Mining, and Public Health.

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### HON. FRED HUBER.

(Mercer County)



Gen. Hugh Mercer, who was a highly distinguished officer of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, was complimented when Mercer County was provided for, by Legislative Act on February 12th, 1820, and given his name. Gen. Mercer was killed, or rather received the many wounds from which he afterwards died, at the battle of Princeton, in 1777. Many of the states have honored his memory by naming counties and towns for him. The writer of this history has named a son for him. Mercer County was officially organized in 1824, the first

county seat being St. Mary's, which, by a subsequent re-arrangement of boundaries, is now across the line in Auglaize County. Celina became the county seat in 1840, and was given its name on account of the resemblance of the locality to that of Salina, New York, but the spelling was changed to avoid confusion of names.

Hon. Fred Huber, who is that highly useful type of citizen — "Teacher and Farmer" — represents Mercer County in the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio, and he has born at Cassella, Mercer County, Ohio, Oct. 10th, 1864. His father, Max Huber, and his mother, Pauline Huber, were natives of Baden, Germany, and they came to America to better their condition. The mother died early and the father, left with four children, married again, and raised a large family. He died in 1905, aged 72 years.

In the year 1892, Fred Huber was married to Miss Elizabeth Mesker, of St. Rosa, Mercer County. Her maternal grandfather was one of the early pioneers of Mercer County. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have been blessed with ten children, namely: Rosina (married), Henry (deceased), Joseph, Mary Gregor Frederick Urban, Olivia, Charles, and Paulina.

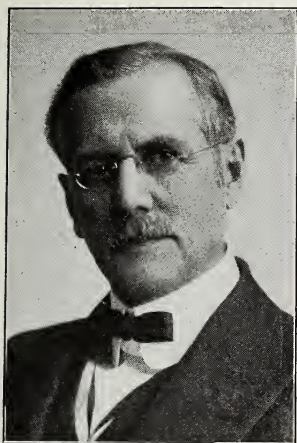
Mr. Huber received his education in the public schools at Cassella, Ohio, and at St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio. He also went two terms to Ada Normal School, and he attended various other normal schools for several terms. He worked hard on the farm to assist his father in raising his large family, and later, by teaching school, got a start for himself.

In the year 1916, Mr. Huber was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Mercer County in the Ohio House of Representatives, and at the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, he showed much interest in legislation affecting the farmer, and Representative Huber hopes and believes that the cities will eventually concede all the necessary legislation for the farming interests.

Mr. Huber served as a member of the following committees, namely: Codes, Courts and Procedure, Common Schools, Public Parks and Works, and State and Economic Betterment.

**HON. WILLIAM LEWIS HUGHES.**

(Lorain County)



Lorain County is said to possess the best harbor for shipping on Lake Erie, and the largest plant of the American Ship Building Company, is located there. What will be the largest tin-plate plant in the world is in process of construction at Lorain, and in recent years, this county has developed into a great steel manufacturing center.

Hon. William L. Hughes was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 2nd, 1860. His father, Preston Hughes, was born in Berks County, Pa., and he came to Ohio in 1825, when one year old, with his father and mother, settling in Belmont County. The family is of Welsh descent, — in America since 1665. The mother of William L. Hughes was Mary Ann Fisher, *nee* Edwards.

Representative Hughes received his education in the common schools of his native county and normal school, and by private tutorage. In the year 1891 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Leonora Dickerson. Four children have been born to this union, two of whom, Izetta Lucile, twenty-four, and Inez Leone Gardner, twenty-one, the latter being married.

As a lad, Mr. Hughes worked on a farm and in the coal mine, going to school in the winter months. After receiving his education, he taught school for fifteen years until he reached the position of Principal and Superintendent of High School in Harrison County. He has always been a Republican, and active in behalf of his party since the Blaine campaign in 1884. He studied law and was admitted to practice in December, 1894, at Columbus. In the year 1897. Mr. Hughes was elected City Solicitor of Lorain, and he served in that capacity for five years.

At the popular primary held in the year 1916, of seven candidates for the office of Representative to the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Hughes received the highest number of votes, and was chosen as a Republican. He was elected by the usual majority given to Republican candidates in that county.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, Representative Hughes was particularly interested in legislation pertaining to municipalities, and labor legislation. He is a member of the American Federation of Musicians. He is a lawyer by profession, and he has proven to be a popular and effective member of Ohio's law-making body.

Mr. Hughes served as a member of the following House Committees, namely: Cities, Codes, Courts and Procedure, and Fish Culture and Game.

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### HON. LITTLEFORD HUNEMEYER.

(Hamilton County)



One of the youngest members of the Eighty-second General Assembly is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Littleford Hunemeyer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13th, 1890. He is the son of Louis Hunemeyer, who is also a native of Cincinnati.

The son, Littleford, received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and he graduated from Woodward High School, in that city, and then entered the university of the city of Cincinnati. In the year 1911, Mr. Hunemeyer graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and he was admitted to practice law in the state of Ohio, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in the city of Cincinnati.

Mr. Hunemeyer is unmarried, and lives with his parents.

In the year 1916, Mr. Hunemeyer was nominated and elected one of ten Republicans to represent Hamilton County in the Ohio House of Representatives, and as a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly, he was particularly interested in all legislation pertaining to legal matters, and laws relating to public health.

Representative Hunemeyer served as a member of the Judiciary and Public Health committees and rendered valuable services as a member of each committee.



**HON. FRANK A. HUNTER.**

(Franklin County)



One of the most popular young men in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and who also served in the Eighty-first General Assembly, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Frank A. Hunter, one of the five Democrats who represent Franklin County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, Nov. 24th, 1888. His father, Frank Hunter, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and he was for many years, active and prominent in Democratic politics in the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio. His residence, at that time, was Sidney, Shelby County. The son, Frank A., received his education in the parochial and public schools of Sidney and Columbus, Ohio, and he attended Aquinas College, and also Ohio State University. Mr. Hunter studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and has practiced his profession in Columbus until May, 1917, he joined the Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camp, at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and he is now commissioned a "Captain" in the U. S. Army, commanding Company I, 330th Infantry, located at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

In the year 1914, Mr. Hunter was nominated and elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Franklin County, and he was re-elected in 1916.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Hunter was author of H. B. No. 452 — to provide for the erection of a Woman's building, at the Ohio State University, which bill became a Law. He was also author of H. B. No. 119, relative to contract for printing and binding Supreme Court Reports, and distribution of same; and H. B. No. 120, pertaining to salaries of officers of the Supreme Court, both of which bills became Laws. Was also the author of a number of bills of local interest and value to Columbus and Franklin County.

In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Hunter served as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and as a member of the committees: Appropriations and Finance, Common

Schools, and Taxation and Revenues. He also served as Chairman of the Committee to hear cases contesting seats of members, and was appointed as a member of the special committee to codify the state election laws.

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### HON. HARRY ISRAEL.

(Montgomery County)



Montgomery County has four representatives in the House of the Eighty-second General Assembly, one of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Harry Israel was born at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, Sept. 1st, 1885. His father, Benjamin Israel, and his mother, Bertha Israel, were natives of Strassburg, Germany. The son, Harry, was educated in the public schools of Dayton, and after graduating at high school, he attended Miami Commercial College, going to school in the mornings, and studying law in the afternoons with the firm of Plateau and Lindsey, remaining with that firm for two years. Later, he was associated with Carson, Pierrie, Scott & Company, of Chicago. In the year 1915, Mr. Israel started the Gem City Liquid Vulcanizing Company in Dayton, and in the same year, he opened up the firm of The Dayton Auto Sales & Parts Company, in which business he is still actively engaged.

In the year 1906, Mr. Israel was joined in marriage with Miss Flora Jacobs, of Dayton, Ohio. They have two children, Jerome C. and Harry, Jr.

In the year 1913, Mr. Israel was appointed Assessor in the 12th Ward, Dayton, Ohio, and this is the only political office he has held, until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve as a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio.

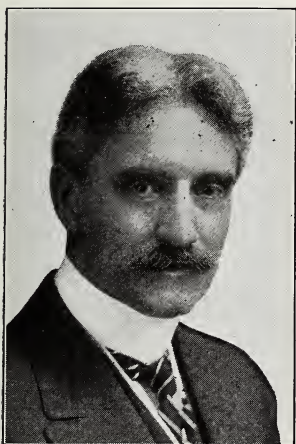
At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Israel was author of H. B. No. 195, relating to the compensation of election judges, clerks, deputy clerks and assistants; H. B. No. 361, relative to holding of railroad stock and bonds by insurance companies other than life; H. B. No. 397, relating to municipal court

of the City of Dayton, all of which became Laws. Representative Israel was particularly interested in the defeat of the Woman's Suffrage Bill. He served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Federal Relations, State and Economic Betterment, and Supplies and Expenditures.

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### HON. ARTHUR E. JONES.

(Hamilton County)



One of the ten Republican Representatives of Hamilton County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, is a prominent business man, extensively engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business in Cincinnati, and vicinity.

Hon. Arthur E. Jones was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 12th, 1866. He received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, and at once became active in business. Mr. Jones is a member of the Cincinnati "Business Men's Club", and he participates in all meritorious civic affairs. He has never sought public office, but in the year 1916, he was nominated at the popular primary and elected in November, of that year, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives. Mr. Jones is married.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Jones served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Corporations, Enrollment, and Manufactures and Commerce.

**HON. CHARLES SUMNER KAY.**

(Clark County)



Hon. Charles Sumner Kay, of Springfield, Ohio, Republican member from Clark County, in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, Nov. 4th, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of Springfield, supplemented by special study and foreign travel. Early in life, he began newspaper work on papers in Cincinnati and Springfield, and after ten years of journalistic work, he became treasurer of the Superior Drill Company, of Springfield. He was, for several years, general manager of the Springfield Light, Heat & Power Company. Mr. Kay is special editorial writer on the Springfield "Morning Sun".

In the year 1884, Mr. Kay was united in marriage with Miss Belle Clement Gunn, daughter of Capt. John Tevis Gunn, of Lexington, Ky. They have six children. The family ancestry is of Quaker antecedents on both sides, a member of the Kay family being one of the original "William Penn Colony" which settled in Pennsylvania. Earlier, the Kay family resided in Yorkshire, England.

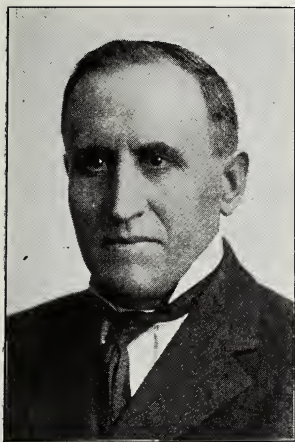
While being actively interested in public affairs throughout his life, Mr. Kay never held any political office until his election to the Eighty-second General Assembly. In the year 1916, Mr. Kay was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives. He had no Democratic opponent, receiving 9,500 out of the 10,000 votes cast for that office, the remaining 500 being cast for the Socialist candidate in a county which usually casts over a thousand Socialist votes. Although an effective public speaker, Mr. Kay exerted his influence in legislation more by his personal work and his writings than by oratory in the General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Kay served as a member of the committees on Banking, Benevolent and Penal Institutions, and Supplies and Expenditures.



**HON. JAMES R. B. KESSLER.**

(Adams County)



Adams is fourth of the Ohio counties in point of age, and it was formed July 10th, 1797, by proclamation of Governor Arthur St. Clair, of the Northwest Territory, and was named for the elder Adams, then President of the United States. The history of the county really dates from December, 1790, when Nathaniel Massie and his band of surveyors of the Virginia Military Reservation came into the country and erected a stockade at the Three Islands of the Ohio River, the present site of the town of Manchester, Adams County. The first seat of justice was

at Manchester, but the first courthouse erected by the county was built at West Union, in 1805, it being a log structure. The second courthouse was built in 1811. This was a two-story stone structure, and cost \$2,830.00. West Union has remained the county seat to the present day.

Politically, Adams County fluctuates between the two parties, majorities generally being very close either way.

Hon. James R. B. Kessler, who represents Adams County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Aug. 22nd, 1862. He received his education in the public schools, and at Ashland College. He read law, was admitted to the Bar, and took up the practice of his profession at Peebles, Ohio, where he has been very successful.

In the year 1889, Mr. Kessler was joined in marriage with Miss Kate M. Frost, of Sinking Spring, Ohio, and they have two sons, Russell and Yale.

Mr. Kessler has been many times honored by his fellow-citizens of Peebles, serving as Mayor for 12 years, and for 6 years a member of the local Board of Education. In the year 1912, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Adams County in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio. In the year 1916, he was again nominated and elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 502, "to prohibit the holding in storage, or yards, of coal or food products for the

purpose of bringing about an advance in price, or creating a shortage, or scarcity", but the bill did not become a law. He was author of House Joint Resolution No. 29, increasing pay of State employees who received a salary of \$720 or less. Passed.

Representative Kessler served as Chairman of the House committee on Banks and Banking, and a member of the committees: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Judiciary, Public Health, and Public Utilities.

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### HON. JOHN J. KILBANE.

(Cuyahoga County)



An active member among the thirteen Democratic Representatives from Cuyahoga County, in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and one who is entitled to much credit for his efforts in life, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. John Joseph Kilbane was born at Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1875. His father, Joseph Kilbane, was born in Ireland. The son, John, attended parochial school at Cleveland for one year, and then because of orphanhood, at the age of nine years, he was sent to an orphan asylum, where he remained two years, and he received all the schooling he ever had, except that acquired in later years through reading and business experience.

In the year 1911, Mr. Kilbane was joined in marriage with Miss Margaret Nolan, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have been blessed with four children, namely: Mary Agnes, Catharine, John, and James.

In the year 1916, Mr. Kilbane, being a salesman by profession, well and favorably known in Cleveland, was nominated, as a Democrat, and elected one of the thirteen Representatives of Cuyahoga County to the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio. At the regular session of the Legislature in 1917, Representative Kilbane, to use his own language, was "interested in legislation to promote the welfare of the wage earner; reduce the high cost of living, and provide better conditions for the blind, crippled, and insane." Mr. Kilbane was author of H. B. No. 509, creating the Ohio Board of Clemency, which was passed and became a Law. Before his election as Representative, Mr.

Kilbane was elected Nov. 5th, 1915, to the office of Tax Assessor of the 8th Ward, Cleveland.

Representative Kilbane served as a member of the following committees, namely: Labor, Library, Public Printing, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

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### HON. CARL RUSSELL KIMBALL.

(Lake County)



Lake County was formed March 6th, 1840, from Geauga and Cuyahoga Counties, and was so named from its position along the shore of Lake Erie. Mentor was the first place settled in the county, and has since become famous as the old family residence of Ex-President James A. Garfield, who was partially reared in the county. Painesville was laid out for the county seat in 1805, and was named for its most prominent citizen — Gen. Edward Paine. Hon. Samuel Huntington, who was Governor of Ohio from 1808-1810, resided in Painesville in the latter part

of his life, and died there in 1817.

Lake County always has a Republican Representative in the Ohio Legislature, and its member of the Eighty-second General Assembly is no exception to the rule.

Hon. Carl Russell Kimball was born July 3rd, 1876, at Madison, Lake County, Ohio, of American parentage. He received his education in the public schools, Madison High School, and Oberlin College, whence he graduated with the degree of A. B. Mr. Kimball has always taken a practical interest in local affairs, having served for eight years as a member of the Board of Education of Madison Village, and as clerk of Madison Township, and of the Board of Education of Madison Township for a period of ten years. He is married, and a Mason. His brother, Homer N. Kimball, represented Lake County in the 75th and 7th 6General Assemblies of Ohio.

In the year 1914, Hon. Carl R. Kimball was nominated and elected to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-first General

Assembly, and he was re-nominated to the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1916.

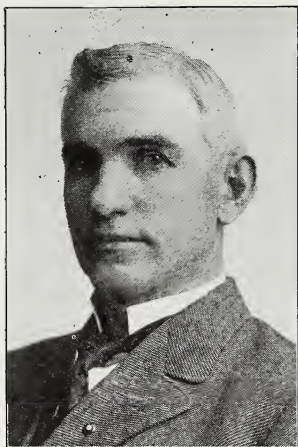
At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Kimball was author of H. B. No. 314, relating to listing of personal property for taxation, and for exemption of stocks in companies; also, H. B. No. 309, regulating the lowering and hoisting of persons in mines by vertical shaft of 50 feet or more, and requiring additional emergency openings. Both bills became laws.

Representative Kimball served as a member of the committees: Prisons and Prison Reform, and Public Utilities.

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### HON. CHARLES W. KING.

(Perry County)



The first known White settler of Perry County of which there is a record, was Peter Overmeyer, who arrived there in 1802 from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. It is claimed by some that a man by the name of George Arnold entered some land in Reading Township, Perry County, in the year 1800, but this is not authenticated. The act creating the county was passed Dec. 26th, 1817, and this was the 52nd of the Ohio counties formed in the order of succession, and it was taken out of the neighboring counties of Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum. Later, a strip of Licking County was attached to Perry. The county received its name in honor of Commodore Perry, the hero of the great naval battle on Lake Erie on Sept. 1813. New Lexington, the county seat, became a town in 1817, and was given its name in honor of the Lexington, of the Revolutionary War, where the first battle was fought. After an exciting contest, it became the county seat in 1857, succeeding Somerset, which had been the seat of justice up to that time. Perry County is one of the leading coal, gas and oil producing counties in the State, and ranks high as an industrial center in the Buckeye State.

Hon. Charles W. King, who represents Perry County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Morgan County, Ohio,



March 15th, 1868. He is a son of Jonathan S. King, a native of Pennsylvania. Charles W. King was educated in the country school and at New Lexington High School. He was reared on a farm and he taught school for several years. He was employed for six years as a clerk in the office of the T. & O. C. Ry. at Corning, Ohio, and three years with a large coal company in the capacity of bookkeeper and paymaster. In the year 1900, Mr. King was nominated and elected sheriff of Perry County, and he was re-elected in 1902, serving two terms. He has also filled numerous township offices.

In the year 1889, Mr. King was joined in marriage with Miss Clara E. Wallace, of Perry County, and they have a son, Floyd Dwight King, married, and living in Cleveland, Ohio.

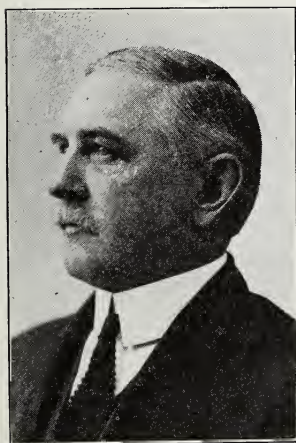
In the year 1916, Mr. King was nominated and elected as a Republican, to a seat in the House of Representatives, and at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, he favored legislation that would be most beneficial to all of the people, and he believes in "free speech, and a free press".

Representative King served as a member of the following House committees, namely: County Affairs, and Mines and Mining.

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### HON. LEWIS R. KIOUS.

(Madison County)



Nearly all of the land within the present limits of Madison County was surveyed by Lucas Sullivant, one of the first settlers on the site of the city of Columbus. The work was done previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century, while the Indians were yet hostile, and skirmishes were frequent, constant watchfulness being necessary to guard against surprise and massacre. The act creating Madison County was passed by the Ohio Legislature on February 16th, 1810. The county was given its name in honor of James Madison, then President of the United State. Lafayette, in Deer Creek Township, and London, in Union Township, both embryo towns, were rivals for the county seat in 1810, but in 1811 London was chosen.

Since the formation of the Republican party, Madison County has uniformly adhered to that faith in politics. The county is a very rich agricultural section of Ohio, and much fine stock is raised within its limits.

Hon. Lewis R. Kious, representative of Madison County in the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies of Ohio, is a prosperous farmer, and was born on a farm near Mt. Sterling, Ohio, May 9th, 1861. His father, George Kious, was born in Fayette County, Ohio. The son, Lewis R., was educated in the township schools, the high school at Mt. Sterling, and he attended the University of Wooster.

In the year 1888, Mr. Kious was joined in marriage with Miss Anna Lorena Shafer, of Hancock County, Ohio. They have five children, Clifford S., Mary Louise, Lewis R., Lorena, and Elizabeth.

The ancestors of Mr. and Mrs. Kious were English and German.

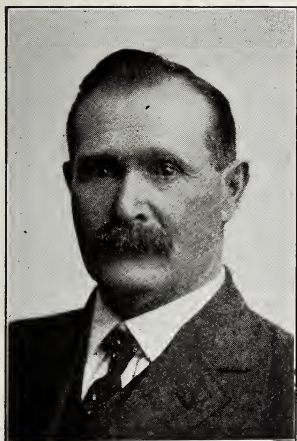
Hon. Lewis R. Kious never held any public office until the year 1914, when he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1916.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Kious was greatly interested in trying to have a law enacted for State control and improvement of streams and water courses with a view of reclaiming land and reducing danger of damage from floods. In the 81st General Assembly, he was instrumental in providing Ohio with a workable office-building law.

In the 82nd General Assembly, Mr. Kious served as a member of the committees: Banks and Banking, Privileges and Elections, and Villages.

**HON. ALBERT M. KRAFT.**

(Hardin County)



On April 1st, 1820, the Legislature authorized the erection of several counties in northwestern Ohio, the land having been purchased from the Indians, and Hardin County was included in the purchase but was not organized as a seat of justice until Jan. 8th, 1833. Prior to this time, it was attached, judicially, first to Logan, and later to Champaign. Col. John Hardin, for whom the county was named, was an officer in the Continental Army, a native of Virginia, and first came to Ohio on a war expedition against the Indians on the Pickaway Plains. He was killed in 1792, by Indians, in Shelby County. Kenton, the county seat, was named in honor of Simon Kenton, the noted Indian fighter, and the site was selected by legislative commission, in the spring of 1833. Politically, Hardin County is nearly evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats, and legislative candidates are usually elected or defeated by very small margins.

The county representative in the 82nd General Assembly—Hon. Albert M. Kraft—is a Republican, and he also served in the 81st General Assembly. He was born in Washington Township, Hardin County, Ohio, Jan. 30th, 1868. His father, Charles Kraft, was born in the same township, and he was of German descent. He served his country during the Civil War for nearly four years as a member of the 82nd Ohio Volunteers, and he was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. The son, Albert, received his education in the public schools, and at Ohio Normal University. He taught school for ten years, during the winter months, and he worked on the farm during the summer. Mr. Kraft has served his township two terms as clerk; two terms as justice of the peace, and one term as land appraiser.

Mr. Kraft was united in marriage with Miss Kora Ohenour, and they have a son 21 years of age, and a daughter 12 years.

In the year 1914, Mr. Kraft was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1916.

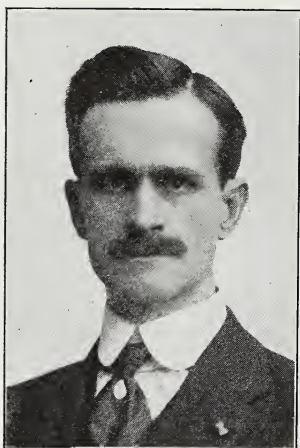
At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Kraft introduced H. B. No. 32, providing for the creation of a Sundry Claims Board, and the bill passed and became a Law.

Mr. Kraft served as a member of the committees on Civil Service, Dairy and Food Products, and Fees and Salaries.

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### HON. DAVID ALEXANDER LIGGITT.

(Logan County)



Ever since the Republican party was organized Logan County has uniformly adhered to that faith, and the present representative of that county in the Ohio Legislature is a Republican.

David Alexander Liggitt was born on a farm near Belle Center, Logan County, Ohio, September 15th, 1873. His father, Oliver Liggitt, was born in the year 1847 on what is known as "The Solomon Town Farm" which is located three miles south of Belle Center. Early in the history of Ohio this farm was the headquarters of "Tarhe" the celebrated Wyandotte Indian Chief, and it was on this farm that Simon Kenton was compelled to "run the gauntlet". The mother of D. A. Liggitt was Miss Catharine J. Shields and she was born near West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, in the year 1847.

D. A. Liggitt was educated in the public school in Belle Center, graduating from high school in 1891. He graduated 1896 Ohio Northern University and attended the college of law at Ada, Ohio, in 1905. He alternated in working on the farm and teaching school until 1903 when he was made Superintendent of Zane Township High School in Logan County. From 1907 to 1911 he was Principal of the Rushsylvania Schools and Superintendent of the Rush Creek Township, Logan County Rural Schools, 1911-12 and 1913-14.

Since his election to the 81st General Assembly of Ohio in 1914 and his re-election in 1916, he has been a teacher in Rushsylvania High School.



Mr. Liggitt served for several years in the Ohio National Guard and he was First Lieutenant of Company "D" Second Infantry at Belle Center from 1899 until the year 1902. He served as Corporal in Company "F" Second Infantry Ohio Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and was mustered out of the Federal Service at Macon, Georgia, February 10th, 1899. Mr. Liggitt served his constituency in many different positions from Township Clerk to Mayor of Rushsylvania, and, in the year 1914 he was nominated to the Legislature, without opposition by the Republican party and, at the November election, he was chosen over the candidates of the Democrats, Progressive and Prohibition parties. He was re-nominated and elected in 1916. On June 24th, 1903, Mr. Liggitt was united in marriage with Mss Adda Belle McConnell of Belle Center, Ohio. They have seven children, namely: Mary Jane, Martha Genevieve, Katharine Ulrica, Margaret Elizabeth, Oliver McConnell, Robert Alexander and Willis Hughes.

Mr. Liggitt has ever been active in Republican politics and he served for several years as Secretary of the Logan County Republican Committee.

In the closing hours of the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly the idea that we might soon be at war with a European power prompted Mr. Liggitt to introduce an emergency measure placing at the disposal of the Governor the sum of \$250,000 for war purposes. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules by unanimous consent, and within one hour it had unanimously passed both branches of the General Assembly. Mr. Liggitt, by House Bill No. 593, enabled the State officials to meet any requirement of the Federal Government to date in our war with Germany, and keep the State Military forces prepared for emergency, and to carry on a successful recruiting campaign to increase the military forces throughout the State of Ohio.

In 81st General Assembly Mr. Liggitt served as Chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and a member of the Committees on Public Highways, Military Affairs, and Federal Relations, Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools and Conservation of Natural Resources.

In 82d General Assembly he served as a member of the Committees on Fees and Salaries, Public Printing and Libraries.

**HON. JOSEPH LUSTIG.**

(Cuyahoga County)



Elected for the third time a Representative in the Ohio House of Representatives, the subject of this sketch is now well and favorably known as a member of Ohio's law-making body.

Hon. Joseph Lustig was born in New York City, Aug. 27th, 1884. His father, Simon Lustig, a native of Prague, Bohemia, emigrated to America in 1875, and located in New York, where he was married. The family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1889. The son, Joseph, attended the public schools of Cleveland, and he graduated from Lincoln High School in 1902. He then attended Cleveland Law School, was admitted to the Bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1907, and at once took up the practice of his profession at Cleveland. In the year 1907, Mr. Lustig was joined in marriage with Miss Mabel Albert, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have a son, aged 9 years.

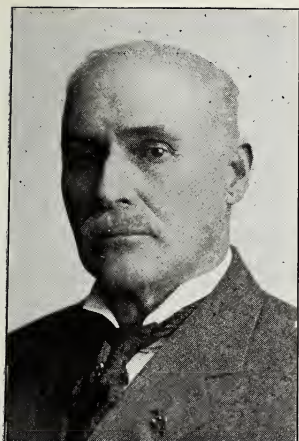
By appointment of Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, in 1902, Mr. Lustig accepted the position of Registrar of Vital Statistics — a place which he filled for 6 years. In the year 1912, Mr. Lustig was chosen, as a Democrat, one of the members to represent Cuyahoga County in the 80th General Assembly, his majority being 2,000. He was re-elected in 1914, to serve in the 81st General Assembly and again chosen in 1916, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

Throughout his service as a member of the Legislature, Mr. Lustig has been active for sound and conservative legislation.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Lustig was author of H. B. No. 18, relative to carrying of concealed weapons, and H. B. No. 119, relating to probation officers, their appointment, and compensation. Both bills became laws. Mr. Lustig served as Chairman of the committee on Fees and Salaries, and as a member of the committees: Building and Loan and Other Savings Associations, Conservation of Natural Resources, Military Affairs, and Villages.

**HON. HORACE BURR MADDEN.**

(Franklin County)



A blacksmith by trade, and one who has ever been a credit to his calling, and a highly respected citizen of Franklin County, is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Horace Burr Madden was born in Tuckahoe, Cumberland County, New Jersey, Dec. 5th, 1852. His father, Martin Madden, also a native of New Jersey, was a glass-blower by occupation, and he, at one time, filled the office of sheriff of Atlantic County, N. J. The mother, *nee* Rebecca Powell, of Millville, N. J., died during the early boyhood of her son, Horace. The son was edu-

cated in the public schools of New Jersey, and then learned the blacksmith trade, working in the shop conducted by his brother. He was later employed in various wagon manufacturing establishments in New Jersey and he was for some time engaged with the celebrated "Brewster" carriage factory in New York. Mr. Madden came to Newark, Ohio, from New Jersey and in 1892, he removed to Columbus where, for a period of 11 years, he conducted his own horseshoeing shop at the Driving Park.

On July 24th, 1875, Mr. Madden was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Sudlum, of Cape May, N. J., and to this union, six children have been born, namely: Charles, who died in infancy, at Cape May, N. J., Ira P., President of the Capitol Motor Car Company, Edith, wife of J. Martin Dye, Manzanita, wife of Benjamin Coffman, James F., also connected with the Capitol Motor Car Company, and Ada R.

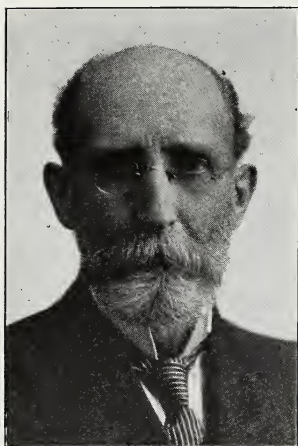
During his residence in Columbus, Mr. Madden has been closely associated with the Franklin County Democratic organization, and during the Harmon administration, he was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature but was not elected. In 1916, Mr. Madden was appointed Foreman of the Buckeye Lake and Canal, in which position he served two years. In the year 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917 he took an active interest in all legislation which he considered advantageous to all of the people.

Representative Madden served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Lands, and as a member of the committees: Civil Service, Fees and Salaries, and Fish Culture and Game.

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## HON. JOHN ALEXANDER MANSFIELD.

(Jefferson County)



Jefferson County was established on July 29th, 1797, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, of the Northwest Territory, before Ohio became a State, and was the fifth of the Ohio counties. It originally included all of eastern Ohio, from the Ohio River to Lake Erie; from the Pennsylvania line as far west as the line of the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga Rivers. Many changes in its dimensions occurred before it was finally reduced to its present proportions. Among the distinguished sons of Jefferson County was Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War in Lincoln's

cabinet, and Judge Benjamin Tappan, United States Senator and member of the Ohio Supreme Court, lived in the county most of his life. Also Judge Wright of the Ohio Supreme Court and Judge Wilson, the grandfather of President Wilson.

The county was named for Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States when the county was projected. Steubenville, the county seat, was named in honor of Baron Von Steuben, the foreign drillmaster of the Continental Militia in the Revolutionary War.

Hon. John A. Mansfield, who represents Jefferson County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Wayne Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1854. His father, Jacob Y. Mansfield, was born in the same township in 1815. The son, John, received his education in the common schools, Hopedale College, and Michigan University. He graduated at Michigan University Law School in March, 1879, was admitted to the Bar of Michigan in the same month, and to the Bar of Ohio on April 16th, 1879, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of his profession that year.

Mr. Mansfield was nominated by the Republican and elected Probate Judge of Jefferson County in 1887, and re-elected in 1890. He



was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the third subdivision of the 8th Judicial District of Ohio in 1891, resigning the office of Probate Judge to enter upon his duties as Common Pleas judge Feb. 9th, 1892. Judge Mansfield was re-elected to the Common Pleas bench in November, 1896. In the year 1906, he formed a partnership with Roy N. Merryman, Esq., which law firm still exists. Judge Mansfield was chosen Presidential elector for President Taft, in 1908. In the year 1914, Judge Mansfield was elected as a Republican, a member of the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1916.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Mansfield served as a member of the following committees, namely: Cities, Judiciary, and State and Economic Betterment.

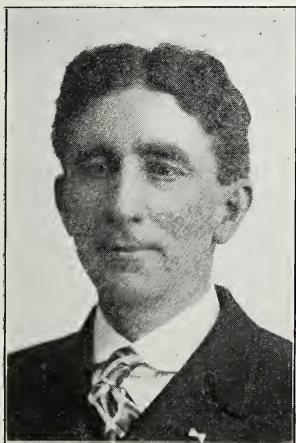
Judge Mansfield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was elected delegate from the East Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the general conference at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, and re-elected a delegate to the general conference at Chicago, in 1900.

In the year 1877, Mr. Mansfield was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Mansfield, of Hopedale, Ohio.

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## HON. WILLIAM ARTHUR MARKER.

(Van Wert County)



The land within the boundaries of Van Wert County, which was a portion of the old Northwestern Ohio Indian Territory, was acquired by the Treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818. The county was created by the Legislature on April 1st, 1820, and it was named in honor of Isaac Van Wert, one of the three Continental Army soldiers who captured Major Andre. The county was not organized until 1835, when the first meeting of the county commissioners was held at Willshire, the temporary seat of justice, on April 24th. The first term of the Court of Common

Pleas was held in Willshire, on May 11th, 1838. In the year 1840, the first frame courthouse was erected at Van Wert, which place was then made the permanent county seat.

Hon. William Arthur Marker, who represents Van Wert County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, was born in York Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, Feb. 16th, 1881. His father, Peter Marker, was born in Prussia, July 25th, 1849 and came to America at the age of seven years. The son, William, received his education in the common schools, and at Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. He worked on the farm until the age of 20, and upon leaving college, took a position as reporter on the Van Wert Daily Times. Mr. Marker received rapid promotion in his newspaper work, being within a year local editor of the Times, and in 1907, he was chosen Editor and Business Manager. He sold his interest in the newspaper in 1911, and in the month of June, of the same year, he was appointed, by Governor Harmon, Statistician in the Workshop and Factories Division of the State Industrial Commission. He served in this capacity until January, 1913, when he was appointed secretary of the State department of Public Works, under the administration of Governor James M. Cox. Mr. Marker held this position until June, 1914, when he was appointed Chief Clerk in the State Banking Department. He resigned this position January 1st, 1915, to accept the position of Departmental Examiner in Auditor of State A. V. Donahey's office, which place he resigned March 1st, 1915, because of ill health. On January 1st, 1916, Mr. Marker was appointed Deputy Probate Judge of Van Wert County, which position he held until he was sworn in as a member of the Legislature.

On Nov. 29th, 1905, Mr. Marker was joined in marriage with Miss Alice Mae Smith, of York Township, Van Wert County, Ohio. They have two children—Virginia Elizabeth, 8 years, and Alice Evelyn, 4 years.

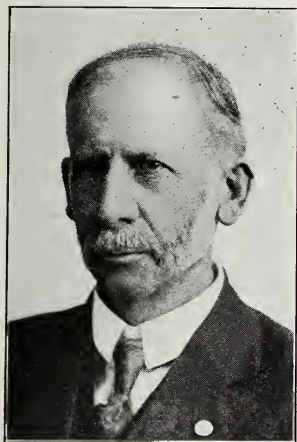
In the year 1916, at the earnest solicitation of Democratic leaders in Van Wert County, Mr. Marker became a candidate, at the last moment, for nomination, as representative, and at the election in November, he defeated a strong opponent by 45 votes, when the county went Republican for the head of the ticket, by about 500 votes.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Marker was author of H. B. No. 563, placing all mutual insurance companies, save life insurance companies, on a par with stock companies, and this bill became a Law; also H. B. No. 286, which passed both Houses, giving the people the opportunity of organizing each county into a library district. This bill was vetoed by Governor Cox on the grounds that "it coupled community desire to the state treasury".

Mr. Marker served as Chairman of the House committee on Library, and as a member of the committees: Agriculture, Dairy and Food Products, Federal Relations, and Insurance.

**HON. CHARLES McCLAVE.**

(Huron County)



Huron County originally comprised all of what was known as the "fire lands", and its settlement was begun more than one hundred years ago by the pioneers from Connecticut. What is now Norwalk Township, Huron County, was the pioneer settlement in this county. The first house built by white men in the present Huron county was a log structure in Norwalk Township. Huron County was created by act of the Legislature Feb. 7th, 1809, and included at that time all of the "fire lands", but was not formally organized until Jan. 31st, 1815. A county seat site was first selected in Avery Township, and the locality is now known as "old County Seat". In 1818, the county seat was moved to the new town of Norwalk, and on Dec. 7th, of that year, the county commissioners purchased a building for \$848, to be used as a courthouse, and they had a jail erected at a cost of \$1275. The commission that recommended to the Legislature the change of the seat of justice from Avery, now Milan, to Norwalk, was composed of Abraham Tappan, of Geauga County; William Wetmore, of Portage County; and Elias L. Lee, of Cuyahoga County.

Hon. Charles McClave, representative of Huron County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, is a Republican, and he was born at New London, Ohio, June 21st, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and is a farmer by occupation. Mr. McClave was also a member of the House in the 81st General Assembly. He is married, and a member of the Masonic Order.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative McClave served as a member of the committees on Library, Public Waterways, and Taxation and Revenues.

**HON. HARRY M. McKAY.**

(Clinton County)



Clinton County was authorized by act of the Legislature on Feb. 19th, 1810, and it was given its name in honor of George Clinton, a distinguished Ex-Governor of New York State, then Vice-President of the United States. The territory composing the new county was taken from the adjoining counties of Warren and Highland, but later it was discovered that the county did not have the minimum 400 square miles required by the State Constitution at that time, and on Feb. 4th, 1813, the Legislature passed an Act taking more land from Highland County to make up the deficiency. The surveyor could find only three square miles and 18 acres of Highland available, so this was taken, and on Jan. 30th, 1815, the Legislature appropriated a half-mile strip containing the needed eleven square miles from the eastern border of Warren County. On Feb. 10th, 1810, and after several changes of name, Wilmington was designated the name of the county seat after places of that name in Delaware and North Carolina, from which many of the early settlers had come. The first known white settler of the county was William Smiley, who located on land now divided by the line separating Clinton and Warren. He built a cabin on this land in 1797.

Hon. Harry M. McKay was born on a farm in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio, May 29th, 1869. His father, Nathan H. McKay, was born and reared in Clinton County. The son, Harry, received his education in the country district school, the public schools at Wilmington, and at Ohio Wesleyan University. He is a farmer by occupation and in 1908, was elected county commissioner and re-elected in 1910, serving two terms.

In the year 1890, Mr. McKay was joined in marriage with Miss Lida Babb, of Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio. They have four children, namely: Elvin, Mrs. Leona McKay Clevenger, Marion, and Ernest McKay.

In the year 1916, Mr. McKay was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Clinton County in the Eighty-second General

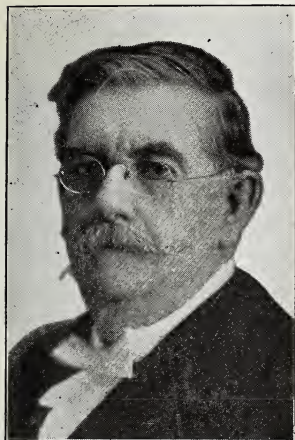


Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 442 — relative to sanitary inspection of places where food products are manufactured, prepared, sold or stored, and the bill became a Law. Representative McKay served as a member of the committees: Conservation of Natural Resources, and Public Parks and Works.

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### HON. NELSON ALPHONSO McQUESTON.

(Richland County)



Several deaths have occurred in the membership of the House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, and among them, the subject of this sketch. Dr. McQuestion was just entering upon his duties in the Legislature when he was suddenly called by death on Jan. 24th, 1917.

Nelson Alphonso McQuestion was born near Manchester, N. H., on Nov. 1st, 1859. He was the youngest of the five children of James McQuestion and Jane Moore Dickey. His early education was received in the public schools of Clermont, N. H., where his people had moved, but he returned to Manchester on the death of his father, when he was thirteen years old. As a young man, he studied the craft of granite cutting, and entered the monument works at Barrie, Vermont. He soon became a skilled workman, and advanced to the designing branch of the business.

Mr. McQuestion spent several years in this line of work, during which time, he designed and erected several of the finest granite memorials in the country, among which is the memorial to Lieut. Cushing, of Albemarle fame. He located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided for a number of years. After traveling through the western States, he took up the study of dentistry, at the Kansas City Dental College, where, after his graduation, he served for three years as instructor in Crown and Bridge Work, which was then being introduced into the profession. He traveled throughout the country giving personal instruction in this new art to practicing dentist, and in the spring of 1896, he located at Mansfield, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice of dentistry up to the time of his death.

On June 18th, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura L. Hobson, at Shadron, Neb. A son, Lambert, was born of this union.

Dr. McQueston had attained much recognition through a long and consistent fight which he had made against vaccination, and other compulsory medical legislation, and at the time of his death, was President of the Anti-Vaccination League of Ohio, and one of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Vaccination League of America. He left a host of friends, not only in his county, but throughout Ohio and the nation.

At the popular primary held in 1916, Dr. McQueston was nominated on the Democratic ticket, and he was duly elected in November following, to serve as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

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### HON. GEORGE SYLVESTER MYERS.

(Cuyahoga County)



In the list of thirteen Democrats who represent Cuyahoga County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, there are five members of the legal profession, one of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. George S. Myers was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, April 21st, 1881. His ancestors came from Switzerland and were among the early pioneers of northwestern Ohio. He received his education at Wooster College and the law department of Western Reserve University. He is married and lives in Cleveland where he practices his

profession.

In 1916, Mr. Myers was nominated and elected a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was active in labor legislation, and particularly interested in the "Fleming" bill, which asserts the rights of the state of Ohio, to all submerged and filled lands along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and gives the municipalities on the lake front exclusive control over harbor developments. He was author of H. B. No. 182, which became a Law, and which provides for vocational training for schools for the

blind; and H. B. No. 417, which removes the legal obstacles and makes possible the completion of a union passenger station for the city of Cleveland. He was also the author of a bill which raised the pay of jurors from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. This bill passed both Houses, but was vetoed by the Governor.

Representative Myers served as a member of the committees on Cities, Judiciary, and Taxation and Revenues.

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### HON. JESSE SPROAT MILLER.

(Stark County)



Stark County withstood the Democratic avalanche in the year 1916, and returned three Republicans as members of the 82nd General Assembly.

Hon. Jesse Sproat Miller, one of the three chosen to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, was born at North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1865. His father, Jacob Filson Miller, was born at Washington, Pennsylvania. The first ancestor of the direct line known in America, was Wilhelm Mueller, who came from Germany to Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1720.

He was a university professor in Germany, and left his native land on account of religious persecution. He taught French and German in Philadelphia for some years, and during the Revolutionary War, a number of his descendants were with Gen. Washington, at Valley Forge, during the winter of suffering. Robert W. Miller, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment during the American Civil War, and his father was a lieutenant in the same regiment. The grandfather was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and was noted for his physical strength, being reputed to have been the strongest man in Washington County, Pa.

The father and mother of Jesse S. Miller were married in 1863. At about this time the father commenced blacksmithing at North Benton, where for more than forty years, he was the "village blacksmith." He was widely known for his intelligence, and physical strength and courage.

The mother, *nee* Isabella Tate Sproat, was a daughter of Richard Sproat, a Scotch immigrant, who came to Mahoning County, Ohio, early in the last century.

In the year 1895, Jesse S. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Olive Gertrude Ruff of Shreve, Wayne County, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. Amos C. Ruff. They have four children, Jessie Majel, Harold Maynard, Ruth Viola and Eugene Curtis.

Mr. Miller received his education solely by his own efforts and earnings, and he is a graduate of Mt. Union College and of Wooster University, receiving from the latter, the degrees of A. B. and Ph. M. He studied law at Youngstown, Ohio, in the office of Gen. Asa W. Jones, (afterwards Lt. Governor of Ohio,) and his law partner, W. S. Anderson, (now Judge Anderson.) Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar in 1899, and since that time, has practiced his profession at Alliance, Ohio. Prior to his admission to the bar, Mr. Miller was principal of the public schools at Hanover, Seville, Shreve, and Middletown in Butler County. He was city solicitor of Alliance, Ohio, two terms, 1902-1906.

In the year 1916, Mr. Miller was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, and at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, he was interested in legislation for the improvement of municipalities, court procedure, taxation and finances, social condition and labor. He was the author of the bill which established a Municipal Court in Alliance.

Representative Miller served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Enrollment, Insurance, and Public Buildings and Lands.



**HON. CHARLES A. MORELOCK.**

(Union County)



The act creating Union County was passed by the Legislature Jan. 10th, 1820, and the territory composing the new county was taken from adjoining counties of Delaware, Madison, Logan, and Franklin. On February 25th, of the same year, the Legislature appointed a Commission to locate the county seat. They chose Marysville as the most central point, the town site having been laid out in 1819 by Samuel Culbertson.

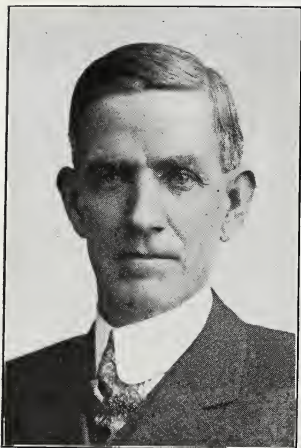
Hon. Charles A. Morelock, who represents Union County, in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Plain City, Madison County, Ohio, Feb. 13th, 1863. His father, J. J. Morelock, was born at Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland. The son, Charles, received his education in the public schools at Marysville, Ohio. He has worked at Farming and dairying most of his life, and he is engaged in the breeding of full-blooded Belgian and Percheron horses.

Mr. Morelock was united in marriage with Miss Eva Ferris. They have a son, Asa F. Morelock, who is a mechanical and general contractor at Columbus, Ohio. The paternal ancestry of Mr. Morelock was of German descent, and on the mother's side, they came from France during the Colonial days, and settled in Vermont.

Mr. Morelock has filled various local offices in his community, such as Township Trustee, member of School Board, member of City Council, and he was elected County Auditor in 1910, and re-elected in 1912, serving two terms in said office. In the year 1916, Mr. Morelock was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Union County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was interested in all legislation relating to the general welfare of the people. Representative Morelock served as a member of the following committees, namely: Civil Service, Labor, Military Affairs, and Mines and Mining.

**HON. THOMAS MULCAHY.**

(Henry County)



Henry County was created by Legislative Act, April 1st, 1820, and its name was given in honor of Patrick Henry, the famous Virginia orator who made the immortal declaration "Give me liberty, or give me death!" This county was part of the Great Black swamp of Ohio and its settlement was long delayed. Napoleon, the county seat, was platted in 1832, and its first building was a log cabin tavern, 12 x 14 feet. At that time, the entire county had less than 300 population. As late as 1837, there were only three frame houses in the county. It was not until the year 1845, that Henry County was fully organized for all purposes, and the first court house owned by the county was a frame building erected in that year.

Hon. Thomas Mulcahy, who represents Henry County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Rosedale, Madison County, Ohio, March 21st, 1865. His father, John Mulcahy, was born at Rathkeale, County of Limerick, Ireland. The son, Thomas, received his education in the public schools, and worked upon the farm during his youth. He studied Law, was admitted to practice, and has followed his profession for the past 17 years, at Napoleon, Ohio. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Henry County from January 1st, 1909, to January 1st, 1913.

In the year 1916, Mr. Mulcahy was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, the representative of Henry County, to the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 33 — to provide for rotation of names on the ballots used at primary elections; and H. B. No. 300, relating to a system of Highway laws for the State of Ohio. Both bills were passed, and became Laws.

Representative Mulcahy served as chairman of the House committee on Public Highways, and as a member of the committees: Insurance, and Taxation and Revenues.

**HON. WILLIAM E. MURPHY.**

(Preble County)



One of the finest farms in Preble County, which is situated eight miles southwest of Eaton, the county seat, and known as "Meadow-Lawn", belongs to the present member of the 82nd General Assembly from that county. Mr. Murphy has always been engaged in general farming, and he is especially interested in the raising and marketing of hogs.

Hon. William E. Murphy was born near the city of Hamilton in Butler County, Ohio, Feb. 9th, 1857. His father, Peter Murphy, was born in the same locality, and he married Cyrena Van Gordon, also of Butler County. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living. The father of William E. Murphy and the maternal grandfather, Van Gordon, both served in the Legislature of Ohio.

On Jan. 28th, 1880, William E. Murphy was married to Miss Nancy I. Vinnedge, of Butler County. She was the daughter of M. P. and Nancy H. Vinnedge. To this union, a son, Peter Vinnedge Murphy, was born, Nov. 3rd, 1884. The son graduated from Camden High School, and he also attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He married Ethel M. Flora, of Preble County.

The father, William E. Murphy, was educated in the common schools, and he attended the National Normal School, of Lebanon, Ohio. His youngest brother, Clarence Murphy, has been twice elected Common Pleas Judge of Butler County, and is serving in that office at the present time.

Hon. William E. Murphy was elected as a Democrat, to represent Preble County in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio, and he was defeated by a close vote for re-election to the 81st General Assembly. In the year 1916, he was again nominated by the Democrats, and elected a member of the 82nd General Assembly. Fraternally, he is a K. of P., being a member of Camden Lodge, No. 259.

As a member of the 82nd General Assembly, Mr. Murphy was active in behalf of all measures affecting the agricultural interests of the

State, and he is known as a careful and conservative legislator. His committee assignments were, Public Utilities, Cities, Conservation of Natural Resources, and he was chairman of the House Committee on Public Printing.

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### HON. JAMES WEIR NEISWONGER.

(Monroe County)



Before James Monroe became President of the United States, Monroe County, Ohio, honored him by taking his name. The county was formed by Act of the Legislature on Jan. 29th, 1813, the territory being taken from the adjoining counties of Washington and Guernsey. Woodsfield, the county seat, was named for Archibald Woods, of Wheeling, W. Va., who was associated in the town site enterprise. The town was platted in 1812, and there are no records to show that there was any other town in the county at the time.

Death has laid a heavy hand upon the membership of the Eighty-second General Assembly, and up to December 1st, 1917, four members of the House of Representatives have died, Mr. Neiswonger being among the number.

Hon. James Weir Neiswonger, who was chosen to represent Monroe County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Woodsfield, Oct. 25th, 1857. He was the son of Wilson B. and Helen Neiswonger. The son, James, spent most of his youth in Stafford, Ohio, where his parents had moved from Woodsfield. He received his education in the public schools of Morrow County, and later, studied Law at Marietta College, although he never actively engaged in the practice of law. His life-work was teaching in the public schools of Monroe County from early manhood until in the year 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives.

Mr. Neiswonger was always considered a most successful school teacher, and he was very popular with all who knew him, he being of a most charitable and kindly nature. He was a fine orator, and his friends refer to him with pride, as the "silver-tongued orator of Monroe County".



In August, 1884, Mr. Neiswonger was joined in marriage to Miss Alice Hood, and of this union, five children were born, namely: Ray, Hazelle, Glenn, Berhl and Martha. Mrs. Neiswonger died July 12th, 1910.

On Jan. 2nd, 1911, Mr. Neiswonger was again married, this time, to Miss Laura Fletcher, of Beallsville, Ohio, and to this union was born a son, Wilson Neiswonger.

Representative Neiswonger served actively at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, until about the middle of March, when he was taken ill, and removed to Grant Hospital, Columbus, where he died on March 28th, 1917.

Mr. Neiswonger served as a member of the following committees, namely: Manufactures and Commerce, Public Printing, Public Waterways, Supplies and Expenditures, and Villages.

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### HON. HENRY OTT.

(Hamilton County)



A prominent member of the Hamilton County delegation in the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies of Ohio is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Henry Ott was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 9th, 1867. His father, Joseph Anthony Ott, was born in Bavaria. The son, Henry, received his education in the parochial schools at Cincinnati, and he learned the trade of a wood-worker. Mr. Ott has been a "Trades Unionist" for more than thirty years, and an International officer of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union for ten years.

In the year 1889, Mr. Ott was united in marriage with Miss Mary Weinkamp, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have been blessed with five children, as follows: Mary W., Phillip J., Charles H., John L., and Lillian Marie.

In the year 1914, Mr. Ott was nominated and elected as a Republican, one of the ten members of his party chosen to represent Hamilton County in the 81st General Assembly, and he was again nominated

and elected in 1916, to a seat in the 82nd General Assembly. Representative Ott has, throughout his service as a law-maker, shown particular interest in all legislation affecting labor, and he has supported all measures that he deemed for the benefit of all the people. As a unit, Mr. Ott and the entire Hamilton County delegation were strongly opposed to any "sumptuary" legislation.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Ott served as a member of the committees on Labor, Military Affairs, and Public Parks and Works.

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### HON. FRANK COFFMAN PARRETT.

(Fayette County)



Fayette County was created by Act of the Legislature on Jan. 19th, 1810, taking all its lower portion from Highland County and its northern part from Ross County. The first court of the new county was held in the log cabin of John de Vault, a short distance from the present village of Bloomingburg, presided over by Judge John Thompson, who was given a "calling down" by Mrs. De Vault for sitting on one of her beds, for lack of a chair. In this sitting, the grand jury held some of its deliberations in the stable, and others in a hazel thicket near the house. Washington C.

H., which was made the county seat at the organization of the county, was laid out in the winter of 1810-11. It is presumed that its name was given in honor of the Father of his country, and the C. H. added in order to distinguish it from the numerous other places of the same name throughout the United States. "The county was named for Marquis de Lafayette, the French nobleman who so nobly fought for American liberty in the War of the Revolution". Washington C. H. was nearly destroyed by the great cyclone which visited it on Sept. 8th, 1885.

Hon. Frank C. Parrett, who represents Fayette County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born on a farm in Fayette County, near Washington C. H., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1882. His father, John S. Parrett, was born in the same locality. The son, Frank, was educated in the country schools until he attained the age of 15,

and then spent one year at the Washington C. H. High School. He was for two years a student at Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, and four years at Ohio State University, graduating therefrom in the year 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Parrett engaged in newspaper work for a time, serving on the "Columbus Press Post", the "Columbus Citizen", and the "Toledo Blade". After leaving the newspaper field, he engaged in the farming business, and is at present, rated one of the leading and most progressive farmers in his community.

On Sept. 26th, 1907, Mr. Parrett was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Eastman, of Columbus, Ohio.

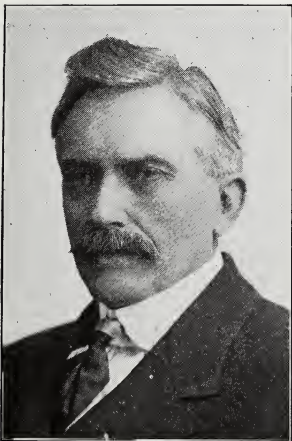
In the year 1914, Mr. Parrett was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Fayette County in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1916. Throughout his two terms of service in the Legislature, Representative Parrett was actively interested in all taxation measures of legislation, as well as all bills pertaining to agriculture.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Parrett served as a member of the following committees, namely: Appropriations and Finance, Civil Service, Public Printing, and the Non-partisan Joint Taxation committee.

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### HON. LORAIN A. PEARSON.

(Miami County)



When the first White settlers came to the Northwest Territory, the soil of Miami County was occupied by the Miami Indians. The county was formed by Legislative Act on Jan. 16th, 1807, and was given its name in recognition of the Indian inhabitants. A fort was built at Piqua some time previous to 1794, and used as a military depot by Gen. Wayne, who boated his supplies up the Miami River to Ft. Piqua, and then sent them by wagon overland to St. Mary's, Auglaize County, and then by a boat route to Ft. Defiance, on the Maumee. The county seat

was established at Troy, a courthouse being erected there in 1811, and court began its sessions in that year.

Hon. Lorain A. Pearson, who represents Miami County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, Oct. 18th, 1859. His father, R. V. Pearson, was born at the same place, and is living in 1917.

The son, Lorain A., received his education in the public schools, and he is a graduate of high school, at Covington, O. His early life was spent on the farm, and he is now engaged in the electrical business.

In the year 1887, Mr. Pearson was joined in marriage with Miss Lulu Pickering, of West Milton, O. They have four children, namely: R. E. Pearson a graduate of Ohio State University, living at Columbus, Ohio; Marcellus P. Pearson, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Marie Pearson Finefrock, and Miss Alberta Pearson, of West Milton. The family ancestry were early English settlers in this country, of Quaker persuasion, from Colonial days.

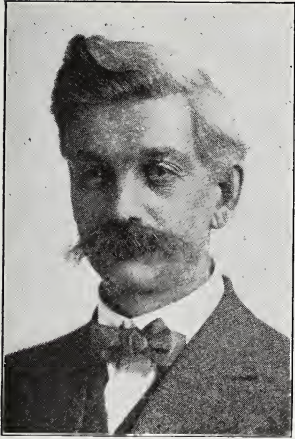
Mr. Pearson never held any public office except as a member of the local school board and town councilman, until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to represent Miami County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio. As a member of the State law-making body, and on account of the special interest in the subject by his immediate constituency, Representative Pearson believes that the people should be allowed to vote on the subject of "flood protection", and for the conservation of the natural resources of the State.

Representative Pearson served as a member of the following committees, namely: Judiciary, Manufactures and Commerce, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.



**HON. GEORGE H. PLATT.**

(Ashtabula County)



Ashtabula County is located in the extreme northwest corner of Ohio, and it was at Conneaut Harbor, in that county, where Moses Cleaveland and his surveying party landed in July, 1796, to survey the Western Reserve lands then owned by the Connecticut Land Company. It was not until 1798 that there were any permanent white settlers in the county. They came from Delaware County, New York, and purchased a tract of land from the Connecticut Land Company. Until January 2nd, 1811, the territory of this county was a part of Trumbull County. On that date, it became a separate county. The county seat was established at Jefferson at the time the county was projected by the Legislature in 1807. Among the distinguished men who have lived in Ashtabula County were United States Senator Benjamin F. Wade, and Joshua R. Giddings, the famous abolitionist.

Hon. George H. Platt, the representative of Ashtabula County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Wayne, Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 23rd, 1868. His father, A. H. Platt, was born at the same place. The son, George, received his education in the public schools, Andover High School, and he attended the Edinboro Normal School, at Edinboro, Pa. Mr. Platt has been actively engaged in farming all his life. He is Vice-President of the Kinsman Bank, and has frequently been honored by his fellow-citizens with election to local positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Platt's ancestors were of English descent, and they were engaged in the American Revolution, which gave independence to the colonies. They came to Ohio from the Mohawk Valley, in New York. Mr. Platt is unmarried.

In the year 1914, Mr. Platt was nominated and elected, as a Republican, representative to the 81st General Assembly, and he was re-elected in 1916, to the Eighty-second General Assembly.

During his term in the Legislature, Mr. Platt introduced the first bill giving women limited suffrage in Ohio. He also introduced H. B.

No. 4, in the Eighty-second General Assembly, relating to the tax on dogs, and the protection of domestic animals and fowl. Representative Platt was particularly interested in all legislation pertaining to the agricultural interests of the State, and he assisted in passing the Act which made the appropriation for the construction of the Coliseum, at the State Fair Grounds.

Mr. Platt served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Appropriations and Finance, Library, and Supplies and Expenditures.

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### HON. ARTHUR F. POTTER.

(Delaware County)



Delaware County was organized by the Legislature Feb. 10th, 1808, when it was taken from Franklin County and given its name from the Delaware tribe of Indians who had been for years encamped about the White Sulphur Spring, which is now on the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware City. The first permanent white settlement in the county was made May 1st, 1801, on the east bank of the Olentangy River, five miles below the county seat, by Nathan Carpenter, and Avery Powers, who brought their families from Chenango County, New York.

Hon. A. F. Potter, who represents Delaware County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Leonardsburg, Delaware County, Ohio, Jan. 13th, 1884. His father, Herman I. Potter, was born at the same place. Arthur attended the country district school at Leonardsburg, and Ashley High School, graduating therefrom in 1904. In the same year, he entered Ohio State University and graduated from the Veterinary Department in 1907. He was employed for 2½ years by the Federal Government under the Bureau of Animal Industry, as a veterinarian, located at Chicago. He resigned from the Government's service, took a post-graduate course at Cornell University, and then entered the practice of his profession in his home community, where he is also interested in farming. During the contagion of "foot and mouth disease" in Ohio, he was employed by the State in its eradication.

The family ancestors of Mr. Potter came from England in 1609 and moved to Ohio. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and his ancestor served in the French and Indian War.

In the year 1910, Arthur F. Potter was joined in marriage with Miss Lotta G. Whipple, of Leonardsburg, O., and they have a daughter, Marjorie June Potter.

Democrat, to represent Delaware County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was one of the number who desired the repeal of the "Vonderheide Conservancy Law". He was also anxious for the passage of a law to prohibit the importation of horses affected with glanders, into the State. This law sought to give the horse-raising industry of the State the same protection that the cattle industry has enjoyed for years. Delaware County claims the honor of having more individual breeders of Percheron horses than any other county in the United States, and ships yearly large numbers of breeding stock to nearly every state in the Union.

Representative Potter served as a member of the following committees, namely: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Civil Service, Federal Relations, Military Affairs, and Public Health.

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### HON. JOHN K. POWELL.

(Gallia County)



Gallia County was formed from Washington County on April 30th, 1803. Its county seat, Gallipolis, was laid out by the Scioto Land Company, and settled by a French colony in 1791. This colony was composed of many men and women of wealth and title, and there were scarcely any laborers included in their number. The "Scioto Land Company" had been promoted in Paris just at the close of the French Revolution, and the members of the colony were deluded into the belief that they would be able to found a real Utopia in the new world, and this with-

out any particular effort on their part. Grossly exaggerated stories had been told them as to the physical character of the country, and as they

were sick of all the horrors of the Revolution which they had just witnessed, they were glad to leave their native land.

They were made to believe that nature would provide them with everything that heart could desire in the new country, and they would be forever free from care and anxiety. Gallipolis was laid out in advance of the coming of the French colony in accordance with a contract entered into with the Land Company.

Hon. John Kerr Powell, representative of Gallia County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Springfield Township, Gallia County, Ohio, Sept. 26th, 1854. His father, Andrew J. Powell, was born in Steuben County, New York. The son, John, was reared on a farm and he attended district school until 16 years of age, when he went to work for his board at Gallipolis, while attending Gallia Academy. Mr. Powell taught school for a period, was railroad station agent, country merchant, contractor and builder, and has been engaged in the manufacture of brick and drain tile.

On Sept. 27th, 1882, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Miss Anna D. Hutsinpillar, of Gallipolis, Ohio. They have six children, namely: Edith, Earle, Adah, Raymond, Mary, and Carlton. The great-grandmother of Mr. Powell was the first whit child born in Marietta, Ohio.

Mr. Powell was elected County Treasurer of Gallia County in 1908, and re-elected in 1910, serving two terms. In the year 1914, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Ohio House of Representatives, 81st General Assembly, and he was re-elected in 1916, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

Representative Powell served as a member of the committees: State and Economic Betterment, Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Public Printing, and Federal Relations.



**HON. ROBERT BURGAN PUGH.**

(Lucas County)



There are four Democrats representing Lucas County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, one of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Robert Burgan Pugh was born at New Washington, Crawford County, Ohio, Nov. 12th, 1886, and he is one of the younger contingent in the House membership. His father, Alfred Bailey Pugh, was also born in Crawford County. The son, Robert, received his education in the public schools, and upon entering high school, his father had moved to Chatfield—a distance of five miles

—and the son walked back and forth, night and morning, in order to attend high school at New Washington. Young Pugh was first employed in a grocery and meat market, and in 1906, he went to Toledo and entered the service of the Toledo Terminal Railroad Company, in the Car Department. In 1910, he was employed in the Transportation Department as switchman, and he is at present engaged as conductor.

On March 29th, 1911, Mr. Pugh was united in marriage with Miss Julia Brenot, of Toledo, Ohio. They have three sons, Donald, 5 years; Robert, four years, and Burgan, 2 years.

Mr. Pugh never held public office until in the year 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to a seat in the House of Representatives—Eighty-second General Assembly—of Ohio. He had been for many years, very active in labor organization work, and through this activity, he became prominent and was chosen to the Legislature.

At the regular session of the General Assembly in 1917, Representative Pugh was strongly interested in all legislation affecting union labor, especially railroad workers, and measures that would serve to safeguard railway employes and make traveling more safe for the public. Mr. Pugh was author of H. B. No. 525—to provide a court of domestic relations, established in Toledo, Ohio, and the bill became a Law.

Representative Pugh served as a member of the following committees, namely: Civil Service, Constitutional Amendments and I. and R., Public Buildings and Lands, Public Parks and Works, Public Printing, and Universities and Colleges and Normal Schools.

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### HON. GEORGE F. REED.

(Washington County)



The first county created in Ohio was Washington, and Arthur St. Clair, who was at the time Governor of the Northwest Territory, and located at Marietta, officially named the county on Saturday, July 26th, 1788. The county originally contained territory which extended over more than one-half of the State, but the Washington County of the present contains only the average area of counties in Ohio. In January, 1791, war broke out with the Indians, and for several years the settlement at Marietta was subjected to all the terrors of a border struggle with savages. In 1795, peace was declared with the Indians, and thereafter the pioneer settlements flourished.

In recent years, Washington County is closely contested between the two political parties, the present representative in the Ohio Legislature, being a Democrat.

Hon. George F. Reed was born in Noble County, Ohio, March 22nd, 1866. His father, Isaac Reed, was born at Sharon, Noble County, O. The son, George F., received his education in the country schools, working on a farm at the same time, and he has remained a farmer all his life.

Mr. Reed is married and the father of four children.

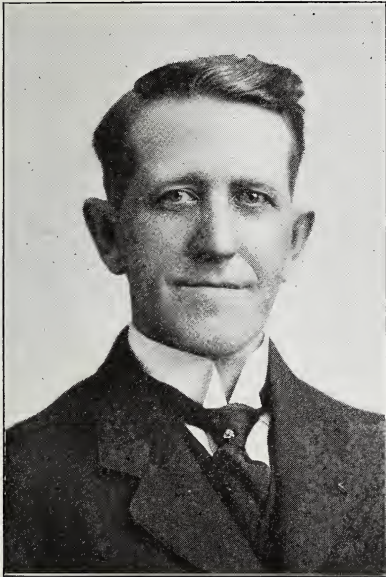
Mr. Reed has been a member of the local school board for several terms, but never held any political office until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 591—to provide for the purchase and preservation of Camp Martius, at Marietta. The bill became a Law. Repre-

sentative Reed served as a member of the following committees, namely : Banks and Banking, Corporations, Fish Culture and Game, Labor, and Manufactures and Commerce.

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### HON. FRANK H. REIGHARD.

(Fulton County)



Fulton County was formed by Act of the Legislature on Feb. 28th, 1850, and the territory was taken from Lucas, Williams and Henry Counties. The county was named in honor of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. The first county seat was "Ottokee", the name of a chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, known to the early settlers. The building of a railroad through the county in the early's sixties, which did not pass through the capital, caused people of other parts of the county to demand that a place on the railroad should be chosen. The Legislature, in 1869, passed an "Enabling Act", removing the county seat to Wauseon, where it has since remained. The

first white settler that there is any record of in the county, was Eli Phillips, who, with his young wife, came into this territory from Michigan and located a home in the year 1832. The deed for the land occupied by this pioneer was signed by Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, thus proving that it was government land, at the time.

Fulton County has been almost invariably Republican in politics, and the gentleman who represents the county in the Eighty-second General Assembly is of that faith.

Hon. Frank H. Reighard was born on a farm near Delta, Fulton County, Ohio, Oct. 8th, 1867. His father, George Reighard, was born in the same township. The son, Frank H. began his education in the public schools working on the farm during the summer months, and he then taught school to earn money for a college education which he re-

ceived at Fayette Normal School, Fayette, Ohio, the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, and the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

In the year 1903, Mr. Reighard purchased the Fulton County "Tribune", published at Wauseon, which he edited and published for several years, and he succeeded in making this newspaper a power for the molding of public opinion in behalf of the Republican party in north-western Ohio.

Mr. Reighard is married and has a son.

Mr. Reighard served two terms as surveyor of Fulton County, from 1896 to 1902. In the year 1912, he was nominated and elected as a Republican, to represent Fulton County in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio, and he led the Republican county ticket with a majority of over 800. He was re-nominated and elected in 1914, and in 1916, he was chosen for a third term, as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. In the 81st General Assembly Representative Reighard served as Chairman of the House Finance committee, where he earned a high reputation for the careful handling of State funds. At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly, the Republicans were in the minority and at the organization of the House, Representative Reighard was chosen "Floor Leader" by his party colleagues. In this position, Mr. Reighard was alert and aggressive in all matters relating to the welfare of the Republican party, and he fully justified the confidence reposed in him by his party colleagues.

In the Eighty-second General Assembly, Mr. Reighard served as a member of the following committees, namely: Banks and Banking, Building and Loan and Other Savings Associations, Prisons and Prison Reform, and Rules and Legislative Procedure.



**HON. JAMES A. REYNOLDS.**

(Cuyahoga County)



A member of the Cuyahoga County delegation in the Eighty-second General Assembly who has several times been honored by his fellow-citizens with an election to Ohio's law-making body, is the subject of this sketch.

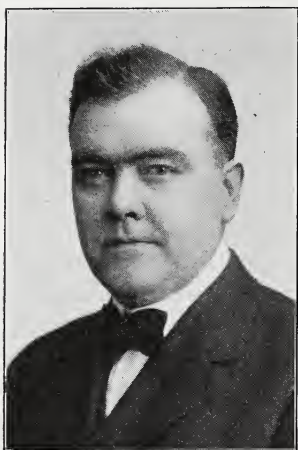
Hon. James A. Reynolds, Democrat, was born in England, Dec. 6th, 1871, and most of his life has been spent in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Mr. Reynolds was, for many years, actively identified with organized labor, and he is at present proprietor of "Daisy Hill Farms", at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.

In the year 1905, Mr. Reynolds was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives, 77th General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body, he succeeded in placing upon the Statutes the "Reynolds' Child Labor Law". By the same constituency, Mr. Reynolds was elected to a seat in the Senate of the 79th General Assembly of Ohio, and in that body, he was author of the "Non-partisan Judiciary Law", which was so strongly recommended by Governor Judson Harmon. In the year 1916, Mr. Reynolds was again chosen a member of the Cuyahoga delegation in the House of Representatives, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 16—to provide that women may vote, and be voted for, for Presidential elector in Ohio. This bill was passed and signed by the Governor, but was defeated by a referendum vote of the people. Mr. Reynolds was also author of H. B. No. 253—providing for a more complete use of school grounds as a place for holding public meetings; and H. B. No. 559—to provide for appointment of committees to purchase a site for Governor's residence. The two latter bills became Laws.

Representative Reynolds served as Chairman of the House committee on Liquor Traffic and Temperance, and a member of the following committees, namely: Appropriations and Finance, Prisons and Prison Reform, Federal Relations, and Privileges and Elections.

**HON. THOMAS REYNOLDS.**

(Cuyahoga County)



One of the thirteen Democratic Representatives of Cuyahoga County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio—Mr. "Tom" Reynolds—is the subject of this sketch.

Hon. Thomas Reynolds was born at Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 18th, 1877. He received his education in the parochial schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and since leaving school, he has acquired an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County which, in 1916, resulted in his nomination and election to the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio. Previous to this time, Mr. Reynolds had served as President of the Common Council in North Randall, Cuyahoga County. He is married, and a member of the B. P. O. E.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative "Tom" Reynolds delivered a humorous address before a night session of the House which was very entertaining to all who heard it. He was author of H. B. No. 327, relating to the hours of labor for women, and H. B. No. 495, pertaining to bi-monthly payment of wages. Both bills became Laws.

Mr. Reynolds served as a member of the following named committees, viz.: Banks and Banking, Common Schools, Corporations, County Affairs, and Labor.

**HON. HUSTON TAYLOR ROBINS.**

(Ross County)



The present Representative of Ross County in the Ohio Legislature is Hon. Huston Taylor Robins, who was born at Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, December 3rd, 1866. He received his education in the public schools at Bainbridge, and at South Salem Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. He has been a teacher, newspaper reporter, and attorney. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in 1895; was admitted to the bar the same year, and has practiced law since that time, excepting the six years (1900-1905) which he served as

Judge of the Probate Court of Ross County, to which official position he was elected in 1899, and re-elected in 1902.

Judge Robins has always been a Republican in politics, and in the year 1916 he was nominated and elected to represent Ross County in the Eighty-second General Assembly. He served as a member of the Committees on County Affairs, and Taxation and Revenues. He is married and resides in Chillicothe, Ohio's first State Capital, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

**HON. WARREN J. ROBISON.**

(Portage County)



Portage County derived its name from the old Indian Portage trail between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers, and the county was authorized by Act of the Legislature, on Feb. 10, 1807. The territory was taken from Trumbull County, nearly all from Franklin Township, which was so large in extent that even it was considered too big for a county, and portions of it were afterwards distributed among other new counties. Ravenna was chosen as the county seat in 1808. One of the most distinguished men among the early settlers, was Benjamin Tappan, who served

Ohio as a United States Senator, and later became a prominent jurist, at Steubenville, to which place he removed after a long residence at Ravenna.

Hon. Warren J. Robison, who represents Portage County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Palmyra, Ohio, Oct. 31st, 1871. His father, John Robison, was born at the same place. The son, Warren J., received his education in the common schools and at Mt. Union College, and Wooster College. He lived on a farm until the age of 35, and has taught school most of his life. Mr. Robison was Chairman of the Portage County Teachers' Association in 1913, and he served part of a term as County Recorder, when the occupant resigned to become Postmaster of Ravenna, in 1914. Mr. Robison is at present engaged in the insurance business. His ancestors settled in Portage County about the year 1800.

In the year 1892, Mr. Robison was united in marriage with Miss Della M. Davis, of Palmyra, O. They have a son, Henry J. Robison.

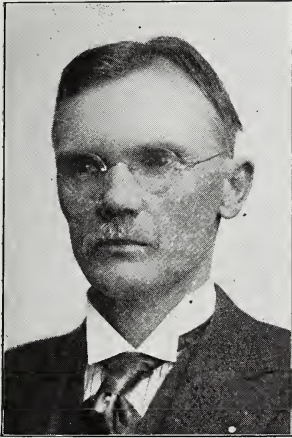
In the year 1916, Mr. Robison was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Portage County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was particularly interested in all measures pertaining to the agricultural and educational interests of the State.

Representative Robison served as a member of the following committees, namely: Appropriations and Finance, Common Schools, Insurance, Mines and Mining, and Public Buildings and Lands.



**HON. W. A. RUSSELL.**

(Lawrence County)



Lawrence County is farthest south in Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, and its territory was first settled about the year 1797, by pioneers from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were mostly of German and Irish descent. At that time most of the inhabitants were given to hunting wild game, and their only care was the danger from Indians. There were many instances where men out hunting had their scalps taken, and many cabins were burned down and the inmates tomahawked before the savages were driven from that part of the State. The county was

created by the Legislature on March 1st, 1816, and given its name in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, a famous naval officer of the War of 1812. In 1849, the town site of Ironton was laid out, and it became the county seat, being named for the principal industry of the locality.

Hon. William Averell Russell, representative of Lawrence County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Getaway, Lawrence County, Ohio, April 12th, 1865. His father, A. P. Russell, was born at the same place. The son, William, received his education in the common schools, and he was a teacher in the public schools for 17 years. Mr. Russell served four years in the office of County Recorder of Lawrence County, and he has been engaged in the insurance business since 1901.

In the year 1889, Mr. Russell was joined in marriage with Miss Ida G. Kite, of Getaway, Ohio.

In the year 1916, Mr. Russell was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Russell served as a member of the committees on Insurance, and Universities and Colleges and Normal Schools.

**HON. NELSON SCHWAB.**

(Hamilton County)



A young attorney-at-law, and son of one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati, is one of the ten members of the Hamilton County delegation in the House of Representatives of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio.

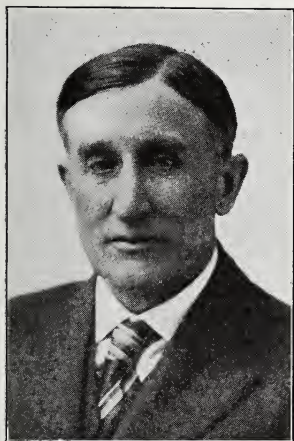
Hon. Nelson Schwab was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 9th, 1888. His father, Dr. Louis Schwab, is also a native of Cincinnati. The son, Nelson, received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and he graduated from Miami University in 1912. He attended Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the Bar in 1915, and has practiced his profession in Cincinnati since that time, as a member of the law firm—Schwab & McCaslim. Mr. Schwab never held any public office until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly, where he was particularly interested in legislation concerning public health and taxation.

On Sept. 15th, 1917, Mr. Schwab was united in marriage with Miss Marie Carlile.

Representative Schwab served as a member of the following committees, namely: Codes, Courts, and Procedure; State and Economic Betterment, and Taxation and Revenue.

**HON. PAT O. SHANK.**

(Medina County)



Medina County was provided for by Legislative Enactment on February 18th, 1812, but its formal organization did not take place until in the month of April, 1818. During the interval, the county remained a part of Portage county. The small hamlet of Mecca was chosen as the county seat in 1818, but in that year the name was changed to Medina.

Hon. Pat O. Shank, who represents Medina County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Medina, Ohio. His father, Michael Shank, was born in Pennsylvania. The son, Pat, was educated in the public schools, and at Oberlin College. He taught school for a few years, then became interested in harness horses, and for a period of 37 years, he has been a driver of trotters and pacers throughout the country. Mr. Shank owns a stock farm where he breeds and raises horses for speed.

In the year 1885, Mr. Shank was joined in marriage with Miss Edith McConnell, of Chatham, Ohio. They have three children, named, respectively: McConnell, Neil and Ruth.

In the year 1914, Mr. Shank was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to serve in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1916, to the 82nd General Assembly. Representative Shank was particularly interested in the enactment of a just tax law which would require that each person pay his full share of taxes, and that none should pay double tax. He served as a member of the committee on Public Buildings and Lands, also the committee on Public Highways.

**HON. WILLIAM HENRY SHINN.**

(Williams County)



Williams was the original county formed from the old Northwest Indian Territory, April 1st, 1820, and organized four years later with Defiance Fort as the location of its original county seat. The county was named for David Williams, one of the three Continental army soldiers who captured Major Andre, the British spy, who assisted Benedict Arnold in his betrayal of the American cause in the Revolutionary War. At first it comprised the territory from which several other counties were carved later.

The Shinn family dates its beginning in America back to a time prior to the coming of William Penn. John Shinn was the first of the name to leave England. He was a Quaker, or "Friend," and was driven out of his native land because of his religious belief. Like many another, he came to the New World as a seeker after religious freedom and found it in Burlington county, New Jersey, where he established a home and reared a family, worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without interference from anyone. All of the name in America are said to be direct descendants of that brave pioneer.

Burlington county, New Jersey, has continued to be the home of members of the family up to the present day, and there Aaron Shinn, father of the member from Williams, was born, in 1803. He migrated to Ohio in early manhood and finally located in Williams county, where he met and married Miss Henrietta C. Speaker, a native of Columbiana county. He was a blacksmith by trade and established the first shop of that kind in Northwest township, Williams county. He died, Jan. 16, 1867.

William H. Shinn was born in Northwest township, Williams county, Ohio, March 19, 1867, a little more than two months after the death of his father. His early education was received in the district school, which he attended more or less regularly, hiring out for work on neighboring farms in the summer months and doing chores for his board and attending school in the winter. In January, 1883, when not



quite sixteen years old, he went to Montpelier and became an apprentice at the printer's trade in the office of the Montpelier Enterprise. After working at the trade two years he passed the examination and secured a certificate to teach school. He then divided the time for the next five years between teaching school and working at his trade. He taught in Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan. When twenty years of age he became the editor of the Montpelier Democrat and occupied that position about eighteen months. In 1890 he went to Newaygo, Mich., and published the Democrat at that place until November, 1893. During his residence in Michigan he filled several local offices, among them being school inspector, deputy county clerk, village clerk, justice of the peace and township clerk. In June, 1894, he removed to LaGrange, Ind., and purchased the LaGrange Democrat which he published until February, 1896. In the spring of 1897 he entered the employ of a publishing house and remained thus associated, for the greater part of the time as a writer, until 1912. While residing in Indiana, in 1900, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator, but was defeated at the election.

In August, 1912, Mr. Shinn returned to his boyhood home in Williams county and purchased the Montpelier Enterprise, which he conducted until September, 1916. In November, 1913, he was elected mayor of Montpelier, was re-elected in 1915, and resigned that office to take a seat in the legislature, Jan. 1, 1917. At the primary election of 1914 he was chosen as the Democratic candidate for Representative from Williams county, but was beaten at the November election. In 1916 he was again nominated, this time without opposition, and was elected by a vote of 3,437 against 3,335 given to his opponent, Hon. Frank M. Money, who had been the successful candidate two years before.

Upon the organization of the 82d General Assembly Mr. Shinn was made chairman of the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments and the I. & R., and was given membership on the following committees: Cities, Fees and Salaries, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, privileges and Elections, and Taxation and Revenues. Among his acts as a legislator he introduced the Anti-Spotters' railroad bill and the Injunction and Abatement (anti-vice) bill, both of which were enacted into law, and he was the author and secured the adoption of the resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution whereby the double taxation of real estate may be prevented.

On Dec. 25, 1891, Mr. Shinn was married to Miss Zoe Thomas, at Montpelier, and they have a son, William Thomas, now a student in the Montpelier High School.

**HON. HERMAN SHY.**

(Pike County)



The territory within the limits of Pike county was first visited by white traders and trappers in 1796, and it was then a part of Washington County. The first settlement was made on the Pee Pee Prairie, where the town of Piketon was afterward laid out. The county was organized by Legislative Act in February, 1815, and was given its name in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, in Colorado. On March 24th, of the same year, Piketon was chosen the county seat by a commission appointed for that purpose. Gen. Robert Lucas, who

served the State of Ohio as Governor for two terms, resided in Pike County, and his home was a beautiful brick mansion in the country, about 2 miles southeast of Waverly. He was President of the Convention that nominated Andrew Jackson for President in 1832, at Baltimore.

Hon. Herman Shy, the representative of Pike County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born at Shyville, Pike County, Ohio, July 1st, 1866. His father, Henry Shy, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1849. The son, Herman, received his education in the common schools at Shyville, worked on the farm until the age of 16, then engaged in the general merchandise business at Shyville for nine years. In 1892, Mr. Shy engaged in general merchandise and lumber business for himself at the town of Dove, in Pike County, where he has since remained, at the same time, being engaged in the business of farming and stock raising.

In the month of September, 1890, Mr. Shy was joined in marriage with Miss Mary M. Slavens, of Stockdale, Pike County, Ohio, and to this union there was born seven children, the eldest, Frank R., was a graduate of the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. He died, Feb. 7th, 1915, at the age of 22. The remaining children are: Herman H., Hattie C., Anna D., Albert G., Kathryn, and Malcolm.

Mr. Shy served for many years on the local school board, and eight years as township clerk. He has also been Postmaster at Dove for 25 years, and agent of D. T. & I. R. R. for the same period of time.

In the year 1916, Mr. Shy was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was actively interested in all matters of legislation. Representative Shy served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Agriculture, Fish Culture and Game, Mines and Mining, State and Economic Betterment, and Taxation and Revenues.

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### HON. LOUIS R. SIEBERT.

(Franklin County)



Three times chosen to represent Franklin County in the Ohio House of Representatives, Hon. Louis R. Siebert continues to merit the esteem in which he is held by the electors of Franklin County, and he has ever been an important factor in the local councils of the Democratic party.

Hon. Louis R. Siebert was born at Hockenheim, Baden, Germany, June 3rd, 1860. His father, M. Siebert, was a native of the same place. Louis attended parochial school for seven years, and this was the sum of his education. In the year 1880, he came, with his parents, to America, and they located at Columbus, where Louis learned the trade of a cigar-maker and he has been for many years a leading cigar manufacturer of the capital city.

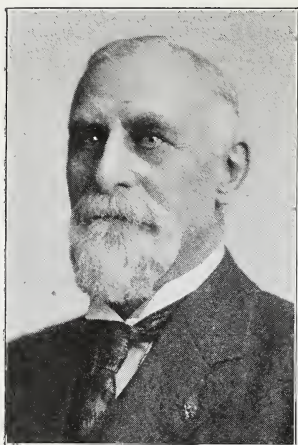
In the year 1884, Mr. Siebert was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Tracht, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and they have two children, a son and daughter.

Before becoming a member of the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Siebert had been continuously chosen by his fellow-citizens tax assessor from 1890 to 1900. In the year 1912, Mr. Siebert was elected, as a Democrat, to the 80th General Assembly of Ohio, and in 1914, he was re-elected to serve in the 81st General Assembly, and he was again chosen in 1916, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Assembly in 1917, Representative Siebert served as a member of the following committees, namely: Cities, Labor, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, Military Affairs, and Public Parks and Works.

**HON. CULBERTSON JONES SMITH.**

(Butler County)



Having served with distinction for four consecutive terms in the Ohio House of Representatives, the subject of this sketch is fairly entitled to be termed "Dean" of the House, and there is not much doubt that, had he not been chosen in 1917 Mayor of Hamilton, his home city, he would have continued to represent his constituency in the State Legislature.

Hon. Culbertson Jones Smith was born in Wayne Township, Butler County, Ohio, Feb. 25th, 1850. His father, John Culbertson Smith, was born in St. Clair Township, Butler County, Ohio. The son, Culbertson, received his education in the country schools and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. At the age of sixteen, he began teaching school to secure funds to pay his way through college. After leaving college, Mr. Smith read law for six months and was admitted to the Bar, April 25th, 1876.

On June 29th, 1874, Mr. Smith was joined in marriage with Christianna M. Kindred (*nee* Riker). They have a son and 2 grandsons.

In the year 1888, Mr. Smith was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler County, and he was twice re-elected, filling the position with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of his community, for a period of nine years. In the year 1910, Mr. Smith was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to the 79th General Assembly of Ohio, and in the election of 1912, he was not opposed by the Republican party in Butler County, being returned to the 80th General Assembly by practically the entire vote of the county. In 1914 and 1916 the result was practically the same, and Representative Smith was returned in both years, to the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies, respectively. Throughout his long service in the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Smith has been recognized as a leader of his party, and by his ability and force of character, has exercised a commanding influence upon most of the important legislation during said period.

At the general election held in November, 1917, Mr. Smith was chosen to the high office of Mayor of the city of Hamilton, the election being given to him by the combined votes of the Democrats and Repub-



licans of the city, thus defeating the candidate of the Socialist party which had been in control of the office.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Smith served as Chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, and as a member of the following committees, namely: Agriculture, Appropriations and Finance, Privileges and Elections.

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### HON. JOHN C. SMITH.

(Cuyahoga County)



A former newsboy who, during the early years of his life, sold his wares on the streets of Cleveland, is one of the thirteen members of the Cuyahoga delegation in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

Hon. John Charles Smith was born at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 22nd, 1875. His father, William F. Smith, was born in County Farmanagh-Rosleigh, Ireland. The mother was born in Troy, New York, and she was the daughter of the once famous alderman, Michael Burns, in New York. Both parents were members of large families, the mother

having ten brothers and four sisters, and the father, four brothers and six sisters. The son, John C., attended the parochial schools until he was 15 years of age, when he entered the employ of the Baldwin-Hatch Company, as cash-boy. At the age of 17, he desired to learn a trade, and learned to be a butcher, which business he followed for several years, leaving it in 1900, to serve as a conductor with the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. Since 1902, Mr. Smith has been in the employ of the East Ohio Gas Company, at Cleveland, working in various capacities, and he now holds the position of General Inspector with that company.

In the year 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Vistejn, of Baltimore, and they have been blessed with seven children, namely: John Emmett, Emogene, William F., Mary, Evelyn, Agnes, and Jane.

In the year 1916, Mr. Smith was nominated and elected, as one of the thirteen Democrats chosen to represent Cuyahoga County in the

Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and as a member of that body, he was interested in all progressive legislation. Representative Smith was author of H. B. No. 83 — providing for the inspection of cold storage goods, and regulation and supervision of cold storage warehouses; also H. B. No. 110 — relative to establishing a building code; and H. B. No. 144 — requiring persons, corporations, and associations owning or operating street or interurban electric cars, to provide for the well-being of their employees. These bills became Laws.

Mr. Smith served as a member of the following committees, namely: Dairy and Food Products, Manufactures and Commerce, Public Parks and Works.

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### HON. JOSHUA M. SPENCER.

(Meigs County)



In the month of June, 1819, Meigs County was authorized by act of the Legislature, the territory being taken from Athens, Washington, and Gallia Counties. The territory had been partially settled for many years, the pioneers locating here as early as 1787. The new county was given its name in honor of Jonathan Meigs, who had only recently been Governor of Ohio, and was a popular executive. The first courts were held in a country church building in Salisbury Township, which happened to be there because it was one of the requirements of the Ohio Company, original owners of this part of the State under their purchase and location at Marietta, that there should be such a meeting place provided in every township. The first county seat was at Chester, but the seat of government was, many years since, transferred to Pomeroy, and Chester is almost obliterated since it lost the courthouse.

Hon. Joshua M. Spencer, Republican representative of Meigs County in the Eighty-second General Assembly, was born in Mason County, W. Va., Sept. 26th, 1862. He received a common school education, and is a farmer by occupation, his home being at Racine, Meigs County. Prior to his election as a Representative, Mr. Spencer served three terms as county commissioner, and he has been for many years, a member of the Racine School Board. Mr. Spencer is married, and

a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen Fraternities.

In the year 1914, Mr. Spencer was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and in 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

Representative Spencer served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools, Public Highways, and Manufactures and Commerce.

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### HON. W. R. SPRAGUE.

(Scioto County)



The first Legislature of Ohio convened on March 3rd, 1802, and on the 28th day of that month an act creating the county of Scioto was passed, to take effect the first day of May, following. A month later, the Legislature appointed for associate judges — John Collins, Joseph Lucas, and Thomas William Swinney. These judges met on May 10th, 1803, to organize the county. The first meeting of the common pleas court of Scioto County was held at the town of Alexandria, Aug. 9th, 1803. The first courthouse erected in Scioto County was built in the year 1816,

at a cost of \$3,265.00. The walls were of brick, set in a foundation of stone, and the structure was 40 feet square, surmounted by a cupola 12 feet high, with a figure of the angel Gabriel cut in wood, on the spire. Sunday or day schools were forbidden to be held in it, but religious societies were permitted to use the building provided they "left it as clean as they found it".

Hon. W. R. Sprague, Republican Representative of Scioto County in the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies of Ohio, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 17th, 1875. His father, A. E. Sprague, was born in Franklin County, Ohio. Representative Sprague attended the country schools, the high school at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, and Ohio State University. He studied Law, was admitted to practice in 1901, and has been actively engaged in his profession ever since.

In the year 1905, Mr. Sprague was joined in marriage with Miss Louisa Dever, of Portsmouth, and they have two children, a son, Austin, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The ancestors of Mr. Sprague left England for America about the middle of the 17th century, and a great grandfather served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War.

At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Mr. Sprague was author of H. B. No. 66—relative to an institution for crippled and deformed children, which became a Law.

Representative Sprague served as a member of the important House committee on Appropriations and Finance; also, the committee on Conservation of Natural Resources.

He was not especially interested in any particular legislation except to carry out the pledges of the Republican party.

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### HON. JAMES B. STEWART.

(Guernsey County)



Guernsey County was formed by Act of the Legislature on Jan. 31st, 1810, its territory being taken from the adjoining counties of Muskingum and Belmont. The county was given its name from the Isle of Guernsey, a British possession lying off the coast of France, because a colony of people from that island were among the earliest settlers. It is claimed that the youngest daughter of Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary War fame, died in this county, at the age of 99 years. Cambridge has been its county seat since the formation of the county.

Hon. James B. Stewart, who represents Guernsey County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in that county June 8, 1867, and has always lived within its limits. His father, John Stewart, was born Sept. 4, 1840. The parents of James B. Stewart were of Scotch-Irish descent, tracing the lineage back to "Mary, Queen of Scots". Mr. Stewart was educated in the public schools, and he graduated from Cambridge High School, with the class of 1882. He followed the occupation of farming, and taught in the public schools of the county for over twenty years. In 1911, he moved from the farm



to the city of Cambridge, and since that time, has been engaged in the mercantile business.

Mr. Stewart has been twice married, first to Miss Cora B. Johnson, who died April 13th, 1913, leaving five children. The second marriage was to Mrs. Fannie E. Cooper, of Cumberland, Ohio.

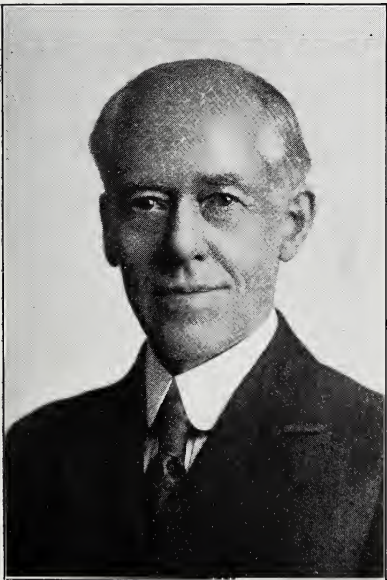
In the year 1916, Mr. Stewart was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to a seat in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and it was only through the confidence which he enjoys with the people of the county, that he was able to be chosen, where the Republicans usually elect their candidates by substantial majorities.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Stewart was actively interested in all the important legislation. He served as Chairman of the committee on Manufactures and Commerce, and he was a member of the following committees, namely: Appropriations and Finance, Privileges and Elections, Public Highways, and Public Waterways.

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## HON. WILLIAM WORTH STOKES.

(Montgomery County)



A man highly honored by his party and one in every way worthy of the preferment that he has received at the hands of the Democratic party, and the people, is the subject of this sketch. While in every sense loyal to his political beliefs, Mr. Stokes, in his position as Speaker Pro Tem. of the Ohio House of Representatives, and, consequently, the floor leader of his party, by his affability and natural kindness of disposition, won the sincere friendship and respect of his political opponents.

Hon. William Worth Stokes was born in Warren County, Ohio, Dec. 8th, 1849. His father, Benjamin A. Stokes, was a native of New Jersey. Representative Stokes was educated

in the common schools of Warren County, and afterwards, in connection with other activities of his early life, he read Law and was ad-

mitted to practice, Jan. 6th, 1876, and immediately became active in his profession.

Of recent years, Mr. Stokes has not been in active practice as an attorney, but has devoted himself more particularly to public affairs. In the year 1911, he was elected a member of the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention, and during the deliberations of that great body, he acquitted himself with credit, and to the satisfaction of his constituents in Montgomery County, as well as to the people of Ohio. He represented Montgomery County in the Eighty-first General Assembly during 1915-1916, and at that time, was especially charged with the duty of preserving the Conservancy Law that is of such vital importance to the people of the Great Miami Valley.

In November, 1916, he was again elected to the General Assembly, and was chosen Democratic floor leader, and to his advice, ability and industry, much credit has been given for the wise, just and humane laws passed by the Eighty-second General Assembly, as well as the defeat of many undeserving measures. Mr. Stokes has been warmly congratulated by members of all parties, by business men and laboring men, seeking the uplift of mankind and the making of Ohio a better place in which to live and do business, for his services. He is trusted by the business world, and he recognized that, to secure industrial peace, labor and capital each have rights that must be treated fairly and justly.

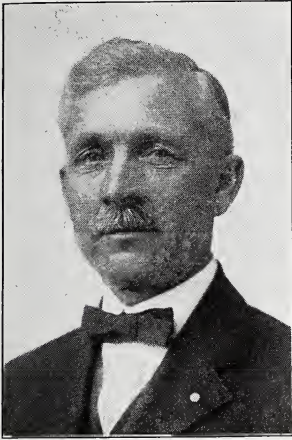
On May 1st, 1879, Mr. Stokes was united in marriage with Miss A. Alice White, of Columbus, Ohio, and their domestic life has been ideal and happy.

The first ancestor of Mr. Stokes in America came to this country in 1676. This ancestor was selected as one of three trustees, to settle the conflicting claim of landed estates of residence of West New Jersey and the English Crown.

Mr. Stokes is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a 32nd Degree Mason. He has ever been a thorough believer in the Democratic party and its ideals, and does everything in his power to secure and promote a true Democratic administration of public affairs.

**HON. ADDISON LYMAN STUMP.**

(Pickaway County)



On January 1st, 1810, the Ohio Legislature in session at the old capital at Chillicothe, passed an act establishing the county of Pickaway. The act became effective on March 1st, 1810, and provided for an election of county officials to be held on the first Monday in April, of that year. The first court was held on April 6th, 1810, at the small trading village of Jefferson, which was located about two miles south of Circleville. By the same act that created the county, a commission was named for the selection of a permanent county seat, and this commission chose the

site of the old Indian fortification where Circleville now stands.

Circleville derives its name from the fact that it was originally most likely a "Mound builders' fortification, with the town laid out within a circular enclosure, formed by a high embankment. It so stood when the first white settlement was made."

Pickaway County has ever been strongly Democratic and its present Representative in the Eighty-second General Assembly, is of that faith.

Hon. Addison Lyman Stump, a native of Pickaway County, was born Dec. 21st, 1861. He received his education first in the public schools, and he then attended National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated in medicine from the Starling Medical College, at Columbus. Dr. Stump served for nine years as County School Examiner. He is married, and actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Derby, Pickaway County, Ohio.

In the year 1916, Dr. Stump was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, and at the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, he was author of H. B. No. 216, authorizing the Governor to convey certain State lands to the Board of Education of Scioto Township rural district. The bill became a Law. Also, H. B. No. 398—to authorize the State Normal Schools to manage and maintain model rural schools, which bill also became a Law.

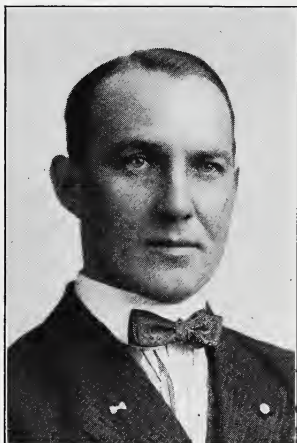
Representative Stump served as a member of the following committees, namely: Codes, Courts and Procedure, Common Schools,

Liquor Traffic and Temperance, Public Buildings and Lands, and he was Chairman of the House committee on Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools.

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### HON. FRANCIS M. THOMPSON.

(Franklin County)



One of the ablest young lawyers in either House of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, is the subject of this sketch. He received the highest grade in full course in Law in the class of 1906, Ohio State University, and the highest honors in the State Bar examination, in December, 1905.

Hon. Francis M. Thompson was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Dec. 21st, 1879. His father, Judge Elihu Thompson, was born in the same county. The grandfather, James Franklin Thompson, was a member of the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, 1874-1875. The father, Judge Elihu Thompson, served as Prosecuting Attorney in Montgomery County two terms, Police Commissioner of Dayton two terms, and on the Common Pleas bench.

Hon. Francis M. Thompson received his education in the public schools; in Steele High School, Dayton, Ohio; and Ohio State University, where he graduated in 1906, with the degree — Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Bar, in Ohio, December, 1905, and after practicing his profession three years in Dayton, as junior member of the firm — Thompson & Thompson — he removed to Columbus, was admitted to practice in the United States Court in December, 1909, and has continued the practice of Law in the capital city ever since.

In the year 1906, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Louise C. Wahlemaier, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of George J. Wahlemaier, and they have one child living — a daughter, Marion Louise.

Mr. Thompson never held public office until in the year 1914, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives, 81st General Assembly, and in the year 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.



Representative Thompson was author of several very important bills which became Laws in the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, namely: H. B. No. 116, relating to executor's and administrator's bonds; H. B. No. 117, relating to guardian's bond; H. B. No. 118, relating to the removal and bond of an assignee or trustee; H. B. No. 218, relating to qualifications of judges of the Supreme Court; H. B. No. 219, relating to qualifications of judges of the Court of Appeals; No. 220, relating to qualifications of judges of the Common Pleas Court.

Representative Thompson served as Chairman of the committee: Codes, Courts, and Procedure, and a member of the committees on Federal Relations, Prisons and Prison Reform, Universities, Colleges, and Normal Schools. As chairman of the Codes committee, Mr. Thompson rendered valuable service in unifying bills creating special Municipal and Domestic Relations courts.

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### HON. MARION P. TOTMAN.

(Athens County)



One of the earliest white settlements in Ohio was made in the year 1797, at the site of the town of Athens, eight years before the organization of the county. When this settlement was about two years old, an act was passed by the Territorial Assembly for the laying-out of the town of Athens. Until that time, only one town had been incorporated in the whole Northwest Territory, and that was Marietta, less than a month previous. On Feb. 20th, 1805, the State Legislature passed an act, creating Athens County, and locating its seat of justice, permanently, at Athens.

Since the Republican party was formed, Athens County has uniformly voted in that faith, and the present member of the General Assembly is no exception to the rule.

Marion P. Totman was born on a farm near Broadwell, Athens County, Ohio, Oct. 7th, 1861. His father was born in Amesville, same county in 1827. Moving with his parents on a farm near Broadwell

when just a small boy, he later purchased a portion of this farm and built a log cabin in the timberland, clearing it up and reared a family of eight children and remained on this farm until his death in 1886. Ownership of said farm remains with the son, Marion P., who was educated in the common schools at Broadwell. He remained on the farm until in 1884, he went into the general merchandising business at Broadwell, Athens County, where he is still interested, with his son.

In the year 1908, Mr. Totman was elected County Treasurer of Athens County, and he was re-elected in 1910, serving two terms to that office. In the year 1914, Mr. Totman was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-first General Assembly, and re-elected in 1916, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly.

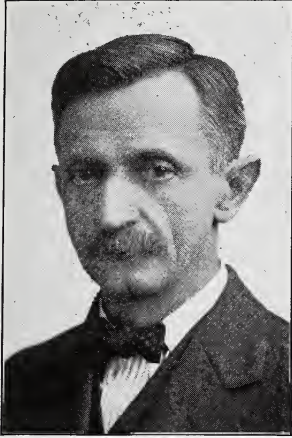
On Feb. 3rd, 1884, Mr. Totman was united in marriage with Miss Edith E. Wickham, of Broadwell, Athens County, Ohio, and they have reared two children, a daughter, Bessie May, wife of Clarence E. Gorham, Athens, Ohio, and a son, Walter W. Totman, who is married and resides at Broadwell, Ohio.

In the 81st General Assembly he served on the following committees, namely: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Cities, County Affairs, Manufactures and Commerce, Public Highways, Public Parks and Works, and State and Economic Betterment.

At the regular sessions of the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies, Representative Totman was very much interested in all of the important legislative measures, and he served as a member of the following committees in the Eighty-second General Assembly, namely: Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Federal Relations, and Public Utilities.

**HON. CHARLES MONROE TRISCH.**

(Summit County)



Summit County was authorized by Legislative act, March 3rd, 1840, and it was formed from Portage, Medina, and Stark Counties. The territory lies in a region filled with small natural lakes, and the county also includes within its boundaries, Cuyahoga Falls, the most picturesque and the highest waterfall in the State. The county derived its name on account of being the highest divide crossed by the old Ohio canal, and here the engineers and contractors experienced great difficulty in their work of construction. Formerly, the Indians and white traders and hunters had called it "the Portage Summit." Water flows here both to the Ohio River and to Lake Erie. Old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, was once a resident of this county. On May 20th, 1841, Akron was finally selected as the county seat by a commission that had been appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of settling the contest that had been waged for many years with the people of Cuyahoga Falls.

Hon. Charles Monroe Trisch, one of the representatives of Summit County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at McDonaldsville, Stark County, Ohio, Aug. 20th, 1864. His father, Peter C. Trisch, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The son Charles, while supported by his parents, received his education in the public schools at Uniontown, Ohio. He learned telegraphy and has been employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway as operator and train dispatcher for 34 years.

In the year 1886, Mr. Trisch was joined in marriage with Miss Millie Point, of Everett, Ohio. They have two daughters, Bess and Audrey.

In the year 1916, Mr. Trisch was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve as a member of the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was actively interested in measures affecting taxation, labor, water conservation, and suffrage for women. Representative Trisch served as a member of the following committees, namely: Cities, Fish Culture and Game, Labor, Public Parks and Works.

**HON. PAUL WADDELL.**

(Belmont County)



Belmont County is represented by a Democrat and a Republican in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio — Mr. Waddell being the Democrat.

Hon. Paul Vane Waddell was born at Lamira, Belmont County, Ohio, March 29th, 1887. His father, Frank S. Waddell, is also a native of Belmont County, and a farmer. The son, Paul, attended the public schools of Belmont County, graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree B. A., class of 1911, and Ohio State University with the degree LL. B., class of 1914. Immediately after graduating from Law School, Mr. Waddell was admitted to the Bar, and has practiced his profession since that time at Bellaire, Ohio. He never held a public office until in 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly.

In all movements for the betterment of the community life in Bellaire or Belmont County, Mr. Waddell has been actively connected, proving his patriotism in the great world war crisis of the period. Representative Waddell was a member for nearly three months of the first Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Ben Harrison, Ind., but was honorably discharged from there on account of physical disability. He enlisted three separate times since then, but each time failed to pass the physical examination.

Mr. Waddell is unmarried, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Waddell was most interested in industrial legislation and all measures affecting the public school system of the State. He served as a member of the following named committees, viz.: Civil Service, Codes, Courts and Procedure, County Affairs, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining.



**HON. ALFRED WAGGONER.**

(Sandusky County)



Sandusky County was formed April 1st, 1820, but the action of the Legislature, in creating the county, bears the date of Feb. 12th, and in the act, the village of Croghansville, was designated as the temporary seat of justice. Croghansville was named on account of the defense of Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, by Colonel Croghan, in the War of 1812. The name of the county signifies in Indian lore of the period, "at the clear water". On May 23rd, 1832, a legislative commission reported in favor of Lower Sandusky for the county seat, and in 1849, the name of the town was changed to Fremont, in honor of Gen. John C. Fremont, "the pathfinder of the West". The petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas by Rutherford B. Hayes, then a young lawyer practicing in Fremont, and he was afterwards three times Governor of Ohio, and President of the United States.

Hon. Alfred Waggoner, who represents Sandusky County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born on a farm in Sandusky County, Ohio, Feb. 19th, 1882. His father, William A. Waggoner, was born in the same county. The son, Alfred, received his education in the district school, and at Tri-State Normal Institute, Angola, Ind. He worked upon the farm until the year 1902, he was appointed Clerk in the Railway Mail service. He continued in this position until in the year 1911, he refused to accept demotion on account of his activities in the A. F. of L. movement, and was later removed from the service.

In the year 1907, Mr. Waggoner was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Conner. They have two sons, Alfred, aged 7, and William Neal, aged 3.

Alfred Waggoner is a great-grandson of John Waggoner, who was a member of Capt. Van Herr's company, in the Revolutionary War. This company acted as body-guard to General Washington during the war.

In the year 1914, Mr. Waggoner was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to represent Sandusky County in the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected to the 82nd General Assembly. At the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly in 1917, Representative Waggoner was author of H. B. No. 198, designating the kind of fish nets that are lawful to be used in Lake Erie fishing District; and H. B. No. 401, relative to the insurance of motor vehicles and gas engines by mutual protective associations; also H. B. No. 463 — to include farm loan bonds issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act, in the lists of securities in which commercial banks, etc., may invest; and H. B. No. 966, authorizing the city of Bellevue to pay the back salaries of certain city employees. All of these bills became Laws.

Mr. Waggoner proved to be in every way, a popular and effective member of the General Assembly, and in the Eighty-second General Assembly he served as Chairman of the committee on Fish Culture and Game, and a member of the committees: Appropriations and Finance, Military Affairs, and Taxation and Revenues.

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### HON. CLIFTON HARRY WALCUTT.

(Franklin County)



One of the five members of the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, is a farmer, by occupation, and he is serving his second term, having been a member of the Eighty-first General Assembly.

Hon. C. H. Walcutt was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 1st, 1865. His father, Harrison Walcutt, was also born at Columbus. The son, "Harry," received his education in the public schools, and he has spent most of his life in farming and working a stone quarry.

In the year 1889, Mr. Walcutt was joined in marriage with Miss Jeanette M. Howard, of Hilliard, Ohio. Five children have been born of this union, namely: Lester O., Edna L., Oscar E., Laura A., and Harry A.

In the year 1914, Mr. Walcutt was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve as a member of the 81st General Assembly, and in 1916, he was re-elected to serve in the 82nd General Assembly. Prior to this time, Mr. Walcutt had never held public office except as a member of the township school board.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Walcutt was particularly interested in the matter of County Homes for Children, and he was author of H. B. No. 164, relating to Children's Homes, and the bill became a Law.

Mr. Walcutt served as a member of the following House committees, namely: Agriculture, Insurance, Public Health, and Public Utilities.

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### HON. MICHAEL J. WALSH.

(Cuyahoga County)



Honored three times by his constituents by election one of the Representatives of Cuyahoga County, in the Ohio House of Representatives, the subject of this sketch was, in 1916, elected to a third term.

Hon. Michael J. Walsh was born at Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Jan. 6th, 1868. His father, John Walsh, was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. The son, Michael, was educated in the public and parochial schools. He worked on the farm during the summer months, attending school during the winter, and remained with his parents until he was 24 years old, then began farming and also the contracting business for himself, and has continued so ever since.

In the year 1894, Mr. Walsh was joined in marriage with Miss Julia Deering, of Cleveland, Ohio, and there are no children living.

In the year 1901, Mr. Walsh was elected Mayor of Newburg Hamlet, serving one term, and in 1905, he was elected Mayor of South Newburg, serving to January 1st, 1908. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Cuyahoga County January 1st, 1907, and served two years in that office. At the regular election in 1912, Mr. Walsh was chosen one of the thirteen Democrats to represent Cuyahoga County in the 80th General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1914, to the 81st

General Assembly, and again elected in 1916, to serve in the 82nd General Assembly.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Walsh was active with regard to legislation for good roads, and all legislation that would benefit his constituents and the public in general. He was author of H. B. No. 413, authorizing County Commissioners to purchase automobiles, or other vehicles for the use of county officials, in the transaction of public business, and the bill became a Law.

Representative Walsh served as a member of the following committees, namely: Agriculture, County Affairs, Public Buildings and Lands, and he was Chairman of the committee on Public Parks and Works.

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### HON. ERNEST U. WHITACRE.

(Columbiana County)



Columbiana County, originally a part of Washington County and later included as part of Jefferson County, was organized as a separate county with its present name by act of the General Assembly dated March 25th, 1803.

The actual establishment of a local government occurred on the 10th of May of that year when the associate judges of the court of common pleas met at the house of Mathias Lower in Fairfield township. The population of the county at this time was only 543.

Lying on the Pennsylvania border of the state, Columbiana County may be termed a gateway between the east and the west. It borders on the Ohio River and is one of the line of counties connecting that waterway with Lake Erie. Across it runs the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad system and the Lincoln Highway traverses its hills and valleys. Its principal cities are connected by interurban traction lines and highway improvement now well under way will give it excellent facilities for transportation.

As an agricultural and manufacturing county it stands second to few. Its farm lands produce an abundance of fruit and grain. Its apples are noted for their abundance and fine flavor. The mining industry is important.



East Liverpool on the Ohio River is its most populous city. Here are located the largest pottery industries in America. Salem, Wellsville and East Palestine are important manufacturing centers. Leetonia, Salineville and Columbiana are growing towns, Lisbon, the county seat was established more than one hundred years ago. The people are home loving and prosperous and large numbers of the descendants of the pioneer families reside within the county

Ernest U. Whitacre, one of the state representatives from Columbiana County in the 81st and 82d General Assemblies, is a native of the county. He was born in Fairfield Township, May 7, 1884. His paternal and maternal grandfathers, Cornelius Whitacre and David Galbreath, came into the county when they were quite young, about one year following the admission of Ohio into the Union. They belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers, as they are generally called.

Mr. Whitacre served two terms as a member of the Salem city council while working at his trade as machinist in that city, after which he was elected to the 81st General Assembly. He served as chairman of the Committee on Labor and took an active interest in all labor legislation. He was re-elected by an increased majority to the 82nd General Assembly. He is a member of the Machinists' Union and Elks.

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## HON. GEORGE WIEST.

(Tuscarawas County)



Tuscarawas County is distinctively the region of the valley of the Tuscarawas River, fifty miles of which are embraced in the limits of the county that bears its name. Tuscarawas Valley was the original home of the Delaware Indians, and the name of their principal village was Tuscarawas. In the year 1764, when this part of the State was invaded by Gen. Bouquet's Virginia Army, the Delawares abandoned this village, and retreated to the locality where Newcomerstown now stands. Tuscarawas County was formed from Muskingum by an act of the Legislature

on Feb. 3rd, 1808, and the seat of justice was established, temporarily, at New Philadelphia, and it has continued to be the county seat up to

this time. The site was laid out in 1804, by John Knisley, who contributed several town lots for county seat purposes.

The representative of Tuscarawas County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio is a Democrat.

Hon. George Wiest was born at Mineral City, Ohio, Feb. 11th, 1885. He received his education in the local schools of Mineral City, and also at Canton, Ohio, and since leaving school, has been engaged in the mercantile business at Uhrichsville, Ohio. He is married, and belongs to the Masonic Order.

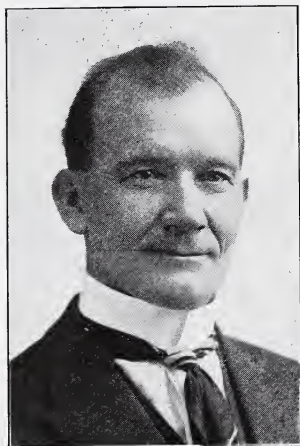
Mr. Wiest never held public office until in 1916, when he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Wiest served as Chairman of the committee on Building and Loan and other Savings Associations, and a member of the committees: Banks and Banking, Corporations, Judiciary, Manufactures and Commerce, Public Buildings and Lands.

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### HON. FREDERICK MICHAEL WILDERMUTH.

(Shelby County)



Early in the year 1819, Shelby County was organized, the territory being taken from Miami County. The county seat was first located at Hardin, the first term of court being held at that village, but on Sept. 22nd, of the same year, a commission which had been appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat permanently, chose the location of Sidney, and the first court held there was in the Spring of 1820.

The representative of Shelby County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio—Hon. F. M. Wildermuth—was born on a farm in Jackson Township, in that county, June 11th, 1875, son of George and Magdalena (Harmon) Wildermuth. George Wildermuth was born in Germany in 1834, and came, with his parents, to America, in 1839. The son, Frederick, attended the public schools in Jackson Township, Shelby County, the Jackson Center Normal School, and after-

ward, the Normal School at Angola, Ind. He taught school nine years, and from 1906 to 1917, he was associated with the First National Bank, Jackson Center, Ohio, in the capacity of Assistant Cashier and Cashier. Other business interests are: The Runyan & Wildermuth Hardware Company, of Jackson Center, Ohio, and he is a member of the J. M. Pence Grain Company, Maplewood, Ohio. Mr. Wildermuth has been a life-long Democrat, and he has held the following offices, to-wit: Assessor, 2 years; Township Treasurer, 6 years; Village Clerk, 2 years; member of Village Council, 4 years; member of School Board, 4 years.

In the year 1898, Mr. Wildermuth was united in marriage with Miss Christena Sherer, daughter of John and Louisa (Allanbach) Sherer, of Montra, O. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Ruby Marie, wife of Carl E. Dalrymple; Willis Arlington, and Forest Elmer.

Mr. Wildermuth is at present engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business, and in the year 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to serve as a member of the 82nd General Assembly of Ohio. At the regular session of that body in 1917, Representative Wildermuth introduced a bill which provided for the taxation of the paid-up capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of Building and Loan Associations, but the bill never came to a vote. He was also interested in the conservation of our lakes, and improving and beautifying the same. He was author of H. B. No. 67, which dedicated Lake Loramie to the public.

Mr. Wildermuth served as a member of the following committees, namely: Banks and Banking, Civil Service, Insurance, and Judiciary.

**HON. EDWARD A. WINTER.**

(Hamilton County)



Four members of the House of Representatives — Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio — give their occupation as "Insurance", one of them, the subject of this sketch, being from Hamilton County.

Hon. Edward A. Winter was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 22nd, 1878. He received his education in the parochial schools, and at St. Joseph's College, Cincinnati. He entered the Fire Insurance business in 1896, and has continued in that occupation ever since.

In the year 1900, Mr. Winter was united in marriage with Miss Stella M. Walter, of Cincinnati, and they have three children, namely: Edward, Mary Louise, and George W.

Mr. Winter never held any public office until in the year 1916, he was nominated and elected, as a Republican, with the others of the Hamilton County delegation, in the Eighty-second General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was particularly interested in all insurance legislation.

Representative Winter served as a member of the committee on Insurance, and the committees: Public Buildings and Lands, and Public Printing.

He is a member of the Rotary Club, Business Men's Club, Cuvier-Press Club, Automobile Club, Young Men's Blaine Club, and numerous civic and social clubs in Cincinnati.



**HON. FRANK C. WISE.**

(Stark County)



A United Brethren preacher, Rev. Christian Frederick Post, who was identified with the Moravian Mission movement 150 years ago, is said to have been the first white resident of the future county of Stark, and he came from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which was the headquarters of the Moravians in 1761. He built a cabin and afterward returned to Pennsylvania to secure an assistant who could teach the Indian children to read and write. There was no permanent white settlement in the county until 1805, and even then, there were but few white persons in the territory. The pioneers came largely from Pennsylvania and were of German ancestry. A few came from New York, and some from the New England States. Stark County was created by Act of the Legislature in session at Chillicothe on Dec. 7th, 1807.

Hon. Frank C. Wise, one of the three Republican representatives of Stark County in the Eighty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Greentown, Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1864. His father, Lewis Wise, was born at the same place. The son, Frank, received his education in the public schools at Greentown, and he attended Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. He taught school for 12 years, then took up farming, and followed that occupation for 20 years.

In the year 1887, Mr. Wise was joined in marriage with Miss Velma G. Ingold, of the same township, and they have a son, Harry B. Wise. The grandparents of Mr. Wise came to Ohio from Pennsylvania.

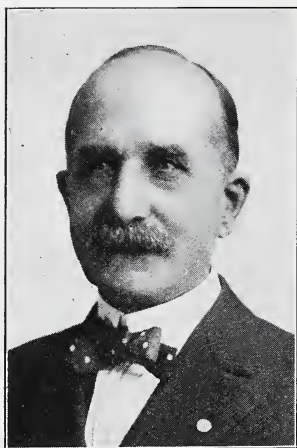
Mr. Wise served for three terms as Township Treasurer, and he was four years a member of New Berlin School Board. In the year 1911, he was chosen as the member for Stark County, of the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention, which met in Columbus, in 1912.

In the year 1916, Mr. Wise was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, Eighty-second General Assembly, and at the regular session of that body in 1917, he was most interested in legislation for good schools and good roads.

Representative Wise served as a member of the committees: Appropriations and Finance, Fish Culture and Game, and Military Affairs.

**HON. BYRON SYLVESTER WYDMAN.**

(Hamilton County)



In point of service in the Ohio Legislature, the subject of this sketch is not only "Dean" of the Hamilton County delegation in the Eighty-second General Assembly, but if his service had been continuous, he would be Dean of the Eighty-second General Assembly.

Mr. Wydman was a member from Hamilton County in the 67th General Assembly, again in the 68th General Assembly; he was nominated to the 69th General Assembly, and defeated with the balance of the Republican ticket in Hamilton County and the State, was elected to the 70th General Assembly, and in the year 1914, he was again nominated and elected to the 81st General Assembly, and re-elected in 1916, to the 82nd General Assembly. Mr. Wydman has always been a Republican.

Hon. Byron Sylvester Wydman was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, early in the fifties. His father, Samuel Wydman, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The son, Byron, received his education in the common schools of "GOOD OLD Cincinnati", which town holds no more loyal citizen than he. Young Wydman served an apprenticeship as a stove molder, but did not remain long at his trade. He held the position of "Complaint Clerk" in the Cincinnati Water Works, for several years, afterward accepting a position as salesman with The Webb Stationery Company, and has remained with that firm about 27 years.

In the year 1873, Mr. Wydman was united in marriage with Miss Dana S. Hunt, of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, and three children are the result of the union, namely: Dorothea Garrard, Byron H., and Robert S. The mother and grandmother of Mr. Wydman were born in Philadelphia, Pa.

A remarkable incident in the life of Hon. Byron S. Wydman was when he was a young lad, during the Civil War, and his father was serving as Captain in the 4th Ohio Independent Cavalry. Young Wydman was ambitious to join the army, and not being old enough to enlist, he ran away from home and joined a wagon train in Kentucky with the result that, after a few months' service, his mother received the fol-

lowing letter, "Camp Nelson, Kentucky, March 7th, 1864. Mrs. Wydman. Madame: Your son, Byron, has been in my train as teamster, for four months. I promised your husband I would send you a part of his money as he drew it. Enclosed please find \$25.00 out of the \$30.00 he drew two days since. He has \$60.00 yet due him, which he will get in a few days, and I will then allow him to come home, a little while, at any rate. I am, Respectfully, H. H. Johnson, W. M." (Wagon Master).

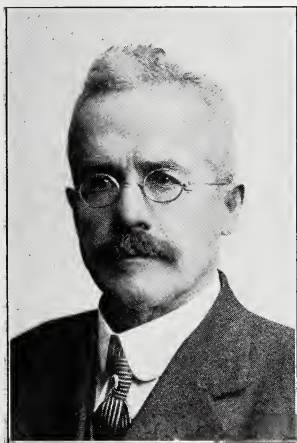
Since arriving at man's estate, Mr. Wydman has always been regarded as an honest and useful citizen of Cincinnati, and throughout his service in the Ohio Legislature, he has ever been conscientious and fair in the discharge of his duties.

At the regular session of the Eighty-second General Assembly in 1917, Representative Wydman served as a member of the committees: Appropriations and Finance, and Common Schools.

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### HON. HENRY ZIEGLER.

(Seneca County)



On January 22nd, 1824, the Legislature enacted a law providing for the organization of Seneca County. The act took effect on April 1st, 1824, and called for the election of officers to be held on the first of Monday of that month. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Josiah Hedges, and named for Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio.

Hon. Henry Ziegler, who has represented Seneca County in both the 81st and 82nd General Assemblies of Ohio, was born in Venice Township, Seneca County, Ohio, March 23rd, 1860. His father, Henry

Ziegler, was born at Epingen, Baden, Germany. The son, Henry, received his education in the common schools of Seneca County, and he has always followed the occupation of farming, and has served several terms as Road Supervisor, and Township Trustee.

In the year 1887, Mr. Ziegler was joined in marriage with Miss Clarissa S. Klaiss, of Bloom Township, Seneca County, Ohio. Seven

children have been born of this union, namely: Frank L., Fannie M., Raymond E., Eliza E., Cora A., Howard J., and Blanche M. (deceased). The ancestry of Mr. Ziegler were Germans of the thrifty type, all of them being sturdy and industrious.

In the year 1914, Mr. Ziegler was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to the 81st General Assembly of Ohio, and he was re-elected in the year 1916 to serve in the 82nd General Assembly. In the 81st General Assembly, Mr. Ziegler was greatly interested in securing aid for "Independent Agriculture Fairs", and at the regular session of the 82nd General Assembly, he introduced H. B. No. 140 — relating to the apportionment of costs in the location and construction of county ditches; and H. B. No. 585 — to prohibit the importation of diseased cattle into the State. Both bills became Laws.

Representative Ziegler served as Chairman of the committee on State and Economic Betterment, and as a member of the committees: Agriculture, County Affairs, Library, Manufactures and Commerce, and Public Waterways.





# HOUSE OFFICERS AND CLERKS 82d GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



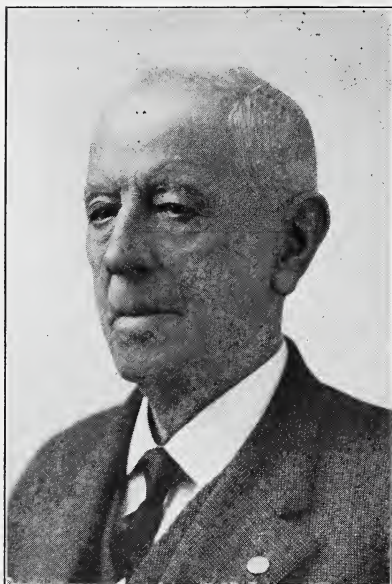
Top Row (left to right): Atlee D. Reed, Journal Clerk; J. P. Hershberger, Assistant Clerk; Louis Gideon, Message Clerk.  
 Second Row: W. D. Johnston, Engrossing Clerk; John R. Cassidy, Clerk; E. O. Lease, Enrolling Clerk.  
 Third Row: Clara F. Crawford, Recording Clerk; Mose Kahn, 2nd Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Fourth Row: M. Kane, 1st Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. C. Ries, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. J. Abernathy, 3rd Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.

## WILLIAM JOHN ABERNATHY

The Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio House of Representatives for the years 1917-1918, is William J. Abernathy who was born on a farm in Monroe Township, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 19th, 1867. He is a "Twin" and the brother Edward Robert besides two others Thomas J. and James M. are living.

William J. Abernathy received his education in the country schools of Monroe Township and at Lebanon University, graduating from the latter institution in 1898. He taught school in Pickaway County for 10 years, was superintendent of the township schools and a teacher in High School. He came to Columbus and engaged in the grocery business with his brother James and became actively interested in local politics. Mr. Abernathy has been for four years a member of the Democratic County Central Committee, and he was chosen Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives by the Democratic majority in January, 1917.



**FREDERICK BLANKNER**

It is an honor seldom given to any man to serve the state in a salaried position for more than half a century, but that is what has been accomplished by Mr. Blankner. "Fred" Blankner was born in Germany July 28th, 1836, and when but one year old was brought by his parents to America and they located at Columbus, Ohio.

Fred became identified with the Ohio Legislature in the capacity of Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms before the beginning of the American Civil War but he left the place temporarily to enlist in the army joining Company A, Fifth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

After ending his service in the army Mr. Blankner returned to his position in the Ohio House of Representatives and he held the place continuously, with but one intermission of two years until in January, 1917, his health not permitting further active service he was unanimously elected "honorary" Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms for life, the House eulogizing his long service by complimentary resolutions.. Mr. Blankner served as a Sergeant-at-Arms in the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873 and again in the Convention of 1912.

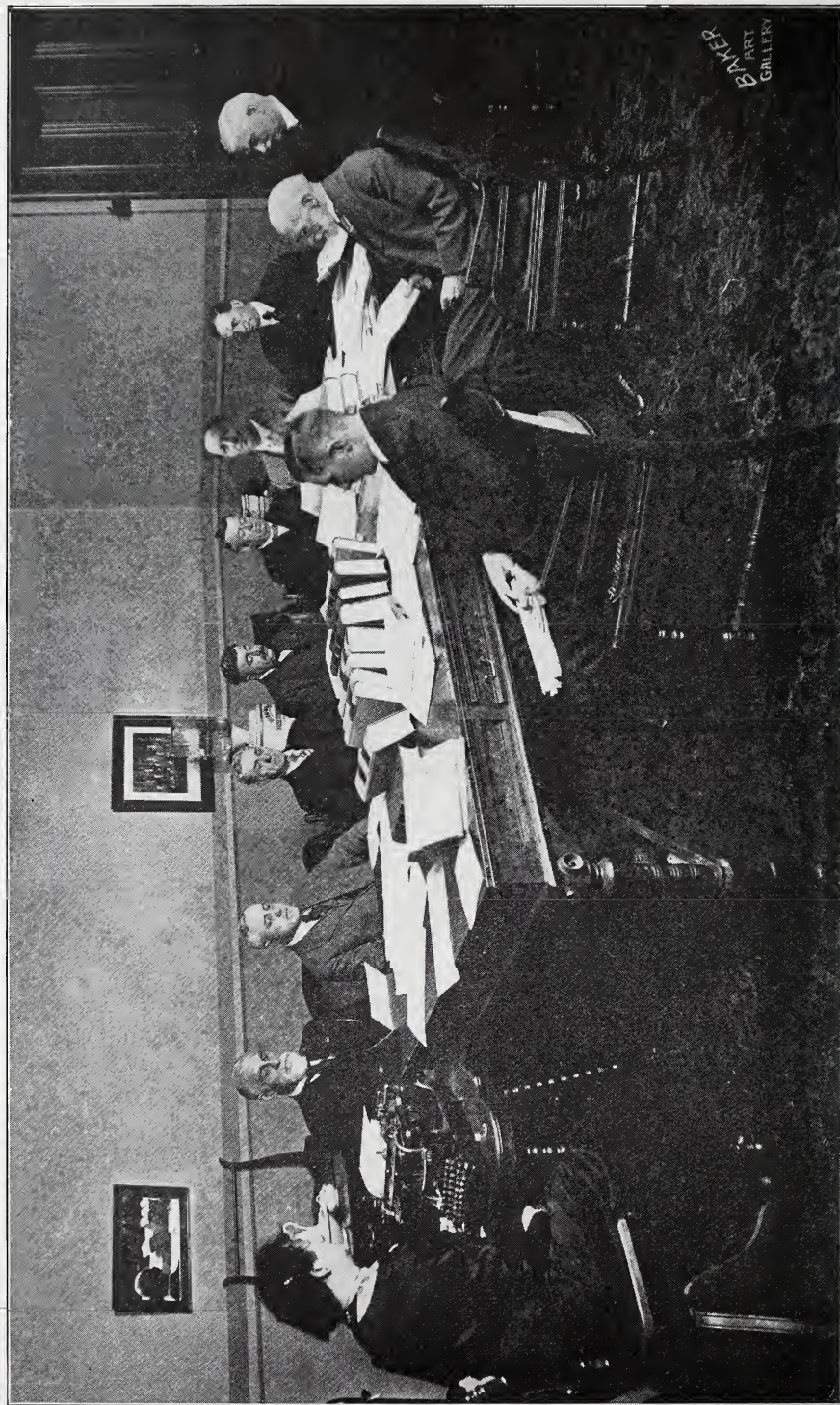
At the age of Eighty-two he is confined to his home with feeble health but he will always rest in the minds of those who knew him as a faithful public servant covering the longest period of time ever accomplished by anyone in the history of the Ohio State government.

When he had served fifty years in the Ohio House of Representatives that body ordered a fine portrait of Mr. Blankner and by resolution placed it in a niche in the west wall of the House where it is to remain "for all time."





JOINT NON-PARTISAN TAXATION COMMITTEE 82d GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO 1917.



Left to Right: Hon. Culbertson J. Smith, H. of R. Butler Co. Hon. Wm. Agnew, Senator 25th District. Hon. T. M. Berry, Senator 32nd District. Hon. Fred Greene (Counsel), Cleveland, O. Hon. Chas. H. Reid (Counsel), Washington C. H., O. Hon. Chas. F. Harding, Senator 1st District. Hon. I. S. Guthery, Chairman, H. of R. Marion Co. Hon. Adam W. Oberlin, Senator 21st District. Hon. Milton Clark, H. of R. Warren Co. Hon. Frank C. Parrett, H. of R. Fayette Co.

BAKER  
ART  
GALLERY

## EIGHTY-SECOND SECOND SESSION OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1917.

### HOUSE BILLS ENACTED INTO LAWS.

House Bill No. 1 — Proposed by initiative petition which was filed by the State Federation of Labor. This act bars private liability insurance companies from any part in the workmen's compensation law, or from protecting employes by contract of indemnity against loss by reason of injury or death to employes. The act is subject to a referendum vote.

House Bill No. 4 — Mr. Platt (Ashtabula). This act provides for the registration of dogs, with the requirement that they wear tags; untagged dogs are "outlaws," and are to be destroyed if they are unclaimed after being impounded. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 8 — Mr. Billingslea (Butler). This act separates state and national tickets on election ballots. They were combined under the Willis administration. Effective May 24.

House Bill No. 9 — Mr. Smith (Butler). The act permits cases to be appealed from the Municipal Court of Hamilton. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 16 — Mr. Reynolds, James A. (Cuyahoga). An act giving women the right to vote for presidential electors and boards of education. It was subject to a referendum vote at the November, 1917, election. Senator Charles F. Harding, Cincinnati, directed the obtaining of signatures to a referendum petition. He represented the Ohio League Opposed to Women Voting and managed his petition campaign from Columbus headquarters.

House Bill No. 18 — Mr. Lustig (Cuyahoga). An act providing jail and penitentiary sentences for persons convicted of carrying concealed weapons. The jail sentence runs from 30 days to six months, while imprisonment in the penitentiary may be from one to three years. The rights of officers to carry weapons is not affected. Offenders may also be fined from \$50 to \$500. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 19 — Mr. Lustig (Cuyahoga), amends the General Code relative to the appointment of probation officers; the judge designated to exercise jurisdiction may appoint. One such appointee shall



be a woman. One of the officers is to be chief who shall receive not over \$3,000 a year, while assistants shall be paid not over \$1,500; non-paid officers may be appointed, but the salary of paid offices shall not exceed \$40 for each full 1,000 inhabitants of a county. Effective June 11.

House Bill No. 23 — Mr. Bragg (Erie), makes nets of  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inch factory measure lawful for fishing in Lake Erie. Effective June 5.

House Bill No. 25 — Mr. Blauser (Fairfield). This act puts quail in the "song bird" class along with the Carolina dove. It is intended to protect "Bob White" from the hunter. Effective June 10.

House Bill No. 29 — Mr. Federman (Hamilton), provides for a system of school savings banks. Permits principals or superintendents or other persons designated by educational boards to collect savings of pupils. Bond is required of such collectors, and depositories of such funds shall give bond. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 32 — Mr. Kraft (Hardin), creates a "Sundry Claims Board" which shall be presided over by the Budget Commissioner of the state; the State Auditor is secretary; other members are the Attorney General; chairman of the Senate finance committee and chairman of the finance committee of the House. The board is authorized to receive claims against the state. Claim papers ultimately go to the House finance committee chairman for legislative recommendation and action. Effective March 28.

House Bill No. 33 — Mr. Mulcahy (Henry), provides for rotation of names of candidates on primary election ballots. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 34 — Mr. Archer (Hocking), relates to the custody of insane persons. Stipulates receipts for such persons given by asylum heads shall be returned to probate judges; relatives who are found responsible, with the approval of probate judges, may keep such insane persons, if these relatives are so disposed. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 36 — Mr. Garver (Holmes), relates to complaints to keep the peace. Permits magistrates to hold accused under bond for from \$50 to \$500, with security; in default of appearance under bond to appear accused shall be committed to jail until the magistrate's order is complied with. Appeal may be taken to Common Pleas courts, but accused shall remain under peace bond; failure of complainant to prosecute will result in accused being discharged. An accused ordered into security and failing to provide the same shall be sent to jail until the magistrate's order is complied with, but such commitment shall not exceed one year. Effective June 28.



House Bill No. 54 — Mr. Evans (Lucas), authorizes councils and county commissioners to contract for the construction of joint use of sewers and sewage treatment or disposal works. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 55 — Mr. Evans (Lucas), authorizes Spanish War veterans or their widows to be members of county relief commissions and to extend to Spanish War veterans relief. Such commissions shall be called "The Soldiers' Relief Commission"; if possible the widow of a sailor or marine of the Spanish War shall be one member, the other two to be honorably discharged soldiers or marines; commission members are appointed by Common Pleas Court judges. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 64 — Mr. Cowan (Putnam), appropriation measure to pay salaries of General Assembly members, employes and general expenses; money appropriated shall not be expended to pay liabilities beyond June 30, 1917. Senate members received \$36,000; House members, \$128,000. Effective at once.

House Bill No. 66 — Mr. Sprague (Scioto), amends General Code relative to institutions for deformed and crippled children. Provides a commission of the Governor, State Auditor and three other residents of the state to select site and grounds for the "Ohio Institution for the Treatment and Education of Deformed and Crippled Children". Children under 18 are to be admitted. Appropriation for same is \$100,000. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 167 — Mr. Wildermuth (Shelby), amends the General Code relative to state reservoirs dedicated to the use of the public for parks and pleasure resorts. The bodies of water shall be known as "Buckeye Lake", "Indian Lake", "Grand Lake", "The Portage Lakes", and "Lake Loramie". They are dedicated forever to the public. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 68 — Mr. Miller (Stark), creates "The Municipal Court of Alliance." The Judge shall hold office four years. He shall have jurisdiction similar to that of mayors of cities and justices of the peace in criminal cases. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 72 — Mr. Clark (Warren), creates a "Bureau of Markets" in the department of the State Board of Agriculture. The Secretary of the board shall organize the bureau, which shall investigate the cost of production and marketing, disseminate information on prices, the demand and supply, quantities of "cold storage" food, and to promote the organization of co-operative associations, as well as power to make and regulate grading rules, to act as mediator or arbitrator, when invited, in controversies, and to act in behalf of consumers, and other-

wise improve market conditions. The bureau may also act relative to shipments of foods out of the state when such action would create a scarcity within the state. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 85 — Mr. Smith (Cuyahoga). This bill provides for the inspection of "cold storage" goods and the regulation and supervision of cold storage warehouses. The act limits the period during which foods may be stored and stipulates that articles have been withdrawn from a warehouse for market purposes they can not be transferred to another warehouse. The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to enforce the act. Violations subjects violators to a fine not to exceed \$500 for the first and not over \$1,000 for the second and third offenses, and also include a jail sentence of not less than 30 nor more than 90 days. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 88 — Mr. Baker (Ashland), prohibits the killing of rabbits between sunset and sunrise. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 89 — Mr. Billingslea (Butler), prohibits the use of street or interurban cars without they have center aisles; designated to eliminate summer open cars, and becomes finally effective in 1920. Violations of the law subject violators to a \$50 fine, with imprisonment for not less than 10 or more than 30 days, each day's violation constituting a separate offense. Ninety days after April 1, 1917, no new cars without the center aisles shall be put into use.

House Bill No. 98 — Mr. Garver (Holmes), gives justices of the peace power to summon persons in another county when two or more are joint defendants. Effective June 10.

House Bill No. 107 — Mr. Shinn (Williams), prohibits steam railroad managers from employing "spotters" in obtaining evidence upon which to discipline or discharge employes, without giving the latter an opportunity for a hearing. A fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment in jail for not more than a year, or both may be imposed and the penalties affect officers and agents of offending companies. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 109 — Mr. Baker (Ashland), provides that the skunk and raccoon season shall begin November 15 and run to February 1. Muskrats, minks and opossums are also included. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 115 — Mr. Bragg (Erie). This is an act reorganizing the Agricultural department of the state, intended to co-ordinate all departments interested, provides for an "advisory board", delegates to the Secretary of the new body practically all authority, and is com-

prehensive in its scope pertaining to the protection, advancement and conservation of rural resources. Provision is made for an "Agricultural Advisory Board", composed of the Secretary, Dean of the college of agriculture of the Ohio State University, and the Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, who shall hold office in the agricultural board, and the Governor. He will meet in consultation with said board when he can do so. The "advisory board" shall select a chairman and secretary from its members, to serve for one year, or until their successors qualify. The board shall meet monthly in Columbus or other places; no compensation other than their actual expenses shall be allowed; the board shall co-ordinate the work of the department of agriculture, the college of agriculture and the experiment station in order to prevent duplications; the board may also meet with officers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for conference.

All laws for the protection of fish in inland streams, birds and game shall be enforced by the board, whose members shall serve without compensation other than actual expenses while on duty.

The board shall elect a secretary, approved by the Governor, to hold office for two years, but he may be removed by the board anytime; he shall be chief executive officer, receiving \$4,000 salary yearly and his necessary expenses. He shall appoint all heads of bureaus, experts, inspectors, wardens, clerks, and such other employes as may be required. The secretary shall perform all duties formerly imposed upon the "Agricultural Commissoin", and the words "Secretary of Agriculture" shall mean the "Agricultural Commission", wherever the latter words are found in state laws. Civil service regulations shall protect employes, all appointments must be approved by the board, and no discrimination shall be made, except in accordance with the civil service regulations.

The Secretary shall have power to establish bureaus for fair administration, live stock diseases, markets, nursery, orchard and bee inspection, and other bureaus intended to regulate food inspection, the protection of game, fish, birds, and prepare such statistical information as may be necessary. Annually the board, and presidents of other authorized delegates of agricultural societies holding fairs shall meet in Columbus for consultation; uniform rules for the election of officers of such societies and the conduct of their affairs shall be adopted. A county having no such society, may send a delegate chosen by the Farmers' Institute of such a county, and receive full recognition. With the consent of the board, approval of the Attorney General, State Auditor, and Governor, the Secretary may purchase real estate needed to increase the facilities of the state fair.

The Secretary may require assessors to furnish him with data relative to agriculture in counties, such duty being obligatory; the board, Secretary and appointees designated to make inquiries or hearings have power to administer oaths, certify to official acts, and take depositions and compel the attendance of witnesses. The right to inspect records is also given. Wide latitude is given to the board and its Secretary to require persons or corporations to produce facts wanted, and failure to obey a summons subjects the offenders to a forfeit of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each delinquent day. The Secretary is empowered to appoint an "Inquisitorial Agent", but facts ascertained by him must not be divulged other than to the board, except under oath in court as a witness. Failure to obey this phase of the law subjects such an agent to not to exceed \$100 fine and disqualification for a place under the board.

The Attorney General is the board's legal adviser and shall, when requested, aid the board in making investigations, or direct a county prosecutor to do so; this applies to prosecutions for law violations also.

At the close of each state fair the Secretary shall certify to the Auditor of State financial and other data regarding the fair. The Auditor and State Treasurer may make such arrangements regarding receipts and expenditures of money during the fair as are deemed necessary.

The Secretary shall promote live stock interests, seek to prevent animal diseases, and use all proper means to exterminate them. He shall appoint a competent veterinarian to represent the state; sheriffs and constables shall execute lawful orders of the board or its secretary; sanitary regulations regarding live stock shipments and stock yards—these and other duties fall to the board and its secretary. The state shall pay all expenses incurred in enforcing quarantine regulations; the Secretary may destroy diseased animals when he deems such action necessary, appraisement for the same being made by three disinterested citizens, but no animal shall be killed until an examination has been made by a competent veterinarian; owners shall be compensated for animals killed; but no compensation shall be given owners of diseased animals brought into the state against its laws, or in cases where efforts have been made to conceal infectious diseases, such action thereby contributing to the spread of diseases. Claims allowed shall be paid at once. The Governor may prohibit by proclamation the importation of live stock of the kind diseased into the state, except under conditions the Secretary approves.



Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with the regulations of the Secretary may be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. Whoever has in his possession or his control diseased animals and conceals the fact, moves an animal from quarantine or otherwise violates the Secretary's orders with respect to diseased animals or imports them from other states, may be fined not more than \$500; selling horses or asses known to be afflicted with glanders or farcy, secrets such animal or fails to keep it isolated, is liable to a similar fine and liable to any person injured for damages sustained by such action.

Control of insects, plant diseases, farm "pests", etc., are duties of the Secretary, who shall have charge of orchard and nursery inspections, take measures to protect gardeners, and cause to be devised practical plans for extending farming interests. Conservation measures also fall to his lot. Nursery owners may apply on or before July 1 yearly for inspections of their stock; nurserymen importing stock from foreign countries must inform the Secretary of this fact and stock must remain unopened until inspected. This does not apply to greenhouse plants and cuttings, bulbs, flowers and vegetable plants. Extended protective measures are thrown by the law around all nurseries, with a view of safeguarding them from "pests". Certificates will be issued to valid nurserymen, whose premises and stock have been inspected; rules for the inspection of stock coming into the state are also provided; failure to destroy stock, when so ordered by an owner gives the Secretary authority to start legal proceedings to carry out his decree. Whoever refuses to destroy nursery stock within 10 days after having been ordered by the Probate Court, or hinders in such destruction shall be fined not more than \$100 for the first offense and \$300 for the second.

Those selling feed stuffs, condiments, tonics, etc., for animals or poultry must file a distinguishing name for every article sold with the Secretary; samples must be examined and before such products may be sold licenses obtained, these expiring annually on December 31. The sale of all feed stuffs shall be regulated and properly supervised; the same is true of commercial fertilizers which must undergo chemical analysis.

Apiaries shall be looked after, to guarantee pure honey; violations of this section are heavily penalized by fines and imprisonment.

Standards for food stuffs, must be established; creameries and dairies must be properly supervised to guarantee sanitary conditions and pure milk, cream and butter and healthy cows.

The Secretary may enter any place where he believes impure food is sold and examine the same and have access to records.

A state board of veterinary examiners of three men is provided, to examine and pass on the qualifications of persons seeking to practice veterinary medicine.

The sale of Paris Green, lime sulphites, etc., is regulated, as is that of powders, etc., for killing insects.

The sale of agricultural lime and similar articles is safeguarded and the Secretary or his agents have full power to enter warehouse to make investigations where such products are stored; all food products come under the eye of the board and its Secretary and agents. Various articles, such as agricultural lime, are properly defined by the law and articles of this kind sold must meet the standard set. License for the sale of such must be obtained. Penalties are imposed for violations of the law.

Any person obstructing the Secretary, the board or its agents in the performance of their duties shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or be subject to from one to six months in jail, or both. The protection and preservation of song birds comes under the jurisdiction of the board and its secretary and agents; fish hatcheries may be established, a game warden and deputies may be appointed to patrol waters and places needing protection, each warden to hold office two years, unless removed; the warden and deputies are bonded, and must look after birds, game and fish.

Section 1087 of the General Code provides for their compensation. Hunters' licenses shall be issued by clerks of common pleas courts and township clerks, licenses to be good for a year; persons under 16 are not allowed to hunt unless accompanied by parents. Reports of licenses issued must be made to the Secretary quarterly. March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. One-half of the license fees shall be expended in propagating game birds and animals and in establishing game preserves.

Fishermen must obtain licenses; violations of this provision subjects the offender to from \$25 to \$200 fine and imprisonment, in default of payment. Quicklime, electricity and explosives must not be used in catching fish neither shall any poisonous substances be used.

All money collected as licenses on nets used in Lake Erie shall constitute a special fund to promote hatcheries in the Lake Erie district for fishing.

The act stipulates the county sealer shall compare all weights and measures with the proper standards and stamp those found correct; fines from \$50 to \$500 are provided for offenders against the law as to weights and measurements. Imprisonment for 90 days may also

be imposed. Justices of the peace, police judges and mayors shall have jurisdiction in violations of laws relating to the adulteration of food, drink and dairy products.

Cheese makers are regulated by the act and proper brands are designated. Access to plants must be allowed the Secretary and his agents.

Prohibition, under fines, is made against killing water fowl, birds, animals or destroying trees and property on an island or within the boundaries of Buckeye Lake, Indian Lake or Portage Lake, and violation shall be penalized by fines running from \$25 to \$200 and offenders stand imprisoned until the fines are paid.

Trapping or hunting upon private premises is penalized by fines from \$10 to \$15 for the first offense and up to \$50 for each subsequent offense, unless consent to trap and hunt is obtained from the proper authority. In default of payment of fines offenders may be imprisoned a day for every dollar of such fines.

The sale of cocaine, morphine and other "habit-forming" drugs, except upon physician's original prescription, or written consent of others authorized by law to prescribe such drugs, shall be punished. Failure to file prescriptions calling for such drugs is penalized; refilling them subjects the offender to a fine of from \$25 to \$500, or from 30 days to six months in jail; a violation of selling such drugs without a prescription and refilling prescriptions subjects the offender to a penalty of not less than one year imprisonment; it may be made five years; each subsequent offense following the first carries a penitentiary sentence. A person convicted for selling drugs, if addicted to their use may be sent to an institution for treatment. This section does not apply to wholesale sales to registered pharmacists, physicians and others acting in good faith. Neither does it apply to liquid preparations containing certain quantities of opium, morphine, etc.

The false branding of cheese subjects the offender to fines from \$50 to \$100 and jail sentences ranging from 10 to 30 days for the first offense, and fines from \$100 to \$200, or jail sentences for not more than 60 days for subsequent offenses. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 116 — Mr. Thompson (Franklin). This act authorizes administrators and executors to apply to the Probate Court for release of bond. Formerly bondsmen only could make such application. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 117 — Mr. Thompson (Franklin). An act authorizing guardians to apply to Probate Court for release of bond. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 118 — Mr. Thompson (Franklin). An act authorizing an assignee or trustee to apply for release of bond. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 119 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin). This act gives the Clerk of the Supreme Court control of printing and binding and distributing the court's reports. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 120 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin). This act fixes the salaries of officers of the Supreme Court; clerk, \$4,000; chief deputy, \$2,100; second deputy, \$1,800; reporter, \$3,000; law librarian, \$2,500; assistant librarian, \$2,200. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 128 — Mr. Hill (Licking). This act is intended to save litigation when a guardian dies by substituting the word "ward" for "guardian". The act provides that failure to file an inventory of a ward's holdings within 30 days after the expiration of a 90-day period, following appointment, subjects the guardian to removal by the Probate Court. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 135 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery). This act prevents "job selling" in factories; a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for the first offense and for the second or any subsequent offense, the penalty is fixed at not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and costs of prosecution. The Industrial Commission has full authority to administer the provisions of the act. Effective, June 28.

House Bill No. 136 — Mr. Fouts (Morgan). An act requiring railway companies to establish toilet rooms in connection with waiting rooms, where such are possible. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 140 — Mr. Zeigler (Seneca). An act relating to the apportionment of costs in the location and construction of county ditches, county commissioners being invested with the authority granted by the act. The bill allows landowners credit for work done. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 141 — Mr. Baum (Summit). An act providing for assessments for special improvements on the value of property after an improvement is made instead of before the work is done. Improvements on streets and highways may be ordered by council when a petition signed by three-fourths in interest of owners of property abutting is presented, without reference to the value of the lands of those subscribing to the petition. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 144 — Mr. Smith (Cuyahoga), requires street railway companies to provide seats for employes; also applies to interurban



roads. A penalty of not less than \$50 nor more more than \$100 fine, or imprisonment of from 10 to 30 days, is provided. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 158—Mr. Helfrich (Crawford). This act gives the State Board of Pharmacy instead of the Agriculture Department power to enforce drug laws. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 159—Mr. Helfrich (Crawford). This act prohibits employers of labor from interfering with the political activities of employes and provides a penalty of not more than \$1,000, firms and corporations being held responsible for officers and agents who make rules prohibiting employes from being active politically or running for office. Employes may recover damages resulting from a violation of the act. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 162—Mr. Flemming (Cuyahoga). This act requires the listing of automobiles with county auditors, so the machines may be reached for taxation. The act permits the Secretary of State to establish branches wherein registration of motor vehicles may be filed and fees for the same received. Effective June 30.

House Bill No. 163—Mr. Bragg (Erie). The act grants the right to catch carp with seines or nets at any time in lakes, bays, rivers and marshes; certain streams or parts of them are excepted. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 164—Mr. Walcutt (Franklin). Permitting the educating of children in orphanages and requiring original home districts to meet the expense of the same. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 176—Mr. Heald (Wood). This act increases the pay of township trustees from \$150 to \$250 a year; each trustee shall receive \$1.50 a day when investigating partition fences and \$2.50 a day when engaged in the services of the township. Persons concerned must pay the first named per diem. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 182—Mr. Myers (Cuyahoga). This act provides for the education of blind children who can not be sent to the state school. The act provides that any educational board may apply to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish schools where deaf and blind children may be educated; crippled children over five years of age shall also receive training. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 183—Mr. Walsh (Cuyahoga). This act is intended to make park board laws conform to the Supreme Court decisions to the effect that county officers must be elected. Provision is made for the creation of parks; the Probate Court shall pass upon applications filed

by citizens who seek to create park districts; commissioners for the same must serve free; the object is to conserve natural resources. Effective June 25.

House Bill No. 184 — Mr. Flemming (Cuyahoga). This act is intended to do away with "tax sharks" and avoid the evils of tax titles. The evils of delinquent land sales are also sought to be "cured"; county auditors are required to publish once a week for two consecutive weeks between December 20 and the second Tuesday of the following February a list of delinquent tax lands; provision is made for the redemption of land on which taxes are delinquent. Effective July 3.

House Bill No. 185 — Mr. Bragg (Erie), relates to village and rural school districts separated from the main land of counties to which such districts belong; village or rural boards of education of such districts may decide not to continue as a part of a supervision district of the county. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 192 — Mr. Garver (Holmes). This act provides for a better administration of school and ministerial land held in trust by the state, codifies laws relating thereto, is intended to safeguard both trust and rights of the state's citizens holding leasehold or fee simple titles in or to said lands, and to make more certain the rights and obligations of the state and the lessee of such lands. The state supervisor of such lands is made custodian of all documents relating to such lands; the Auditor of State becomes the supervisor; he shall enforce all laws relating to his trust; township trustees are directed to see that no waste is permitted on such lands, that their natural resources in mineral, gas or oil are conserved; township treasurers must maintain records of rents due or collected from such lands. Other provisions are made to protect all interests involved. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 193 — Mr. Canny (Montgomery). This act creates a state purchasing department for state officials, the new official to be in the Secretary of State Department; the Secretary appoints the agent who draws \$3,000 annually. Before July 1 annually the Secretary of State and State Auditor, and thereafter as often as deemed necessary, shall confer with the agent to determine what supplies are required. The act does not apply to supplies and equipment for boards of elections, courts of appeals, common pleas, supreme court, nor for institutions under the direction of the State Board of Administration, for the maintenance of the National Guard, and for the Agricultural Experiment Stations; neither does the act apply to state educational institutions or the Commissioner of Public Printing. The agent shall make his pur-

chases through competitive bids; requisitions to the agent shall be made by departments requiring supplies on hand. Violations of the act subject the guilty persons to a fine of not over \$25 for the first and not to exceed \$100 for each subsequent offense. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 195 — Mr. Israel (Montgomery). This act increases the compensation of election judges from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day in the country and from \$5.00 to \$8.00 in cities. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 196 — Mr. Cowan (Putnam). This act made a supplementary appropriation for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The money was available for liabilities of the state up to June 30, 1917. The bill carried.

House Bill No. 198 — Mr. Kessler (Sandusky). This act designates the kind of fish nets used for lawful fishing in the Lake Erie fishing district. No fish shall be driven into nets by "plunging", "splashing" or "hammering". The Secretary of State shall issue tags for each net allowed. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 201 — Mr. Gordon (Brown). This act penalizes the placing of false estimates on construction work by engineers. The penalty is a fine not less than the amount at contract price or a year's imprisonment in the state prison, the maximum prison sentence being five years. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 206 — Mr. Bliss (Cuyahoga), provides a course of procedure in condemnation for bridge purposes. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 214 — Mr. Kimball (Lake). This act exempts mortgages from taxation upon payment of the filing fee of one-half of one per cent. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 218 — Mr. Thompson (Franklin). This act requires members of the Supreme Court to have been practicing lawyers for at least six years previous to election to such office. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 224 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin). This act makes the State Board of Embalmers self-sustaining and provides additional regulations for embalming. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 230 — Mr. Evans (Lucas). This act authorizes boards of County Commissioners to organize and maintain sewer districts. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 243 — Mr. Bryson (Greene). This act makes the penalty for motor-vehicle stealing the same as that for horse theft. The

penalty is not less than one nor more than 15 years in the state prison. The act applies to persons buying vehicles, knowing they have been stolen. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 244 — Mr. Cowan (Putnam), appropriates \$1,800 for the use of Mrs. Laura H. McQueston, of Mansfield. She is the widow of a deceased member of the General Assembly, 82nd session, from Richland county. Effective June 17.

House Bill No. 246 — Mr. Gordon (Brown), increases salaries of court constables. It limits the salary in counties where there are six or more judges to \$1,450 annually; where there are more than three judges in session in a county simultaneously, the maximum is \$1,250; in counties where not more than two judges sit, the maximum is \$1,000; and where there is a single judge the limit is \$720. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 250 — Mr. Ertel (Clermont).. This act authorizes life insurance companies to hold the proceeds of policies free from alienation or legal process where contracts against "spendthrift" habits exist. The intent is to protect the beneficiaries (relatives or others) in the event of legal proceedings of creditors to obtain the proceeds of such policies.

House Bill No. 252 — Mr. Foster (Coshocton). This act permits the use of public school buildings for polling places, registration of voters, grange, and civic and social meetings. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 253 — Mr. Reynolds, James A. (Cuyahoga), permits the use of school buildings for political meetings. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 255 — Mr. Flemming (Cuyahoga), fixes the rights of the state in waters of Lake Erie, and the soil under the same, and grants certain powers to municipal corporations to use, lease and control such territory within their corporate limits. The act was passed primarily in the interest of Cleveland but gives other lake cities the privileges conferred. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 262 — Mr. Ellis (Geauga). Relates to the water supply of cities and villages. It is a sanitary measure. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 260 — Mr. Blauser (Fairfield), amends the General Code, Section 7633, relative to the establishment of public libraries. Provides a mill tax levy for the same when donations have been received. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 275 — Mr. Hill (Licking). This act requires light signals on rear end of cars and engines when they are on main tracks



within yard limits. A penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 is provided for each offense. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 279—Mr. Shank (Medina). The act empowers municipalities to issue bonds for specific purposes, such as procuring realty, for rights of way, sanitary, highways, wharfs, and other purposes. Effective June 18.

House Bill No. 296—Mr. Flemming (Cuyahoga). This act provides for the organization of fire-rate insurances bureaus and the prevention of discrimination. Violations by insurance companies carry a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each violation, and, if the fine be not paid the company may have its license to do business revoked until the fine is paid. This applies to any rate-making bureau or insurance officer or agent. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 300—Mr. Mulcahy (Henry). This act amends the Highway Act of the previous General Assembly. The salient features of the lengthy act of 96 pages are embodied in the restrictions thrown around the Highway Commissioner. The act provides that the Governor shall appoint four qualified electors "of recognized character and ability" to act as an "advisory board". This body is known as the "Highway Advisory Board". No two members shall be of the same county and not more than two shall be of the same political party; the original appointees are to serve one, two, three and four years, respectively. Successors to the original appointees are to serve four years and vacancies are to be filled by the Governor; members are barred from holding any other office of profit under the state or federal governments and are excluded from having any interest in highway improvements or contracts pertaining thereto.

No compensation shall be paid them beyond their actual expenses while performing state duties. They shall each be bonded for \$10,000. The Governor may remove any member for cause. One of the members shall be designated as president, to serve a year, and an election for president shall be held annually.

In the event no choice can be made, the Governor shall select an executive head. The Highway Commissioner shall be ex-officio secretary of the board. Regular meetings shall be held at least once a month; all official acts must receive the approval of a majority of the board. No act of the Highway Commissioner designating additional inter-county highways or main market roads shall be valid without the approval of the board which must sanction essentially every step providing for expenditures, road construction, contracts and other work contemplated.

The board is empowered to examine into the organization and management of the highway department and make recommendations as to its conduct with a view to securing the best possible efficiency.

The Auditor of State shall prescribe methods of accounting and the accounting force shall be under his direction; for this purpose he shall assign an employe of his department to continuously inspect and supervise all accounts and file reports annually. The act does not impair any obligation previously incurred. Roads constructed by road districts consisting of a township or part thereof, or two or more townships, shall be maintained and repaired by township trustees, unless such roads are reconstructed to conform to standards for county roads.

Minor provisions of the act cover duties of county surveyors, requiring them to be bonded and stipulate on or before the first Monday in June annually surveyors shall file with county commissioners statements as to assistants and other employes required for the year beginning the first Monday in September next succeeding, and the compensation of the same. No expenditures for such office shall be made beyond the amount approved by the commissioners. Applications to locate, widen, straighten and otherwise improve roads must be made by petition to the commissioners, signed by at least 12 freeholders, and the disposition of such requests rests with the commissioners. Claims for damages must be made in writing to the commissioners.

Township trustees are given power to constrict and resurface and otherwise improve any public road under their jurisdiction, except that plans for improving county roads must be approved by the commissioners.

No contract exceeding the estimated cost shall be awarded; new contracts for extra or unforeseen work must be made by township trustees; donations of labor may be accepted; all work shall be done under the direction of the county surveyor; estimates paid contractors, from time to time, shall not exceed 85 per cent of the value of labor performed or materials furnished.

Commissioners are empowered to lay out and construct new roads; fifty-one per cent of land or lot owners who are to be specially taxed, may petition for a new road or other improvements; the commissioners, under certain conditions, may, without receiving a petition, construct or improve a road, provided they unanimously resolve such work is a necessity.

Where property is separated from an improvement by a canal, street, or interurban railway, or steam road, such property shall be regarded for assessment purposes as abutting property.

Commissioners, in anticipation of tax collections, may sell bonds not greater in amount than the sum estimated to pay damages, costs and expenses to meet certain improvements declared essential. Such bonds must mature within 10 years. When improvements affecting adjoining counties are desired, petitions for the improvement may be filed with the commissioners of either of the counties and they shall certify such petitions to the commissioners of the other county, or in other counties, if more than two are concerned. The commissioners of the two or several counties shall then jointly take up the proposed improvement, by joint action such an improvement shall be ordered made; in the event joint boards can not agree on damages and other matters, the Highway Commissioners shall be the arbiter.

No contract shall be awarded in excess of the estimated cost of a contemplated improvement.

Commissioners may construct a proposed road improvement into, within or through a municipality, when the consent of the council has been first obtained, no cost of the same to be paid by the municipality, unless volunteered. Agreements may be made whereby the municipality assumes a part of the burden; commissioners may provide for an improvement within a municipality by levying against the property benefited, but the municipality must pay all damages for land affected; council may take steps to construct a road wider than that planned by the commissioners, but the municipality must pay for the extra width, if agreed upon.

County surveyors shall be paid on a fee basis of one dollar for each full mile of the first one thousand miles of public road in the county, and in addition \$40 per 1,000 for each first additional 15,000 of population; \$30 per thousand for each of the second 15,000 of population; \$25 per thousand for each of the third 15,000 of population, and upward, but in no case shall a surveyor receive more than \$6,000 a year, which bars him from collecting expenses, per diem allowances or other perquisites. He shall be the county map draftsman, without additional compensation.

He shall have charge of highways, bridges and culverts within his county under control of the state unless another engineer be named by the Highway Commissioner. In the event the surveyor has charge of these, one-fifth of his salary shall be paid by the state to the county; in the event a special engineer is appointed, the surveyor shall have deducted from his income an amount equal to one-fifth of his salary; any special engineer may be removed at any time by the Commissioner. The surveyor has general charge of the construction, improvement, etc., of highways, bridges, etc., in his county, but is not empowered to per-

form any duties relative to repairs ordered by township trustees, except upon their request he may act as general inspector of the work.

No contract for the construction of a bridge in excess of \$10,000 shall be binding upon a county unless the plans are approved by the Highway Commissioner; a surveyor shall name and number all highways in his county, other than inter-county highways and main market roads; also bridges and culverts. Roads and bridges shall be mapped in sections and true maps prepared, showing location or corporations and other data, shall be prepared and furnished the Highway Commissioner. All maps, county or township, must receive the approval of the Commissioner before becoming official.

The Commissioner may at any time demand records of roads, etc., of county auditors and township clerks.

The surveyor shall annually call a meeting of all township and county authorities having to do with constructive work, when the surveyor shall instruct them as to the best and most economical manner of repairing, maintaining, etc., roads and bridges. If requested, the surveyor shall demonstrate practically the best method of dragging highways.

At all times the surveyor may request advice from the Commissioner; he must make an inventory of tools owned by the county and file the same annually November 15.

It shall be unlawful to ditch or build a walk across a highway outside of a municipality without the consent of the Commissioner in the case of an inter-county or main market road.

The Commissioner may order telegraph, telephone poles and other obstructions from highways, if they interfere with any inter-county highway or main market road and improvements thereon; county surveyors have similar authority with reference to county roads; if owners of such obstructions do not remove them, the Commissioner or surveyor may do so.

The Commissioner has control of all trees and shrubs in inter-county and main market roads. In the event county commissioners do not apply for state aid before March 1 annually, township trustees may seek such aid. Applications for such aid from the commissioners or trustees must be specific and formal.

In any county December 20 in which the tax duplicate carries realty and personal property valued at \$20,000,000 or over and less than \$30,000,000, the Highway Commissioner may enter into an agreement with the commissioners whereby the state will assume 60 per cent of the cost of improvements petitioned for; where the assessment is \$20,000,000 or less in any county, the state may assume 75 per cent of



the cost of such improvements as are made upon petition of the commissioners. The state highway improvement fund produced by levy shall be applied to constructing, improving and maintaining main market and inter-county roads thusly: 75 per cent for building, maintenace and repairing inter-county roads designated already or to be designated; 25 per cent for main market roads. Automobile registration fees shall be used for maintaining and repairing main market and inter-county roads. Commissioners, to meet the county's proportion of highway building by the Commission Highway Department, may levy a tax of not over one mill throughout the county; for the same purposes, a levy of not to exceed two mills may be made in townships where road building is proposed; if application for state aid is made by the commissioners, the commissioners shall make the levy; if trustees make the application, they shall make the levy. The Commissioner shall keep in repair all improvements made by the state, also those taken over; nothing in the act prevents federal, township, municipal or county aid when the state projects a highway or other improvement.

Before contracts are let or started for constructing, improving or maintaining a main market or inter-county road, where standard paving or crushed stone is to be used, the Commissioner shall apply to the State Board of Administration to furnish such material and said board shall supply prison-made brick or stone as far as possible; if all conditions of the board are favorable, the Commissioner shall purchase such materials of the board in preference to buying elsewhere.

No traction engine, trailer, wagon, truck, steam roller or auto truck weighing in excess of 12 tons, including the weight of the vehicle, shall be operated over highways and bridges, but this provision does not apply to vehicles run upon rails or to fire apparatus.

The speed limit of heavy trucks is limited and damages to roads, culverts and bridges, caused by over-weight vehicles, may be collected of the person or persons causing the damages. In case of injury to a state highway, civil suit for damages may be brought in the name of the Commissioner and be prosecuted by the attorney general or county prosecutor; if the road, bridge or culvert be a county one, the county commissioners shall prosecute suit; in municipalities, the proper official shall take legal action; all damages thus collected shall go to road funds belonging to their proper political subdivison of the state.

House Bill No. 301 — Mr. Fullerton (Highland). An act authorizing directors of public service in municipalities to contract for furnishing water supply. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 305 — Mr. Evans (Lucas). Authorizes county commissioners to construct and maintain water works systems, within

their respective counties not outside of any established sewer district. It is an act covering the "public water supply", and gives the commissioners wide latitude in taking sanitary steps. A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 may be imposed upon any person violating provisions of the act. Commissioners are permitted to borrow money to carry on the work this act permits, either for sanitary precautions or fire protection, and the right to appropriate right of way and other property is granted. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 309 — Mr. King (Perry), provides additional safety guards in mines, regulates the lowering and hoisting of persons in mines by vertical shaft of 50 feet or more, and exacts emergency openings for egress from dangerous mines. The chief or district state mine inspector may order whatever safeguards are deemed necessary, that ready means of escape may be afforded in case of danger. No persons may be hoisted or lowered in a vertical shaft in a mine car, and explosives are not allowed in a cage occupied by any person being lowered or hoisted. Not more than 10 persons shall be lowered or hoisted at a time. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 315 — Mr. Marker (Van Wert). An act for the benefit of Ohio insurance companies, allowing them to make deposits with the State Superintendent of Insurance so as to avoid making deposits in other states where such companies are doing business. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 325 — Mr. Ertel (Clermont). Authorizing and regulating reciprocal and inter-insurance contracts among individuals, partnerships and corporations; empowering corporations to enter into such obligations; regulating the process in suits on such obligations and providing for fees, taxes, and licenses. Assets of not less than \$50,000 are required, a reserve fund is exacted. Contracts, such as are meant, may be executed by an "attorney" acting for subscribers; he or others who violate any provisions of the act are subject to a fine of not more than \$25, provided no penalty is provided for such unlawful acts in other insurance laws. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 327 — Mr. Tom Reynolds (Cuyahoga). This is a law limiting the hours for employing women to nine hours in one day and to 50 hours per week, but provides that women in mercantile concerns may work 10 hours on Saturday. This exceptional provision was included to accommodate country merchants who "keep open" Saturday nights. The law also compels employers to provide suitable seats for employes engaged in occupations wherein sitting is habitual; chairs with

automatic back supports and lunch rooms are also exacted. The law does not apply to canneries or establishments engaged in preparing for use perishable goods during canning season. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 332 — Mr. Bryson (Greene), prohibits the discharge of firearms on or near a public highway, park, lawn, schoolhouse, church, inhabited dwelling, church or charitable institution, under a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment not more than 30 days, or both. The law does not prohibit an owner from discharging fire arms upon his own enclosure. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 333 — Mr. Federman (Hamilton), provides penalties for second-hand and junk dealers who violate Sections 6370 and 6371 of the General Code. Fines range from \$25 to \$1,000 and costs, carrying jail sentences in default of payments, confinement to be one day for each dollar assessed. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 335 — Mr. Mansfield (Jefferson), provides relief to the amount of \$275 for Althias McGrew, Jefferson county school teacher. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 348 — Mr. Fitzsimmons (Cuyahoga), permits the reciprocal registration in Ohio of pharmacists in states which have the proper examination machinery. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 350 — Mr. Fitzsimmons (Cuyahoga), further regulates the practice of medicine and surgery, empowering the State Medical Board to summons witnesses and obtain records in making inquiries. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 352 — Mr. Fleming (Cuyahoga), provides for the service of court writs by registered mail. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 358 — Mr. Kimball (Lake). This act authorizes agricultural societies to sell or exchange lands used as sites, if they are larger than are required. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 361 — Mr. Israel (Montgomery). This act permits insurance companies to invest a part of their surplus in railroad securities. Not more than one-fourth of a company's capital and surplus shall be thus invested. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 363 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery), permits insurance agents to interchange business. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 370 — Mr. Bowland (Ottawa), relates to the method of levying special assessments in municipalities. They may be levied by a percentage of tax values of property; in proportion to the benefits

resulting; or by the front foot of property abutting or bounding upon the proposed improvements. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 371 — Mr. Comings (Lorain). This is an act relating to maintaining free public libraries, vesting them in six trustees, not more than three of whom shall belong to one political party, appointed by the Mayor. Bonds may be issued and a tax may be levied to maintain such institutions. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 374 — Mr. Bragg (Erie). An act providing for a "Municipal Court" in Sandusky. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 378 — Mr. Billingslea (Butler). An act modernizing the code leading to the construction of public buildings. Provides that when expenditures contemplated exceed \$3,000 stipulated plans shall be filed with the State Auditor, approved by the Attorney General. In the event the contract is not properly executed the Auditor and Secretary of State may proceed with the work. No obligation for such constructive work shall be entered into until the Auditor has certified there are funds to meet the obligation. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 383 — Mr. Myers (Cuyahoga). This act provides that as the amount of money deposited in county depositories is reduced the bonds of banks holding county funds shall be proportionately reduced. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 387 — Mr. Bliss (Cuyahoga). An act to harmonize the filing of reports of railway companies with the State Public Utilities Commission with the returns made to the federal government. Annual reports are required by the state commission. They must be made under oath and the commission reserves the right to ask specific questions at any time. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 398 — Mr. Stump (Pickaway), amends the General Code relative to authorizing the State Normal Schools at Athens, Oxford, Bowling Green, and Kent to manage and maintain model rural schools. A state allowance of \$500 yearly is provided for each class room for such schools. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 399 — Mr. Murphy (Preble) — By request. This act requires the State Superintendent of Insurance to investigate insurance agents before granting them a license. The act applies to brokers and solicitors and declares no "person shall receive, procure, or forward applications for insurance unless a resident of the state and is duly licensed.." Effective July 1.



House Bill No. 401 — Mr. Waggoner (Sandusky). An act permitting motor vehicles and gas engines to be insured by mutual protective associations. At least 10 persons, residents of Ohio, or an adjoining state, owning insurable property, may form such associations. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 406 — Mr. Heald (Wood), provides a maximum compensation for township clerks and treasurers. Clerk, \$250 annually; treasurer, \$150, except wherein a city is located and such city is a part of the township, then the maximum is \$300 to be drawn from the town-treasury. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 413 — Mr. Walsh (Cuyahoga). This act empowers county commissioners to purchase automobiles or other vehicles for the use of county officials in the transaction of public business. The necessity for such vehicles must be declared to the Common Pleas Court, and ten days' notice of a hearing before the Court must be published, when application for the privilege of such purchases are made. A county official using or permitting the use of these vehicles for other than public business may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 414 — Mr. Fitzsimmons (Cuyahoga). An act permitting churches and religious societies to lease property for revenue. Application must first be made to the Common Pleas Court. Grounds used for burial purposes are exempted from the provisions of the act. Charitable associations, seeking to sell, exchange or mortgage realty, must comply with the act. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 417 — Mr. Myers (Cuyahoga). This act authorizes the exchange of certain property in Cleveland to permit the construction of a Union Depot. The Governor is empowered to convey by quit-claim deeds to the New York Central, Pennsylvania and other railroads title and rights of the state in certain submerged and filled lands in the Cleveland harbor. A Cleveland ordinance of Sept. 13, 1915, authorized the Mayor to enter into a contract with these railroads for a Union Depot. Four parcels are involved. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 422 — Mr. Liggett (Logan). An act providing for the printing of the report of the Commission which had charge of the placing of battle flags in the rotunda of the state house. Five thousand copies are authorized. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 426 — Mr. Brach (Lucas). This act authorizes the creation of a "Municipal Court" for Toledo. Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 429 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery). An act fixing the salaries of members of the State Industrial Commission at \$5,000 annually and bonding each official at \$10,000. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 432 — Mr. Cable (Stark). This act declares it unlawful to use "spot lights" on automobiles or other vehicles driven on public highways. The act also regulates the "dimming" of lights when vehicles are approaching each other. The penalty for violating the act is not more than \$25 for the first offense and a maximum of \$100 fine for the second offense. Effective March 30.

House Bill No. 441 — Mr. Gordon (Brown), provides transportation of pupils when schools of a district have been discontinued. The act empowers boards of education which suspend schools to transport pupils to another district. Schools may be suspended in a district where the average daily attendance is below 10 pupils. Suspended schools may be re-opened when 12 pupils are available, if the majority of the district voters so request. Effective June 29..

House Bill No. 442 — Mr. McKay (Clinton), provides for the inspection of canning factories. A penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 fine is imposed upon factory owners who fail to comply with sanitary regulations laid down by the state. Bakery, confectionery, creameries, milk stations, dairy plants, hotels, restaurants and other places are also obligated to comply with this act. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 452 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin). The act provides for the erection of a "Women's Building" on the campus of the Ohio State University, the cost of the structure not to exceed \$150,000. Effective June 22.

House Bill No. 461 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery). An act providing for a commission to investigate the question of old age and health insurance. The Governor shall name seven members of a commission which shall report its findings to the 83rd General Assembly, and \$25,000 was appropriated to defray the commission's expenses. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 463 — Mr. Waggoner (Sandusky). The act makes "Federal Farm Loan Bank" bonds legal tender for state bank investments. Not more than 50 per cent of the paid capital, surplus and deposits of any such bank may at one time be invested in the class of investments enumerated in the act. Effective June 26.

House Bill No. 464 — Mr. Baum (Summit), permits two or more municipalities to unite in constructing water works plants. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. — — Mr. Baum (Summit), declares all sales, leases or conveyances of water or right to use the same or of any hydraulic power, made by the Superintendent of Public Works, shall be subject to the rights of the state for navigation purposes, the maintenance of state reservoirs and pleasure resorts. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 476 — Mr. Backowski (Cuyahoga), amends the General Code relative to the erection of county buildings and their joint use by a county and municipality. County Commissioners may agree with city councils or directors of public safety to the joint use of such structures. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 478 — Mr. Ott (Hamilton). An act for the financial relief of James Gustin, Charles A. Tooker and Edward O'Connor, tenement house inspectors, in Cincinnati. Litigation deprived each of \$219.30 salary, which the act authorizes the city to pay. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 496 — Mr. Baum (Summit), permits the sale or lease of surplus waters of canals, feeders and dams of the state, under conditions approved by the Superintendent of Public Works, the term of sale or lease not to exceed 25 years, all rentals to be subject to the Attorney General's approval. Nothing authorized by the act shall prejudice water rights heretofore granted Akron. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 497 — Mr. Baum (Lucas). This act declares all lands and waters now or hereafter dedicated for public parks or pleasure resorts, or which may hereafter be acquired, shall be under control of the State Superintendent of Public Works, who shall protect, maintain and keep them in repair. He shall maintain police regulations prescribed by law. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 498 — Mr. Baum (Lucas), defines the duties and liabilities of companies organized for the purpose of erecting or building dams across rivers or streams to raise head water. Such companies, for transporting natural gas, oil, water, electricity, etc., shall be common carriers and subject to all laws regulating the same. Upon the approval of the Governor and Attorney General the State Superintendent of Public Works may enter into contract with such companies as are defined in this act for a period of 25 years, but no privileges granted shall interfere with navigation or state reservoirs. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 499 — Mr. Shinn (Williams). This act provides for the abatement of houses used for immoral purposes. The act declares places in which lewdness, assignation, or prostitution exists

are nuisances, and may be abated by legal process. The Attorney General, prosecuting attorney of any county, or any person who is a citizen, may bring an equity action in the state's name to abate the nuisance herein mentioned. When such action is instituted by persons other than the Attorney General or county prosecutor, the complainant shall execute a bond of not less than \$500 to insure the party enjoined damages sustained, if action is wrongfully brought. Legal action must be brought in the common pleas court. When a permanent injunction issues against any person for maintaining a nuisance of the character specified, a tax of \$300 shall be imposed, but it does not exempt the person from ordinary taxes, the special tax to be a perpetual lien on the property and against the guilty person, until fully paid. Violations of court orders shall result in contempt of court.

The act stipulates that if a tenant or occupant of a building under a lawful title uses such place for the nuisance defined in this act, such use shall annul the lease or other title under which he holds at the option of the owner and, without any act of the owner, shall cause the rights and possession to revert to him, and he may without process of law make immediate entry upon the premises. Innocent owners of household property are not affected by the act. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 500—Mr. Federman (Hamilton). This act authorizes municipalities to create rapid transit commissions. The act declares the Mayor shall appoint the commissioners when the city council authorizes them; the commission to consist of five members, they to serve for compensation fixed by council. The commission may employ clerks, engineers and other persons necessary. Superintendents, clerks, engineers, realty experts, and attorneys of the board are not covered by the classified service, but all other employees are subject to the municipal service regulations. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 506—Mr. Smith (Butler). This measure changes the administration of the workmen's compensation system for compensating employes, making the principal liable to employes, contractors or sub-contractors. The act further defines the powers, duties and jurisdiction of the State Industrial Commission. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 507—Mr. Smith (Butler). This act authorizes the sale of old "Codes" and other paper junk in the basement of the State House. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 509—Mr. Kilbane (Cuyahoga). An act authorizing the creation of "The Ohio Board of Clemency". The act abolishes the "Board of Pardons", transferring all the powers and duties of said body, and all the powers and duties of the Board of Administration,



with relation to the release, parole and probation of prisoners in or under sentence to penal institutions, to the new board. The board has two members, appointed by the Governor; one shall be an attorney; the members shall be of different political affiliation; one member shall serve for two years and one for four years, when the first appointments are made; thereafter each member shall be selected for four years; the members shall reside in Columbus, furnish \$5,000 bond each, and draw \$3,600 annually salary each. A Secretary shall be appointed by the board, but in the event the members can not agree on a choice, the Governor shall select a secretary and fix his salary. Offices shall be maintained in the administration building of the penitentiary; except during August, the board shall meet once a month at each of the state penal institutions to consider clemency cases. Careful consideration shall be given all appeals and applications and recommendations for clemency shall be made in writing to the Governor, setting forth reasons for the action advised, and must have the concurrence of both board members. No parole granted shall go into effect until 15 days after the same is granted, and shall be subject to revocation by the board. This requirement may be disregarded only on a physician's certificate or upon the order of the Governor. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 522 — Mr. Garver (Holmes), provides for the payment of the expenses of a Supreme Court justice while he is determining the disqualification or disability of any common pleas or appellate judge. Effective June 29.

House Bill No. 525 — Mr. Pugh (Lucas). The act provides for a "Court of Domestic Relations for Lucas County." Effective July 2.

House Bill No. 529 — Mr. Billingslea (Butler), provides for the creation of a "Municipal Court" for Middletown. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 532 — Mr. Heinselman (Mahoning).. The act provides for an additional common pleas judge in Mahoning county, to be elected in 1918. Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 546 — Mr. Hughes (Lorain). This is an emergency act and provides county auditors shall make and preserve duplicates of tax assessments, delivering to county treasurers by the first Monday of June annually a copy of the duplicates. The act became imperative because there was no provision authorizing auditors to make and preserve duplicates of assessments made against those engaged in the sale of intoxicants.

House Bill No. 559 — Mr. Reynolds, James A. (Cuyahoga.) This act provides for a commission to carry out recommendations of a committee under House Joint Resolution No. 11 of the General As-

ssembly, declaring there should be an "Executive Mansion" for the Governor. The board is known as the "Executive Mansion Board," and Governor Cox appointed as members former governors James E. Campbell, Myron T. Herrick and Judson Harmon. These members, under the act, acquired a site in upper East Broad street, Columbus. The sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for the site and buildings to be erected for the use of governors succeeding Governor Cox. The act stipulates the "Mansion" shall be of "the style, construction and architecture becoming to the purposes for which it is to be used and to dignify the state of Ohio." Provision is made for the proper embellishment of the "Mansion" grounds. Effective July 28.

House Bill No. 563 — Mr. Marker (Van Wert). This act permits the formation of mutual burglar and other insurance companies in Ohio. At least 20 persons must form such an association which is privileged to pay losses occasioned by damages by fire, water, etc., and take risks not prohibited by statute or at common law from being the subject of insurance, excepting life insurance, Effective July 1.

House Bill No. 574 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin). This act permits the elimination of grade crossings by laying new tracks without notifying abutting property owners. Applies to street and interurban railways having highway grants. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 575 — Mr. Federman (Hamilton). Requires second-hand dealers to keep records of articles bought. A description of every article must also be kept. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 584 — Mr. Cowan (Putnam). An act making general appropriations for the two years ending June 30, 1919. The total is .....

House Bill No. 585 — Mr. Zeigler (Seneca). This act prohibits the importation of diseased cattle into Ohio. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with enforcing the act's provisions. Failure to comply with the law subjects offenders to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, to be recovered by civil action. This penalty relates to failure to comply with regulations of the Secretary. Violation of the regulations subjects offenders to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. All fines collected shall go to the agricultural fund. Effective June 18.

House Bill No. 586 — Mr. Thompson (Franklin). Provides that Common Pleas judges shall have practiced law at least six years previous to election. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 587 — Mr. Hunter (Franklin). Provides for the standardization of salaries for classified employees. The act stipulates

compensation for classified employes shall be uniform for positions within the same service, group and grade. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 589 — Mr. Chapman (Montgomery). Regulates the speed of motor cycles and motor vehicles; the maximum speed for a motor cycle in the business section of a municipality shall be eight miles an hour and 15 miles in the sections not closely-built-up, while a speed of 25 miles is permitted outside of the municipal limits. The same affects motor vehicles. Violations of the law subject offenders to a fine of not less than \$25 for the first offense and not over \$50 for the second. Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 590 — Mr. Stokes (Montgomery). This act provides for a suspension of automobile licenses on conviction of their owners or drivers of an offense against laws, but provides for an appeal to the Probate Court. The act gives authority to magistrates to forbid the guilty persons from operating motor vehicles for at least six months; in case of owners, the registration certificate of the vehicle may be suspended, but not for a longer period than for which the vehicle has been registered. The penalty also relates to intoxicated persons operating such vehicles. A second conviction, permits a magistrate to prohibit operators from operating motor vehicles for a period not to exceed two years; if the owner be convicted a second time, he shall not be allowed to register his vehicle for a period not to exceed two years. When a certificate of registration has been suspended, the Secretary of State shall be so notified, and, unless an appeal be taken, the offender shall deliver his registration number plate to the county court clerk, who will send the plate to the Secretary of State. A fine of not more than \$50 or a jail or workhouse sentence of not more than 90 days, or both penalties, shall be inflicted upon a person found guilty of operating a motor vehicle during the period his registration has been suspended. Persons whose registration certificates have been suspended may appeal to the Probate Court, giving bond, pending final decision. The prosecuting attorney shall prosecute all cases so appealed. The same appeal privilege is given persons prohibited from operating motor vehicles. The Probate Court's finding is final. Effective June 28.

House Bill No. 591 — Mr. Reed (Washington). This act provides for the purchase of the site of "Campus Martius", Marieta. An appropriation of \$16,000 was authorized for the purchase, and the trustees of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society are to have the care of the site and shall hold the property subject to the General Assembly's directions. The site is occupied by a blockhouse erected during the "Indian Wars". Effective June 27.

House Bill No. 593 — Mr. Liggett (Logan). This act provides for an emergency appropriation of \$250,000 for National Guard use in the event the United States engages in war. The Governor is directed to expend any or all of the sum in mobilizing and enlisting troops in conformity and in co-operation with orders of the President of the United States.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

H. J. R. No. 11 — Mr. Reynolds (Cuyahoga), provides for a committee to investigate and report on the advisability of purchasing or erecting a residence for the Governor of the state.

H. J. R. No. 15 — Mr. Heinselman (Mahoning), provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

H. J. R. No. 19 — Mr. Stokes (Montgomery). Authorizes the State Board of Administration to transfer unexpended balance in its fund.

H. J. R. No. 24 — Mr. Reed (Washington), provides for the appointment of a committee to visit Marietta and investigate and report on the advisability of the state purchasing Campus Martius, the site of an old blockhouse.

H. J. R. No. 29 — Mr. Kessler (Adams), directs the State Board of Administration to prepare a supplementary budget increasing the pay of employes of state institutions.

H. J. R. No. 34 — Mr. Shinn (Williams). This resolution proposes to amend section 2, article XII of the Constitution, and provides for property exemptions and is intended to eliminate double taxation that results from the taxing of realty and the mortgage or debt secured thereby. The resolution further provides for submission at the election the first Monday in November, 1918, an amendment abolishing double taxation, the amendment, if adopted, to become effective January 1, 1919.

H. J. R. No. 35 — Mr. Guthery (Marion), provides an award of \$1,000 to the author of the best anthem for Ohio. The author must furnish the words and music.

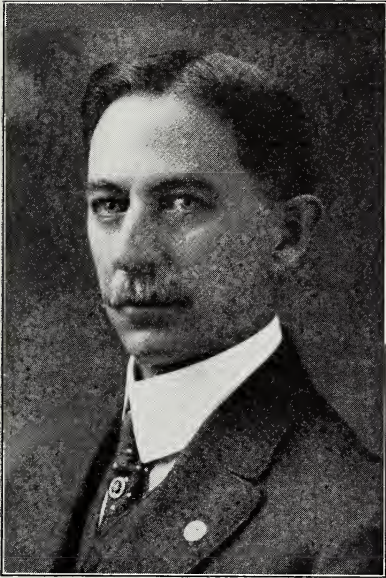
H. J. R. No. 38 — Mr. Thompson (Franklin). This resolution provides for the publication of 2,000 copies of Volume No. 2 of "The Ohio Legislative History", prepared by James K. Mercer, Legislative Historian, and authorizes an appropriation of \$3,800 for preparation of the manuscript.

H. J. R. No. 40 — Mr. Leggett (Logan), provides for the appointment of a committee to recodify the state's township laws and report to the Governor by December 31, 1917.



## GEORGE FRANCIS BURBA,

Secretary to Governor Cox, 1913-1914



When Governor James M. Cox became chief executive of Ohio in 1913 he appointed as his secretary a man who had been closely associated with his newspaper enterprises at Dayton and Springfield, O. Editor by profession, George F. Burba is rapidly becoming known as one of the most brilliant editorial writers in the country, and his position on the Columbus Dispatch affords a great opportunity for the display of his genius and ability. George Francis Burba first saw the light of day at Hodgenville, Kentucky, where he was born, May 4th, 1865. His parents were Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Rodman) Burba. The son, George, received his education in the public

schools of his native town and at Columbian Law School (now George Washington University) at Washington, D. C., whence he graduated in 1903 with the degree LL. B. He never practiced law, however. On October 31st, 1895, Mr. Burba was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Bruce Hunter of Lexington, Kentucky, and they have a son, George F., Jr., now serving his country as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army in France.

George F. Burba, Sr., first worked as a printer on the Louisville Courier Journal and there doubtless he imbibed much of the inspiration he now possesses from the writings of that Prince of Editors, Henry Watterson. In 1885 Mr. Burba started a weekly paper at Hodgenville, his native town. In 1890 he was appointed a Special Pension Examiner in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., resigning the place in 1903 to accept the position of managing editor of the Springfield (Ohio) Sun. From 1905 until 1917, inclusive (with the exception of 1913-1914), when he served as secretary to Governor Cox, Mr. Burba

was editor-in-chief of "The News League of Ohio," which comprised "The Dayton News" and "The Springfield Daily News." Mr. Burba has the distinction of being awarded the Carnegie Hero Medal for rescuing a child from drowning, and he has contributed many articles to various publications on political, economic and nature subjects. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and independent in politics.

## LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Whether in time of war or times of peace the men who are engaged in the business of supplying the public with the news of daily events as they occur in the world-at-large are a practical necessity to modern life. It is absolutely essential to the live business or professional man to know what is going on around him, and the average man and woman everywhere could not well dispense with their favorite newspaper.

The newspaper profession is somewhat different from most other callings in that the average Editor or Reporter becomes so absorbed in his work of gathering and writing news, that he loses sight of the "financial" end of things, and thus but few men become wealthy through journalistic work. The reward of duty well performed is the aim of most newspaper men and no higher ambition can be reached in any profession.

The Legislative Correspondents' Association in Ohio has been in existence for many years and the personnel has always ranked high. The President of the Association in 1917 was Mr. John Bourke, of the Cleveland Leader, and he is now serving his second term. Mr. Bourke has always honored his profession by his careful and painstaking efforts to furnish the public with reliable reports of legislative and political happenings. Mr. James W. Faulkner of the Cincinnati Enquirer who was for so many years president is still "Dean" of the Association, and he has been most active in "war work" aiding Governor Cox as a member of the "Ohio Branch Council of National Defense." Mr. C. C. Lyon superintendent of the "Scripps" legislative corps is with General Pershing's army in France as a war correspondent. The other gentlemen in the published group of correspondents are all worthy of their calling and when the General Assembly is in session their constant aim is to supply the public with reliable information concerning matters of legislation.



# LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS

## ASSOCIATION

82<sup>ND</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF OHIO

1917

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## 1917-1918

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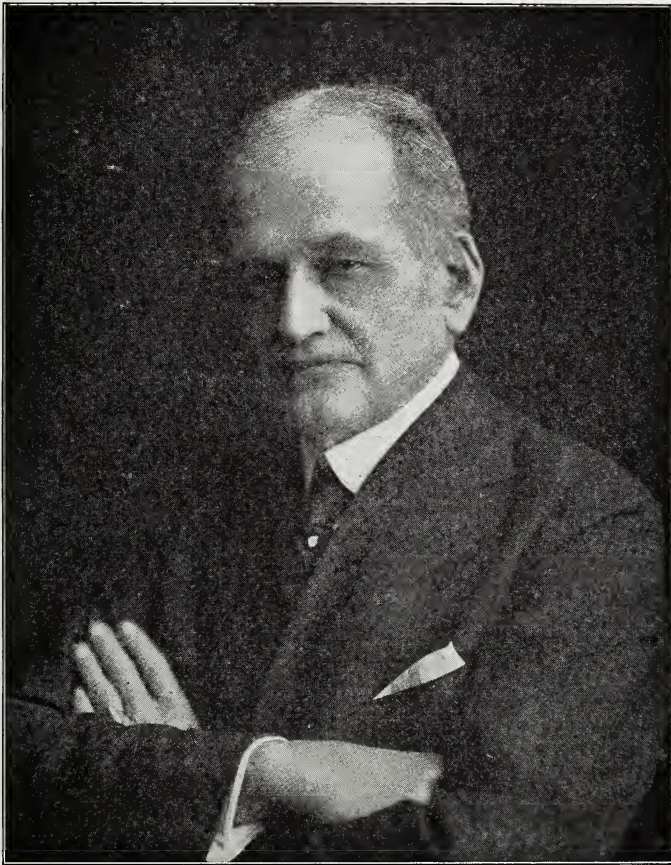
## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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In the preparation of this volume of legislative and administration history the undersigned has had the generous cooperation and assistance of many gentlemen in the different departments of the state government, to all of whom due acknowledgment is hereby rendered, with cordial thanks.

In the legislative section of the work where members are introduced with an outline of early history of their County much of the information is taken from the "historical collections" of that great early Ohio historian Henry Howe, and it is a very great pleasure here to record anew proper appreciation of the great service rendered by that sturdy Philosopher-Historian who sacrificed so much time and effort in order to preserve the early history of Ohio for the benefit of posterity.

J. K. M.



*James K. Mercer*

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